Junagadh State,
admin. report,
1910-11 to 1912-13

00134837

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

2127
1942

# REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

# JUNAGADH STATE

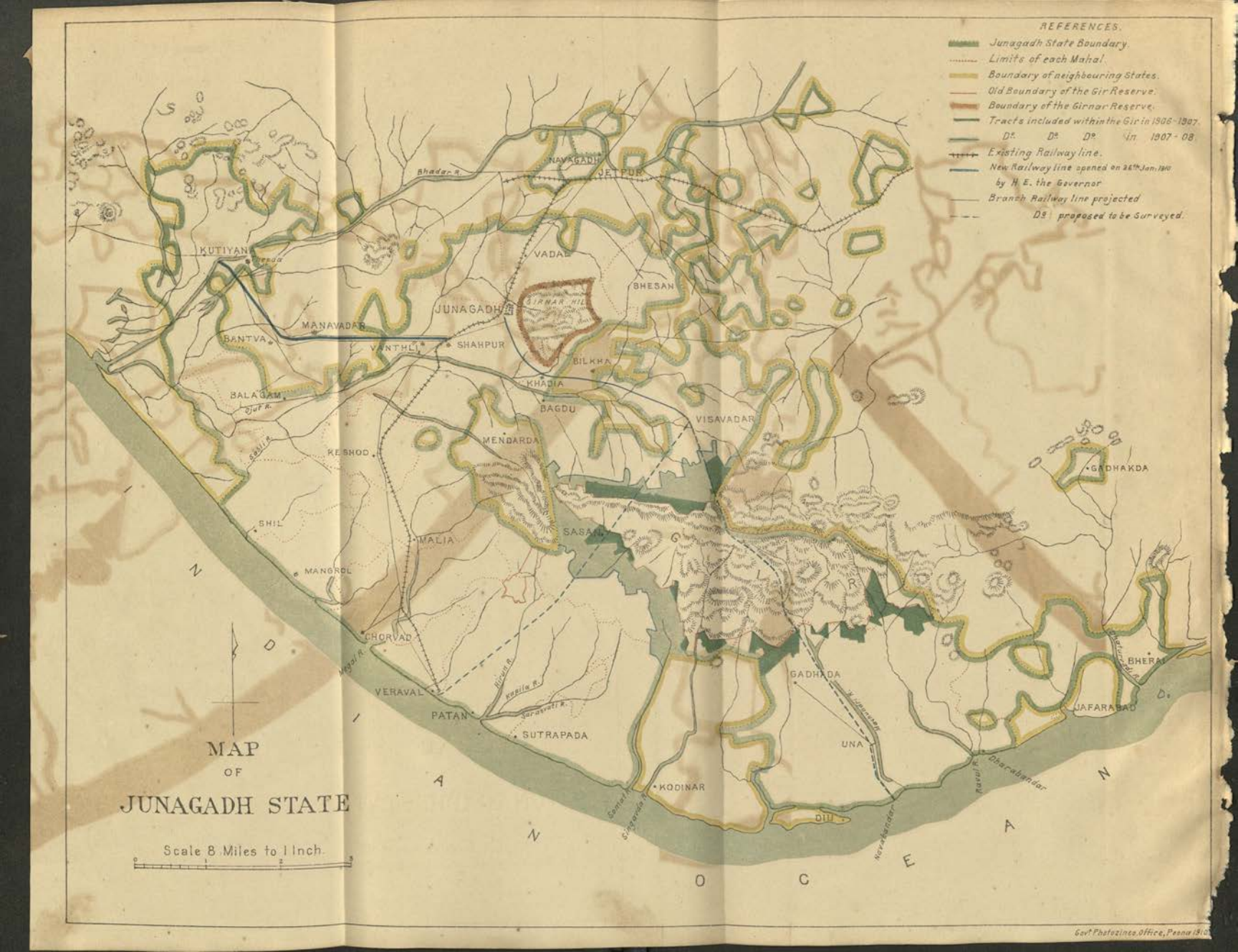
134837

FOR THE

## YEAR 1910-11.

JUNAGADH:
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS.
1911.

00134837




Govt. Photozinco. Office, Poona 1910

# CONTENTS.


Page.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Physical Aspect..... ... 1
Map..... ... *ib.*
Area..... ... *ib.*
Population... ... *ib.*
Revenue and expenditure ... *ib.*
Tribute paid and received..... ... *ib.*
Principal articles of production and manufacture..... ... *ib.*
Death of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII... ... 2
The Proclamation... ... *ib.*
Death of His Highness Sir Rasulkhanji G. C. S. I.... ... 3
Commencement of Administration ..... ... *ib.*
The Minor Chief... ... *ib.*
Donations ... ... *ib.*
State Visitors ..... ... 4
Relations with British Government and other neighbouring States... ... *ib.*
*Personnel* of the Administration. ... *ib.*

CHAPTER II—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Divisions of the State for revenue purposes ..... ... 5
Survey ..... ... *ib.*
Survey of Junagadh town ..... ... *ib.*
Survey of Vanthali town ..... ... *ib.*
Classification of lands ..... ... *ib.*
Boundary Settlement ..... ... 7
Wards' Estates..... ... *ib.*
Encumbered estates ..... ... *ib.*
Collections of land revenue..... ... 8
Suspensions and remissions..... ... *ib.*
Arrears ..... ... *ib.*
Extension of cultivation ... ... *ib.*
General ..... ... *ib*

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

Acts and regulations ..... ... 10
Numeral strength... ... *ib.*
Composition of the force ..... ... *ib.*
Cost of maintenance ..... ... 11
Average cost per man ..... ... *ib.*
Nationalities composing the force ..... ... *ib.*

Arms..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 11
Remounts... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Training ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 11
Inspection ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Duties ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 12
Police ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Distribution ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Ratio to population and area ... ..... ..... .. ... *ib.*
Cost ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Arms ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Nationalities ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Literates and illiterates ..... ..... ..... ... 13
Punishment and Rewards ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Cognizable crime..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Value of stolen property & p. c. of recoveries..... ... *ib.*
Efficiency of Police ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
The village Police ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
General Remarks..... ..... ..... ..... ... 14
Cases decided..... ..... ..... ..... ... 15
Accused persons dealt with..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Percentage of convictions ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Duration of trials..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Suits for disposal ..... ..... ..... ... 16
Value of suits ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Exparte suits ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 17
Contested and uncontested claims ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Average duration..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Miscellaneous cases ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Appeals disposed of ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Value of appeals..... ..... ..... ..... ... 18
Average duration..... ..... ..... ..... .... *ib.*
Execution of decrees ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Receipts and expenditure of Courts..... ..... ... *ib.*
Work of Rajprakarni Court ..... ..... ... 19
Heirship and other cases ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Execution of decrees ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Extradition..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Central Jail ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 20
Admissions ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Proportion of admissions to the free population..... ... *ib.*
Nationality and sex of convicts ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Daily average of prisoners..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Releases ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Health of convicts. ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Jail discipline..... ..... ..... ..... ... 21
Convict labour..... ..... ..... ..... .... *ib.*

Proceeds of convict labour..... ..... ..... ... 21
Cost of maintenance and control ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Registration..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Value of registered documents ..... ..... ... 21
Registration receipts ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Municipality ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Cost ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 22

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Cotton experiments ..... ..... ..... ... 23
Other experiments ..... ..... ..... .... *ib.*
Agricultural Implements ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Agricultural Fund..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Eri silk ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Weather and crops ..... ..... ..... ... 24
Rain fall ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Temperature ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Area cropped ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Agricultural Stock ..... ..... ..... ... 25
Immigration and Emigration ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Prices and wages... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Horticulture ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 26
Tree planting ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Horse breeding..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Forest—Area..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 27
Working Plans ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Communications and buildings ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Protection from fire ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Natural Reproduction ..... ..... ..... ... 28
Artificial Reproduction ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Exploitation of Major and Minor Forest Produce... ... *ib.*
Value of Forest produce ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Financial Result ..... ..... ..... ... 29
Cotton presses and Ginning factories ..... ... *ib.*
Stone quarries..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Ghee making..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Fish trade ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Trade..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 30
Exports and Imports ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Exports ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 31
Imports ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Number and tonnage of vessels ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Through-booking *via* Veraval ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Public works ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Amount expended on Public works..... ..... ... 32
Canals ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib*

Well irrigation..... ..... ..... ..... ... 32
Minor improvements ..... ..... ..... ... 33
Railways ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Earning and expenditure ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Junagadh Una Railway ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Post Office ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 34
Mint ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
General condition of the people ..... ..... .... *ib*

CHAPTER V—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Revenue and expenditure..... ..... ..... .... 35
Revenue ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Financial Position ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
System of accounts &c. ..... ..... ..... .... 36
Deposits in Bombay Bank..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Nature of accounts ..... ..... ..... ... 37
District accounts..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Conversion of Koris ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Customs..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Salt ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .... 38
Abkari ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Income ..... ..... ... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Opium ..... ..... ... ..... ..... ... 39
Stamp ..... ..... ... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Printing Press ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS.

Births ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 40
Deaths ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib,*
Medical staff ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Medical Institutions ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Number of patients treated ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Cases of poisoning ..... ..... ..... .. *ib.*
Snake-bites ..... ..... ..... .... 41
Surgical operations ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Committees of Visitors ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Lepers ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
New treatment of Leprosy ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Medical Stores ..... ..... ..... .... *ib.*
Cost per patient ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Plague ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Other epidemic diseases ..... ..... ... 42
Increase in primary vaccinations ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Percentage of successful operations ..... ... *ib.*
Average cost ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*

Villages visited ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 42
Cost of maintenance ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Veterinary .. ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*

CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION.

General Summary ..... ..... ..... ... 43
Public Institutions ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Average attendance ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Percentage of pupils ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Distribution according to sex and creed... ..... ... *ib.*
Collegiate Education ..... ..... ..... ... 44
Free admissions ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Scholarships ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Mahabat Fellowship ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
University examination results ..... ..... ... 45
Hostels..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Cost of maintaining the College ... ..... ... *ib.*
Fee Receipts ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Attendance ... ..... ..... ..... ... 46
Matriculation examination results ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Scholarships ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Teachers ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Drawing ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Mahabat Madressa ..... ..... ..... ... 47
Middle Schools... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Primary Education ..... ..... ..... ... 48
Linked Schools ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Girls' Schools ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
The first Musalman aided girls' school ... ..... ... *ib.*
Techno Industrial School..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Scholarships ..... ..... ..... ..... .. 49
Expenditure ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Fee receipts ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Cost per pupil ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Physical Education ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Discipline ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 50
Libraries ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Museum ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*

CHAPTER VIII—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Concluding remarks ..... ..... ..... ... 51

# Statistical Returns.


Appendix.

*Personnel* OF THE ADMINISTRATION—

Names of High officials, showing changes in the *Personnel* during the year 1910-11... ... ... .... .... I.

LEGISLATION—

List of Laws in force ... ... ... ... ... II.

MILITARY—

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Military Force. ... ... ... ... ... III.

POLICE—

Statement showing the Strength, Cost Discipline and Education of the Police. ... ... ... .... ... IV.

Statement showing the Working of the Police. ... ... V.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and Amount of Recoveries... ... ... ... ... ... VI.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION—

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting Trial. ... ... VII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts..... ... ... ... VIII.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts. ... ... ... ... IX.

(Civil.)——Nature and value of Original Suits filed and disposed of. ... ... ... ... ... ... X.

(Civil)——Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees. XI.

(Civil)——Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits... XII.

JAILS—

Statement showing the number of Persons confined in Jails and Lock-ups... ... ... ... ... ... XIII.

REGISTRATION—

Registration of Documents... ... ... ... ... XIV.

Statement showing the Receipts and expenditure on account of Registration... ... ... ... ... ... XV.

MUNICIPALITIES—

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities, ... ... XVI.

AGRICULTURE—

Statement of Rainfall... ... ... ... ... XVII

Statement as to Prices of Staple Crops... ... .... XVIII

Agricultural Stock.... ... ... ... ... ... XIX.

PUBLIC WORKS—

Expenditure on Public Works... ... ... ... XX.

EXCISE—

Statement showing Excise Shops and Excise Revenue... XXI.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—

Statement showing Receipts and expenditure during the *Samvat* year 1966 (1909–10)... ... ... ... XXII.

VITAL STATISTICS—

Statement of Medical Relief... ... ... ... XXIII.

Vital Statistics... ... ... ... ... ... XXIV.

EDUCATION—

Particulars relating to Schools... ... ... ... XXV.

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES—

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty on Goods Through-Booked *from* Bombay *via* Veraval... ... ... XXVI.

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty on Goods Through-Booked *to* Bombay *via* Veraval... ... ... XXVII.

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty at Veraval for Locally Booked Goods and at the Ports of Nawabandar, Rajpura, Simar, Dharabandar and Bherai... ... ... XXVIII.

—:o:—

# CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

*Physical aspect.*

The State of Junagadh, as mentioned in previous reports, lies in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24 44′ and 21 53′ north latitude and 70 and 72 east longitude with the Halar Division of the Province as its northern boundary, and Gohelwad Prant on its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. It has 16 ports, of which the principal is Veraval. The capital town of Junagadh is situated on the slope of the famous Girnar hills the peaks of which rise to a height of 3,660 feet above sea level, and from which fine views of the Sacred Shrine of Datar can be obtained. To the south-west of the Girnar Hills lies the extensive forest of Gir which supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion.

*Map.*

2. The attached map shows the head quarters of the Revenue divisions of the State, the principal ports and rivers, lines of Railway, and other important details.

*Area.*

3. The area of the State is 3,283 square miles.

*Population.*

4. The population of the State as returned in the recent Census taken on the 10th March last is 4,34,222 souls, of which 88,130 are Mahomedans, 3,38,258 Hindus, and 7,120 Jains, while 714 are of other castes.

*Revenue and expenditure.*

5. The total revenue of the State for the current year was Rs. 29,58,760 exclusive of the alienated Revenue amounting to Rs. 12,75,494 whilst expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,25,918.

*Tribute paid and received.*

6. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and a Peshkashi of Rs. 37,210 to H. H. the Gaekwar ; on the other hand the State of Junagadh receives tribute from 134 States. This tribute styled Zortalbi amounts to Rs. 92,421 of which the largest item of Rs. 22,858 is paid by Bhavnagar. It is recovered and paid to the State through the Agency, at a charge of 25 per cent. on account of the expenses of collection under treaty engagements.

*Principal articles of production and manufacture.*

7. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, *bajri*, *jawar*, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugar cane, cereals, timber, stone, castor seeds &c., while those of manufacture are *ghee*, molasses, sugar candy, copper and brass ware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hardware, leather &c.

## Chief events of the year.

*Death of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII.*

8. The lamented death of His Imperial Majesty King Emperor of India Edward VII.

The sad intelligence of the death of His Most Gracious Majesty the late King Edward VII reached Junagadh on the 7th May 1910, and cast a gloom over the whole State. His Highness the late Nawab Saheb Sir Rasulkhanji G. C. S. I. received the news with profound regret, and messages of condolence and sympathy were sent both to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and to the Agent to the Governor. His Highness then announced this melancholy event by the publication of an extraordinary issue of the State Gazette expressing his great grief at the sudden death of so beloved a Sovereign. His Highness further directed that universal mourning should be observed throughout his territory by his subjects. All public offices and institutions were closed for 3 days and all shops were also shut as a mark of respect to the memory of His Majesty. The State flag was hoisted half mast and 101 minute guns were fired from the State battery, the last gun being fired and the flag dropped at sunset. Next day under the orders of His Highness the late Nawab Saheb a mass meeting was held under the presidency of the Dewan to give expression to the sincere sorrow felt throughout the whole State, and distribution of alms was made to the poor. His Highness the late Nawab Saheb was also pleased to become a vice patron of the all India Memorial Fund that was raised to perpetuate the memory of the late King Emperor and subscribed Rs. 5000 towards the same. He further subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the Bombay Presidency Memorial Fund, while Rs. 15,000 were recently contributed to the Kathiawar Memorial Fund by the Administrator on behalf of the Minor Chief.

## The Proclamation.

*The Proclamation.*

9. His Most Gracious Majesty King George V having been proclaimed King Emperor of India, the State flag was hoisted to the mast head on the 9th May 1910, and a salute of 101 guns was fired from the State battery in honour of His Accession.

Remissions of sentences in the case of jail convicts were also declared by His Highness as an act of clemency in commemoration of this occasion.

## The Ruler and his family.

10. The year under report was the nineteenth of the rule of His Highness Sir Rasulkhanji G. C. S. I. the late Nawab Saheb.

*Death of His Highness Sir Rasulkhanji G. C. S. I.*

11. His Highness had not of late retained his usual vigour and his health gave some cause for anxiety towards the end of 1910. The best medical advice however anticipated no immediate cause for alarm, if care was taken with diet. On the 22nd January 1911 however His Highness was suddenly seized with an attack of angina pectoris and succumbed to it after a few hours of suffering. The news of His Highness' death came as a great shock to all his many friends and admirers and especially to his brother Chiefs in Kathiawar. His loyalty and generosity, his personal sympathy for the poor and the afflicted, and his kindness of heart had much endeared him to his subjects, and his name will long be remembered throughout the province for his catholic charity. On the death of His Highness being known, all public offices and institutions were closed for 3 days as a mark of respect for his memory, and funeral obsequies were performed with all the ceremony befitting the late ruler's high-position. Messages of condolence and sympathy were received by his family from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Agent to the Governor and many brother Chiefs and high officials in Kathiawar and elsewhere.

*Commencement of Administration.*

12. Soon after His Highness' death the Administration was taken up by Agency Officials, and on February 6th I took charge as Administrator under the orders of Government.

*The Minor Chief.*

13. The Minor Nawab Saheb Mohobatkhanji is the only surviving son of His Highness the late Nawab Saheb, and his mother Her Highness Ashabibi Saheb is the daughter of one of the leading Amirs of the State. The Minor Chief is somewhat backward, but under the care of his tutor and guardian Mr. Turkhad, he has already advanced both in physical and mental attainments in the healthier surroundings of the Mohobat Manzil which bungalow has been specially altered for the purpose and forms a suitable residence for him and his little companion and relative. He has taken kindly to his games and promises to ride well, and has a quick witted aptitude for his lessons. When he has got rid of a certain natural shyness and dependence upon others, he should advance rapidly along more modern lines of training. Her Highness the Bibi Saheb resides in the palace, and there are in addition many Durbar ladies for whom allowances will shortly have to be settled in accordance with precedents. Allowances both ordinary and special have been continued to the Amirs of the State whose families have rendered signal service in the past.

*Donations.*

14. His Highness the late Nawab Saheb promised a handsome donation to the Aligarh College and contributed Rs. 3,200 to

the all India Memorial Statue to His Excellency Lord Minto: he also subscribed Rs. 1,500 to the Allahbad Minto Memorial Park and Pillar, apart from numerous minor contributions.

*State Visitors.*

15. Distinguished visitors to the State during the year included the Honorable Mr. Lamb, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., Member of Council, Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., and Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., Agents to the Governor, and Major J. R. Carter, Political Agent, Sorath, whilst His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi were also welcomed to Junagadh.

*Relations with British Government and other neighbouring States.*

16. The relations of Junagadh State with the Paramount Power and other neighbouring States were of the usual cordial and friendly character during the year under report.

*Personnel of the Administration.*

17. A list of the principal officers in the State showing changes in the personnel of administration during the year is given in Appendix I.

———:o:———

## CHAPTER II—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

*Divisions of the State for revenue purposes.*

18. The State is divided into 19 Mahals for revenue administration, each under the supervision of a Tehsildar, who, in his executive functions, corresponds generally to a Mamlatdar in the Bombay Presidency, but is not invested with any Magisterial powers, except in one or two special cases. The Tehsildars are under the immediate control of a Chief Revenue Officer. The question of reduction of certain Mahals and the reorganization of the Revenue Department is under consideration.

*Survey.*

19. During the year under report a detailed survey was made of 6 Khalsa villages and of the land withdrawn from the Gir Forest and added to the newly populated villages in the Gir Mahal, comprising a total area of 26,740 acres against 10,767 acres surveyed last year, showing an increase of 15,973 acres. The total area surveyed upto the close of the year was 19,53,270 acres or a little over 3,051 square miles. The area of the State being computed to be 3,283 square miles 232 square miles only now remain to be surveyed, including the Girnar Hills and 51 khalsa villages.

*Survey of Junagadh town.*

20. In the town of Junagadh, the survey of 8 blocks consisting of 39 circles was taken in hand during the year under report. A detailed survey of 1,793 numbers comprising an area of 55 acres and 13 gunthas was made, also maps of 855 numbers out of 926 numbers surveyed last year were prepared.

*Survey of Vanthali town.*

21. In the town of Vanthali, the detailed survey of the remaining 5 circles of one block D was completed. An area of 516 numbers measuring 15 acres and 12 gunthas was ascertained and maps in 1,193 cases were prepared. Before the close of the year 214 cases were settled and sanads issued to the persons whose titles to the holdings were established. This work had however to be temporarily held in abeyance pending the determination of certain general principles and reorganization of staff. It is expected that operations will be resumed in due course.

*Classification of lands.*

22. The question of effecting a survey settlement of the land in the State on a scientific basis had been under the consideration of His Highness the Nawab Saheb for the last three years, but was not pushed on to any extent owing to the difficulty of securing the services of a classing officer of requisite experience and qualifications. The services of Mr. Mohanlal Ishverdas a retired officer of Government have lately been secured, and the work of

classification will probably be taken in hand in the beginning of the next fair season, provided that this is considered to be consistent with the revenue policy ultimately adopted.

23. State lands are held on four different tenures, viz:

(1) *Bhagbatai*, where a crop-share in the produce in kind is levied;

(2) *Bhogvero*, where a cash assessment is added to the share in kind;

(3) *Vighoti* or cash assessment fixed per *bigha;*

(4) *Udhad*, where a fixed sum is levied per *santi* of 20 acres of land.

The pure *Bhagbatai* tenure without a cash assessment is uncommon. The bulk of the land comes under the second category. Two and a half *bighas* are equal to one acre, and the average assessment per acre works out to about Rs. 2–4 on drycrop land and Rs. 5–8 on irrigated land. A vast number of petty and irritating cesses are super-added to the above land tax and this gives occasion for much harassment and corruption. It is probable that all these will have to be swept away at once and a moderate "udhad" or cash assessment substituted on an average calculation pending the completion of expert classification. These matters however are not as yet decided, and require mature consideration. The dominant feature of this complicated revenue system is the crop-share, which varies according to the nature and quality of the crops raised. A small area is already under vighoti tenure.

**Settlements.**

24. The total area of lands held by Mulgarasias, Bhayats and alienees is shown below:—

| | acres. |
|---|---|
| Bhayats..... ..... ..... | 57,233 |
| Mulgarasias..... ..... | 2,30,184 |
| Alienees... ... ..... | 3,71,781 |
| | 6,59,198 |

About 69 acres of land were alienated and settled during the year under report. On the other hand 1,393 acres of land and cash allowances of Koris 1,781 lapsed to the State owing to failure of heirs and other causes.

25. The Committee appointed for settling the debts of Gara-

sias and Inamdars disposed of 8 cases during the year. The State purchased 41 acres of land for Rs. 1,226 from alienees and 192 acres of land for Rs. 9,984 from Girasias or a total of 233 acres of land for Rs. 11,210. No such sales will be encouraged unless absolutely necessary and unless collaterals are unable to exercise their privilege of preemption. Certain existing settlements will need enquiry either on account of the heavy dues levied or on account of the proprietor's fitness to hold the grant. There have also been certain confiscations and attachments which will require careful examination in the absence of written reasons for the action taken. These however are matters which cannot be taken in hand until the rains or during the present pressure of routine work.

*Boundary settlement.*

26. No boundary settlement was effected during the year, but 249 jurisdictional marks or stones between the villages of the State and those of adjoining States or Talukas were rectified or replaced against 218 last year. Of these marks 63 were situated on boundaries between the villages of Junagadh and Bhavnagar, 45 on boundaries of Gondal villages, 68 on boundaries of Jetpur and the rest on boundaries of Porbandar, Bantwa, Manavadar and minor Talukas.

*Wards' Estates.*

27. 31 estates with a total revenue of Rs. 61,608 were under the management of the Court of Wards on 1st April 1910. During the year one more estate with a revenue of Rs. 973 came under management while 3 Estates with a revenue of Rs. 7,349 were released. At the close of the year, therefore, the number of estates under management was 29 with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 55,332. Management has been much hampered hitherto through the officer in charge having many other duties which prevented any local inspection by him. Certain guaranteed transactions and mortgages require examination, but it is hoped that with good seasons and possible assistance by way of a loan from the State, the position of the few important estates will be improved. Certain regulations will also be required to systematize management which must be left much more to the discretion of the Superintendent.

*Encumbered estates.*

28. In the beginning of the year under report, there were 139 estates under the management of the encumbered estates department with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 52,988 as compared with Rs. 40,933 in the preceding year. During the year 13 new estates with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 3,099 came under management, while 7 estates of the revenue of Rs. 4,165 were released. At the close of the year, therefore, there were 145 estates under management with a total revenue of

Rs. 52,922. Schemes for the liquidation of the debts of 65 estates had been framed in the preceding year and of 14 more were framed in the year under report, thus making a total of 79 at the end of the year. The liabilities of these estates which amounted to Rs. 2,81,825 were reduced at the close of the year to Rs. 1,45,136, the total amount of debt paid off during the year being Rs. 1,36,689 against Rs. 46,063 last year. The management of these estates should profit much by their being handed over to the Superintendent Managed Estates.

## Collection of Land Revenue.

*Collections of land revenue.*

29. The actual collections of land revenue during the year are estimated at Rs. 15,68,651 as compared with Rs. 17,13,929 in the previous year.

*Suspensions and remissions.*

30. Suspensions and remissions of revenue were granted during the year amounting to Rs. 1,10,731 and Rs. 82,547 respectively.

*Arrears.*

31. The Aggregate total of arrears of revenue upto the end of August 1909 was Rs. 10,44,762 out of which Rs. 1,11,029 were recovered, Rs. 82,547 remitted and Rs 16,284 adjusted. Including the revenue suspended during the year, the arrears at the end of August 1910 amounted to Rs. 9,45,633. The above figures are an estimate only as the accounts of St. 1965 even have not yet been closed.

These figures are exclusive of arrears due on account of loans advanced in past years to Garasias, Bhayats, alienees &c. by the State Bank and of outstandings prior to 1879, the bulk of which is unrecoverable and will be reduced or written off as soon as the complicated accounts which extend over a series of years are scrutinized.

## Extension of Cultivation.

*Extension of cultivation.*

32. The total area of culturable lands in the Khalsa villages of the State is approximately 6,45,537 acres out of which 5,32,807 were under cultivation in the beginning of the year under report. The area out of cultivation is therefore about 1,12,730 acres.

## General.

*General.*

33. The cultivators of the State have suffered much at the hands of unscrupulous revenue Havildars and corrupt or inefficient Wahivatdars. Their chief aim and object seems to have been to show no decrease in revenue collection, and for this purpose the ryots have been very hardly treated in most

Mahals. The total absence of inspection by any responsible officer is the chief reason for this deplorable state of affairs. The levy is uncertain, the Havildars have been masters of the situation and most of the Wahivatdars are dishonest or incompetent as no endeavour has been made to test their work. Arrangements, however, have already been made to secure a capable and experienced Chief Revenue Officer with 3 competent Assistants who ought soon to make their influence felt in the villages. Certain obnoxious circulars will have to be cancelled and the petty harassments of Forest subordinates checked and the extent of their control limited. The accounts of the Mahal treasuries are irregular and much in arrears, but it is already proposed to incorporate monthly returns of payments in the headquarters Treasury. It is only close personal inspection by sympathetic honest officials which can remove the undoubted grievances of the ryot, but gradually we hope to secure their confidence and thereby to increase the amount of land under cultivation. The policy must be cautious and the advance gradual, but the soil of the State is so fertile that in five years with timely rainfall the land revenue of the State should be considerably augmented.

34. The private or "khangi" villages of His Highness have already been incorporated in their various Mahals and the separate staff will gradually be absorbed if found fit.

———:§:———

# CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

## Legislation.

*Acts and regulations.*

35. Appendix II shows the laws in force in the State. No new laws were introduced during the year.

## Military.

*Numeral strength.*

36. The sanctioned strength of the Military force during the year was 1,078 against 1,112 in the previous year. The following table shows the numerical strength of each arm :—

| Arm of service. | Regular. | Irregular. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Artillery. | 0 | 28 | 28 |
| Cavalry. | 100 | 145 | 245 |
| Infantry. | 285 | 0 | 285 |
| Sibandi. | 0 | 520 | 520 |
| Total. | 385 | 693 | 1,078 |

37. The strength of the cavalry and sibandi was reduced by 1 and 5 respectively.

*Composition of the force.*

The composition of the force is detailed below : —

| *Artillery.* | Men. |
|---|---|
| 10 guns (Junagadh) | 28 |
| 3 „ (Mangrol) | 0 |
| 13 | 28 |
| *Cavalry.* | |
| Imperial Service Lancers. | 100 |
| His Highness' Body Guard. | 63 |
| Lal Risala. | 82 |
| | 245 |
| *Infantry.* | |
| Khas Party. | 216 |
| Jail Guard. | 44 |
| Band. | 25 |
| | 285 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Sibandi.* | 520 |
| Grand Total. | 1,078 |

38. The cost of maintaining the above force during the year as compared with that of the previous year, inclusive of the cost of arms, ammunition etc., was as under :— *Cost of maintenance.*

| | 1909-10 Rs. | 1910-11 Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Artillery. | 7,750 | 8,405—8—0 |
| Cavalry. | 98,523 | 95,958—4—0 |
| Infantry. | 37,989 | 33,565—3-10 |
| *Sibandi.* | 48,891 | 48,264-12—0 |
| Total | Rs. 1,93,153 | Rs. 1,86,193-11-10 |

The cost per man in the Artillery was Rs. 300-3-1½ against Rs. 277, in the Cavalry Rs. 391 against Rs. 401, in the infantry Rs. 117 against Rs. 125, in the Sibandi Rs. 93 against Rs. 97 and in the Band Rs. 224-4-1 against Rs. 227, the average cost per head per the whole force being Rs. 172-13-0 against Rs. 173 in the preceding year. *Average cost per man.*

39. In the whole force there were 1,002 Muhammadans, 56 Hindus and 12 Christians. The Mahomedan element in the force increased during the year by 14 and the number of Hindus declined by 22 as compared with the previous year. The Mahomedans consist of 226 Arabs, 150 Pathans and 626 other Musalmans, and the Hindus principally of Rajputs, Purabias, Kolis and Ahirs. *Nationalities composing the force.*

40. There were 8 vacancies at the end of the year.

41. The Lancers are armed with magazine Lee-Enfield carbines, swords and lances : the Body Guards with carbines, swords and Lances : the Lal Risala with carbines and swords ; the regular Infantry with muzzle-loaders and bayonets : and the untrained Sibandi with matchlocks and swords. *Arms.*

42. There were 174 horses and 52 ponies in the Cavalry against 209 and 48 last year. *Remounts.*

43. During this year one man from the Imperial Service Lancers was sent to the Meerut Musketry class. *Training.*

44. The Lancers were inspected 5 times during the year by the Inspecting Officer Captain H. C. Kay. The Inspector General, the D. A. A. G. Musketry and the Signalling Inspecting *Inspection.*

Officer also inspected the corps during the year. The arms of the Lancers were inspected by the Chief Armourer.

*Duties.*

45. The duties of the above forces are generally to mount guard at the palace, treasuries, jails and gates of the principal towns in the State; to furnish escorts to the minor Chief, and privileged personages of the Durbar, as also to distinguished visitors on occasions of ceremony, and to assist the civil authorities in the maintenance of order. The troops of the Lal Risala are mainly employed on errand work.

## Police.

*Police.*

46. The total sanctioned strength of the Police force, exclusive of the village police, during the year was 807 against 794 last year. The following are the details as to the composition of the force:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mounted Police armed, | 61 |
| Foot Police armed, | 746 |

*Distribution.*

47. The Force was distributed as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Engaged in the prevention and detection of crime... | 473 |
| 2. Jail, Treasury and other guards ... ... | ...179 |
| 3. Employed in courts and on other duties ... | ...128 |
| 4. Reserve ... ... ... ... .... | ... 27 |
| Total | 807 |

*Ratio to population and area.*

48. The ratio of the Police to the population was 1 to 489 and by area 1 to 4 square miles.

*Cost.*

49. The cost of maintaining the above force amounted to Rs. 1,22,465–8–0 against Rs. 1,30,845 last year. The decrease of Rs. 8,380 was due to there being no purchase of new uniforms for the force. The average cost per man was Rs. 151–12–0 against Rs. 164 in the previous year.

*Arms.*

50. The mounted Police are armed with carbines, swords and spears and the foot police with muzzle-loading rifles and bayonets.

*Nationalities.*

51. The following is the classification of the Police officers and men according to nationality;—

| | |
|---|---|
| Muhammadans. | 573 or 71 p. c. |
| Hindus. | 206 or 25·5 p. c. |
| Christians, | 1 or 0·1 p. c. |
| Vacancies. | 27 |
| Total | 807 |

52. Of these 355 or over 44 per cent. are reported to be to some extent literate. *Literates and illiterates.*

53. 17 men in the force were dismissed during the year against 10 last year, and 3 were punished by a court of law for committing offences under the I. P. C. whilst 13 Officers and men were promoted or obtained pecuniary rewards for good service. There were 69 resignations, 3 desertions and 104 enlistments during the year against 80, 18, and 136 respectively last year. *Punishment and Rewards.*

54. The cognizable offences reported during the year were 854 against 1,029 last year. Excluding false cases, the number of offences, inclusive of the balance of the last year, dealt with during the year under report by the Police was 859. Of these 536 cases were brought to trial and 333 or 62 per cent. resulted in conviction against 63 per cent. last year. In connection with these offences, 1,132 persons in all were arrested by the Police, of whom 935 were placed before the Courts, and 505 or 44 per cent. of the total number of arrested persons were convicted. In the previous year 1,365 arrests were made of which 1,111 persons were taken to trial and 665, were convicted, the percentage of convictions to arrests being 48. *Cognizable crime.*

55. The value of the property reported to be stolen during the year was Rs. 19,775 against Rs. 28,522 last year. The percentage of recoveries of property was 56·8 against 51·7 in 1909–10. *Value of stolen property & p. c. of recoveries.*

## Efficiency of the Police.

56. The following table shows the operations of the Police in reference to crime. *Efficiency of Police.*

| Year. | Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried. | Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested. | Percentage of undetected cases. | Percentage of stolen property recovered. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908–09 | 66 | 60 | 21 | 50 |
| 1909–10 | 63 | 59 | 16 | 57 |
| 1910–11 | 62 | 54 | 15 | 56 |

57. The aggregate number of village Police, including Police supplied by Mulgirasias, Bhayats and other alienees, was 2,077 against 2,070 last year. The subjoined table gives details as to composition of the village Police:– *The village Police.*

| | Police Patels. | | | Pasaitas. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stipendiary. | Holding land on service tenure. | Total. | Stipendiary. | Holding land on service tenure. | Total. | |
| *Khalsa* villages | 9 | 364 | 373 | 516 | 88 | 604 | 977 |
| *Barkhali* villages. | 330 | 28 | 358 | 591 | 45 | 656 | 994 |
| Mangrol. | . | . | 25 | . | . | 81 | 106 |
| Grand total. | 339 | 392 | 756 | 0 | 0 | 1,321 | 2,077 |

The village Police are all armed with swords and some with muskets.

## General.

58. The whole of the Police and the State infantry are by no means in a satisfactory state. Many Fouzdars are illiterate or inefficient, and several will have to be dismissed for misconduct. Want of local inspection has severely affected the morale of the force. The returns forwarded and checks now existing must be replaced by systematic records and control, and responsibility must be vested in the head of the department. The want of police lines is much felt and anything like fire practice does not appear to have been customary. Uniforms are in bad condition, and discipline is very lax. All these points are gradually being remedied under the watchful care of Mr. Boyd, who has already done much to improve the efficiency of the mounted and unmounted police regular and irregular as also of the Body guard. The State infantry have been amalgamated with the regular armed police, and the Arab Sibandi has been systematically employed on watch and ward. A regular cadre has been drawn up and travelling allowance rules will shortly be issued. Considering the new conditions, there have not been many resignations, and, with good housing and better discipline, the force should gradually become more efficient. It is however too early at present to do more than state what endeavours are being made to reorganize the department on practical lines.

## Judicial Tribunals.

*General Remarks.*

59. The number and constitution of the judicial courts remained the same as in the previous year, but the post of Assistant Judge is vacant owing to one retirement. No drastic changes have yet been made in the Judicial Department, but some re-

distribution of charges and powers will be necessary so as to secure homogeneity with other main departments, and the expected savings will enable some long deferred promotions to be given. Several changes will also be necessary in the staff after due enquiry, and the appointment of a responsible Chief Judicial officer will have a salutary effect. Reorganization of this department will be carried out in the rains, and should result in more promptness and independence in giving judicial decisions.

## Criminal Justice.

*Cases decided.*

60. At the commencement of the year there was a balance of 28 criminal cases as compared with 37 in the previous year. 2,263 new cases were brought to trial during the year against 2,330 in 1909-10, showing a decrease of 67 cases. The total number of cases to be dealt with by the Courts was, therefore, 2,291 against 2,367 last year. Of these, 2,231 cases against 2,339 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 60, including 15 Mangrol cases at the close of the year under review.

*Accused persons dealt with*

61. The cases pending at the close of the previous year involved 129 accused persons and the new cases brought to trial during the year criminated 4,045 persons against 4,314 last year. The aggregate number of accused persons to be dealt with by the Courts was, therefore, 4,174 as compared with 4,441 in the previous year, the decrease being of 267 offenders. The cases decided during the year affected 4,039 accused persons as compared with 4,312 in the preceding year. Of these 1,658 were discharged, 1,457 acquitted, 864 convicted, 49 committed 1 died, 10 were transferred, and the remaining 135 were under trial at the close of the year against 129 last year. Of the offenders awaiting trial at the end of the year, 87 were before the Junagadh Courts, and 42 before the Mangrol Munsiff's Court.

*Percentage of convictions.*

62. The percentage of convictions, acquittals and discharges was 22, 36 and 41 respectively against 22, 21 and 53 in the previous year. Of the 4,045 accused persons brought to trial during the year, 1,031 were arrested by the Police, 23 were arrested in the presence of Magistrates, 202 were produced on warrants, 2,745 on summonses, and the remaining 44 appeared voluntarily.

*Duration of trials.*

63. The average duration of trials before the criminal Courts was 6·7 against 4·6 days last year.

## Criminal Appellate Work.

64. The total number of criminal appeals before the Courts

during the year was 177 against 139 in the preceding year. Of these, 171 appeals were disposed of, leaving only 6 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of appeals, in which the decisions of the lower Courts were reversed, was 22 against 24 last year. The average duration of criminal appeals was 22 days against 16 last year.

## Civil Justice.

*Suits for disposal.*

65. At the beginning of the year, there was a balance of 430 undecided cases against 411 last year. 4,107 suits were filed during the year, against 4,516 in 1909–10 The aggregate number of suits before the civil Courts for disposal during the year was, therefore, 4,537 against 4,927 last year.

66. The following summary contrasts the file, disposal and pending balance of original civil suits during the year with the figures for the previous year:—

| | 1909–10. | 1910–11. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year. | 411 | 430 |
| Number of suits filed during the year received by transfer or on remand. | 4,516 | 4,107 |
| Total. | 4,927 | 4,537 |
| Disposed of. | 4,497 | 3,988 |
| Pending at the close of the year. | 430 | 549 |

67. Thus there was a decrease of 409 in the number of suits filed during the year and of 459 in the number of suits disposed of as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Out of 549 suits pending at the end of the year, 415 were of less than one year's duration, but disposals have not been as prompt as they should have been.

68. There were 21 suits before the Courts in *forma pauperis*, out of which 19 were disposed of during the year.

*Value of suits.*

69. The total value of the suits filed in the Courts of original jurisdiction was Rs. 6,18,524 as contrasted with Rs. 4,88,432 in the previous year. The value of the suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 3,63,924 against Rs. 4,50,493. The money suits alone covered 92 *per cent.* of the aggregate value of the suits decided during the year. These suits varied in value from

6 annas to Rs. 5,300. The average value of a suit filed during the year was Rs. 150 against Rs. 108, and of a suit disposed of Rs. 91 against Rs. 95 last year.

*Ex parte suits.*

70. The number of suits decided *ex parte* was 937 or 23 *per cent.* of the total number of decisions against 1,020 or 22 *per cent.* in the previous year. The pecuniary value of the *ex parte* decrees was Rs. 61,795 against Rs. 69,099 last year. Of the *ex parte* decisions, 909 were for the plaintiffs and 28 for the defendants against 997 and 23 respectively in the preceding year.

*Contested and uncontested claims.*

71. The Number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 1,535 of the value of Rs. 1,07,123, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 1,611 and Rs. 2,29,341 respectively. Of the decisions in contested suits, 1,315 were for the plaintiffs, and the remaining 220 for the defendants as against 1,386 and 225 last year.

*Average duration.*

72. The number, average value and average duration of contested and uncontested suits for 1909-10 and 1910-11 are compared below:—

| Civil suits. | 1909-10. | | | 1910-11. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Average value Rs. | Average duration days. | No. | Average value Rs. | Average duration days. |
| Contested. | 1,611 | 142 | 67 | 1,535 | 69 | 96 |
| Uncontested | 1,020 | 69 | 40 | 937 | 65 | 42 |

*Miscellaneous cases.*

73. 208 miscellaneous cases were before the Courts for disposal against 214 last year. Of these, 157 as compared with 167 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 51 cases against 47 last year.

## Civil Appellate Work.

*Appeals disposed of.*

74. 414 civil appeals were filed during the year against 485 in 1909-10. Including the balance of the previous year the number of appeals for disposal was 470 against 588, in the preceding year. Of these, 364 appeals were decided during the year, against 532 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 106 appeals pending at its close against 56 last year. It is hoped that the reorganization of the Department will show better results next year, but the absence of a regular Assistant Judge is partly responsible for arrears.

In 52 out of 100 cases under appeal the decisions of the lower Courts were maintained against 83 in the preceding year.

*Value of appeals.*

75. The value of the appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 83,691 against Rs. 1,42,736 in 1909–10 and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 79,429 against Rs. 1,07,527 in the previous year.

*Average duration.*

76. The following is the average duration of civil appeals before the Courts (including Mangrol) for the last three years:—

| | Months. | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| 1908–09 | 2 | 15 |
| 1909–10 | 2 | 7 |
| 1910–11 | 2 | 4 |

**Execution of decrees.**

*Execution of decrees.*

77. The year opened with a balance of 4,055 unexecuted decrees, and, 5,167 new applications for execution were received during the year. The total number of applications for disposal by the Courts was, therefore, 9,222 against 10,500 last year. The following table shows how the applications were dealt with as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

| Nature of disposal. | 1909–10. | 1910–11. |
|---|---|---|
| Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full. | 1,488 | 894 |
| „ „ „ „ „ „ in part. | 2,329 | 2,159 |
| „ „ „ „ was not obtained at all. | 1,756 | 2,939 |
| „ struck off the file. | 872 | 766 |
| Pending at the close of the year. | 4,055 | 2,464 |

Execution has hitherto been hampered by executive regulations which will have to be reconsidered.

11 judgment debtors were arrested, and 3 were actually imprisoned, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 23 and 4.

*Receipts and expenditure of Courts.*

78. During the year the total receipts of the civil and criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 56,180 against Rs. 57,053 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 48,372 against Rs. 49,824 in 1909–10, or inclusive of the expenditure on the Hazur Adalat establishment, Rs. 49,997 against Rs. 54,609. The aggregate receipts thus exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 6,183.

## The Rajprakarni Court.

79. 26 suits between Mulgarasias and other alienees were filed during the year in the Rajprakarni Court against 20 in the preceding year. Inclusive of last year's balance the total number of such suits for disposal in the year under report was 60 against 67 in the preceding year, out of which 23 against 33 of last year were disposed of, leaving a pending balance of 37 at the close of the year against 34 in the previous year. The total value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 9,468 against Rs. 17,175 and of the suits disposed of Rs. 56,714 against Rs. 26,742 last year. In addition to these, there were 26 suits before the Court during the year, in which the State was a defendant, against 30 in the preceding year. Out of these, 11 cases were disposed of against 12 last year leaving a pending balance of 15 at the close of the year. There were also 80 miscellaneous cases before the Court during the year as against 114 in the preceding year, out of which 37 were disposed of as against 57 in 1909–10 leaving a balance of 43 at the close of the year. This Court also decides cases and frames schemes under the Encumbered Estate Rules in force in the State. *Work of Rajprakarni court.*

80. 14 cases of heirship and coparcenary were also disposed of during the year, out of a total of 16 cases, 12 of which were filed during the year. The pending balance of such cases at the close of the year was 2 against 4 last year. *Heirship and other cases.*

81. At the commencement of the year, the total number of applications for execution of decrees was 32, and 19 new applications were filed during the year, making a total of 51 out of which 16 were disposed of during the year, leaving a pending balance of 35 at its close. The number of applications for execution disposed of in the previous year was 37 out of a total of 69. Thus during the year under report in all 250 cases came before this Court for disposal, out of which 110 were disposed of leaving a balance of 140 at the close of the year. These figures should be reduced next year owing to this Court's relief from certain executive duties under the Encumbered Estates Rules. *Execution of decrees.*

## Extradition.

82. During the year under report the State made extradition demands through the Political Agent in 18 cases involving 18 persons, against 10 cases involving 12 persons last year. The demands were, with one exception complied with by *Extradition.*

the Agency:–9 extradited persons were convicted and 6 acquitted, and the remaining 3 are under trial.

Under the existing arrangements extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act, so far as the British authorities and Baroda are concerned, while with the neighbouring Kathiawar States there is a reciprocal compact authorising extradition demands for all offences under the Indian Penal Code.

**Prisons.**

*Central Jail.*

83. There are one Central Jail and nine subordinate Jails and Lock-ups in the State, including one in the Mangrol Taluka. The Central Jail, which is at Junagadh, is a spacious and substantial building with accommodation for about 500 prisoners, and is visited periodically by a Jail Committee.

*Admissions.*

84. The year under report opened with 148 convicts in the State Jails;–469 convicts were incarcerated in the course of the year, making a total of 617 convicts against 608 of whom 453 were released and 1 died during the year, leaving 163 convicts in confinement at its close.

*Proportion af admissions to the free population.*

85. Of the 469 new admissions, 23 were of previously convicted persons. The proportion of admissions to the free population of the State was 1 to 924 against 1 to 848 last year.

*Nationality and sex of convicts.*

86. Of the convicts admitted into the Jails during the year, there were:—

| | Hindus. | Muhammadans | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males. | 297 | 137 | 434 |
| Females. | 24 | 11 | 35 |
| Total. | 321 | 148 | 469 |

*Daily average of prisoners.*

87. The daily average number of convicts in the Jails during the year was 101 against 123, of under-trial prisoners 16 against 22, and of prisoners in police custody 7, against 9 last year.

*Releases.*

88. Of the releases made during the year, 248 were on expiry of sentence, 30 on appeal, and 17 on His Highness' birthday and the Muharram day, whilst one convict died. No escape from the Jails took place during the year.

*Health of convicts.*

89. The health of the convicts was generally good.

90. No breach of Jail discipline was reported during the year. *Jail discipline.*

91. The convicts were employed during the year in the Jail workshops and also in the State gardens, the Printing Press and the Mint. *Convict labour.*

92. The proceeds of convict labour, inclusive of the value of articles in hand at the close of the preceding year, amounted to Rs. 3,122. Goods valued at Rs. 1,871 were sold during the year, leaving a stock worth Rs. 1,251 in hand at its close. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 3,023, 1,572 and 1,271. The net profit on the sales during the year was Rs. 478 against Rs. 568 last year. The income from the garden in the Central Jail was Rs. 59 against Rs. 20 in the previous year. *Proceeds of convict labour.*

93. The cost of maintenance and control exclusive of the cost of the Jail Guard, amounted to Rs. 10,073 giving an average of Rs. 114 per prisoner against Rs. 78 last year. *Cost of maintenance and control.*

## Registration.

94. During the year under report 9 registry offices were at work in the State. There were 456 registrations during the year as compared with 427 in 1909-10, the increase being of 29 transactions. The present system under which the bulk of registration work falls on the Sadar Adalat needs reconsideration as this and other miscellaneous executive work hamper the disposal of regular judicial cases. *Registration.*

95. The total declared value of property affected by the documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 3,48,258 against Rs. 3,12,003, in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 36,255. The average registration fee was Rs. 30 against Rs. 28 last year. *Value of registered documents.*

96. The registration receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 13,966 against Rs. 12,001 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,965. The expenditure was Rs. 710, being the same as in the previous year. The net income from registration was thus Rs. 13,256 against Rs. 11,291 last year. *Registration receipts.*

## Municipalities.

97. Appendix XVI gives the usual details about the Municipalities in the State. *Municipality.*

The total receipts of the Municipalities, which were mainly derived from octroi, tax on animals, income from markets

and a few other minor sources, amounted to Rs. 42,406 against Rs. 40,821 in the preceding year.

*Cost.*

98. The Municipalities expended Rs. 4,751 against Rs. 5,093 on the lighting of streets, Rs. 8,837 on the construction and improvement of roads and gutters against Rs. 6,439: Rs. 13,340 on road cleaning and conservancy against Rs. 13,089, and Rs. 1,465 on other sanitary measures, against Rs. 2,489 ; besides Rs. 5,133 on office establishments against Rs. 5,375, last years. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 38,498 against Rs. 32,485 in the preceding year.

The Veraval Municipality will be placed under the Port Officer, and other Municipalities will be controlled in future by the Revenue Department. The State at present levies 20 p. c. of Municipal revenues on account of general supervision charges, which proportion appears too high. Hitherto also Municipal annual balances have lapsed to the State, so that it has not been possible to accumulate funds for any comprehensive scheme: it therefore appears desirable that separate ledger accounts should be opened for each Municipality.

**Chemical Analysis.**

99. In the year 1910-11 there were in all 19 cases submitted for chemical examination, wherein 58 samples had to be examined. Out of the 8 cases of suspected poisoning received for examination, arsenic was found in 2 and opium in 2, while no poison was traced in the remaining 4 cases. This work of chemical analysis is performed in the College laboratory.

———— :o: ————

# CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

## Agriculture.

*Cotton experiments.*

100. Varieties of cotton and other crops were experimented on during the year at the Malia Farm and other selected places in the State. Seeds of Umrethi, Broach, Kamta, Cambodia, Surati, Lalio and Karketi cotton were tried, but the results were not favourable, and it is reported that the soil in this State is not suitable for the growth of Broach, Surati, and Karketi cotton. For other varieties further experiments are necessary.

*Other experiments.*

101. Experiments with four varieties of ground nut viz., big Japan, small Japan, Virginia and Spanish were made in several Mahals. The results were satisfactory in Keshod, Bagdu, Visavadar and Gir Mahals. As recommended at the meeting of the Tehsildars an experiment of sowing rice after being soaked in sweet water was tried in the Patan Mahal The result is said to be satisfactory as the outturn of crop is reported to have been double the usual output. No practical use seems yet to have been made of the experience gained in these directions owing to the absence of inspecting and touring officers, but this will shortly be remedied.

*Agricultural Implements.*

102. Four iron turn wrest ploughs were purchased during the year under report. One is kept at the Malia Farms, the other at Chorwad, while two were sent to the Vadal and Gir Mahals, with instructions to the Tehsildars to lend them free of charge to a few selected cultivators with the object of encouraging the use of improved agricultural implements. It is not ascertained what actual results have been achieved in this direction.

*Agricultural Fund.*

103. Rs. 4,268–4–6 were advanced by the Agricultural Department to cultivators for sinking new wells and purchasing plough cattle during the year. As this half-hearted department will presently be merged in the Revenue department, it is hoped that experiments will be followed up, and that tagavi advances regarding which simple rules are being framed will be very largely extended.

## Sericulture.

*Eri silk.*

104. A sericultural farm was started during the year in the Dungar Mahal at Junagad. Silk worms were imported from Baroda and their breeding commenced; the results are as yet in the experimental stage.

## Weather and crops.

*Weather and crops.*

105. The rainfall during the year under review was abundant, and almost continuous upto the end of September. Bumper crops were expected in July and August, but continued heavy rain during the latter part of the season altered the outlook. Eventually much damage was done by excessive moisture and want of sunshine; and with the exception of wheat, the outturn of all varieties of crops and especially that of cotton was very poor. The latter crops were in fair condition at the close of the year, though heavy showers in March did some damage to "Khalas." The average outturn of the cotton crop was about 6 annas, and of other crops nearly 10 annas.

## Rainfall.

*Rain fall.*

106. The total rainfall in Junagadh town was 47 inches against 29 last year, and the average for the whole State was 34 against 30 inches in normal years. The maximum rainfall was 50 inches at Vanthali and the minimum 17 at Bherai.

*Temperature.*

107. The temperature in the shade at Junagadh varied from a minimum of 58° on the 2nd February to a maximum of 107° on the 7th May which was also the maximum for the whole State. The minimum temperature registered for the whole State was 42° at Navagadh on the 18th February.

*Area cropped.*

## Area cropped.

108. The following table shows the distribution of the area cropped in the Khalsa lands :—

| Nature of crop. | Area cropped in. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1909–10 St. 1965. | 1910–11 St. 1966. | | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Cotton. | 1,37,726 | 1,43,835 | 6,109 | . |
| Bajro. | 1,31,472 | 1,32,318 | 846 | . |
| Juwar. | 88,839 | 97,908 | 9,069 | . |
| Oil seeds. | 35,239 | 33,049 | . | 2,190 |
| Paddy. | 9,757 | 4,939 | . | 4,818 |
| Wheat. | 12,702 | 15,084 | 2,382 | . |
| Sugar-candy. | 3,055 | 1,183 | . | 1,872 |
| Gram. | 9,898 | 16,831 | 6,933 | . |
| Udad. | 2,188 | 2,592 | 404 | |
| Mug. | 1,780 | 1,026 | . | 754 |
| Other crops and vegetables. | 17,244 | 23,813 | 6,569 | . |
| Total. | 4,49,900 | 4,72,578 | 32,312 | 9,624 |

## Agricultural Stock.

109. The details regarding agricultural stock in the State are specified below:— *Agricultural stock.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of cattle ( bullocks cows and buffaloes ) | | 1,77,981 |
| ,, | horses and ponies | 6,034 |
| ,, | asses | 4,874 |
| ,, | sheep and goats | 1,19,986 |
| ,, | camels | 202 |
| ,, | ploughs | 34,394 |
| ,, | carts | 15,041 |

The total mortality among plough oxen alone in the khalsa villages was 3,545 against 5,893 last year. 206 bullocks were taken out of the territory of the State for sale, and there was an additional reduction on account of relinquishments of land. There appears to be some prohibition of sale of cattle by cultivators which operated hardly in many cases and must be discontinued. The above reductions were however counter balanced by the addition of 4,771 plough oxen to the agricultural stock, the net increase in the number of bullocks during the year being 404.

## Immigration and Emigration.

110. New cultivators with families consisting of 173 males, 140 females and 176 children immigrated into Khalsa villages from the neighbouring States and Talukas, or from Barkhala villages, and took up 3,369 acres of land. Out of this 2,408 acres were actually under cultivation at the end of the year under review. On the other hand 103 cultivators with families consisting of 142 males 117 females and 139 children emigrated, and the area relinquished, excluding the lands which were re-occupied, during the year was 1,728 acres. It is hoped that milder methods of collection and more considerate treatment will show an improvement on these figures in the next year. *Immigration and Emigration.*

111. The number of houses built by new settlers was 20 and the total number of new houses built by all the cultivators in the State during the year was 323.

## Prices and wages.

112. The prices of cotton and all food grains except bajri and rice at the end of the year under review were lower than at the close of the preceding year. Appendix XVIII gives details regarding prices. Fodder was sufficient to meet the requirements of the agricultural population, the quantity *Prices and wages.*

of **Kadbi** alone being 15,16,93,990 lbs. The total supply of hay was about 52,04,41,640 lbs. Drinking water was abundant. Wages were higher owing to the scarcity of labour. Unskilled labourers earned from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 annas, and skilled labourers from 8 annas to one rupee per day. The rates for hackney carts and bullocks respectively were Re. 1 and Re. $\frac{1}{2}$ per day as in the preceding year. The scarcity of labour and consequent high rates of pay are very marked in Junagadh, and require careful analysis when time permits.

## Horticulture.

*Horticulture.* 113. The number of State gardens and plantations at Junagadh and in the districts is 15, exclusive of those which are under the Dungar Mahal. These gardens and plantations cover over 382 acres of land. The proceeds from these gardens amounted to Rs. 5,215 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,616 the net revenue being thus Rs. 3,599 according to Treasury returns, but the figures cannot be considered to be complete. The gardens generally are capable of much improvement and should become an increasingly fine feature of the headquarters of the State. The smaller gardens under cultivation were formerly managed by an illiterate and unscrupulous dependant with the result that there was a net loss to the State of over Rs. 4,000 annually. The farming system has now been introduced for both fruit trees and land, and the immediate result was a gain of about Rs. 20,000. This is a typical instance of mismanagement.

## Tree planting.

*Tree planting.* 114. 29,036 road side and other trees were planted during the year under report. Cocoanut trees were also planted in some places near the sea coast. Road side trees have been assidously planted in the past, but a large number appears not to come to maturity.

## Horse breeding.

*Horse breeding.* 115. At the end of the year there were 6 stallions in the State Paddock of which 4 were Kathis, 1 Arab and 1 country bred Arab. The number of mares covered by these stallions was 104, of which 46 belonged to the State, and the remaining 58 to private owners. The mares in the State Paddock gave birth to 8 colts and 7 fillies, out of which 1 filly died at the close of the year. There were 60 brood mares in the State Paddock, out of which 35 were Kathis and 25 country bred. 8 horses were disposed of by public auction during the year.

The State Paddock has been well cared for and well manag-

ed. The young Kathi stock promises very well, and has been much commended by Colonel Maxwell who visited the State as Veterinary expert. It is hoped that with liberal diet for young stock and some improvement in the Paddock quarters, the past record of the Paddock will be improved, and an extremely fine supply of Kathi horses be secured. Arrangements have been made to secure a donkey stallion with a view to mule-breeding.

**Forests.**

*Area.*

116. The Forest area under the control of this department remains the same as shown in the report for last year, no re-measurements having been undertaken during the year. The figures are given below :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Western Gir | 411.86 | sq. miles. |
| Eastern Gir | 90·87 | „ |
| Sanctuary for lions | 11·50 | „ |
| Girnar | 77·40 | „ |
| Total | 591·63 | „ |

About 110 square miles of the Fuel and Fodder Reserves, which formed part of the forest area formerly, have been transferred to the Revenue Department, but the Forest Department still controls a large area of grass and waste lands which the Revenue Department would be better qualified to supervise.

*Working Plan.*

117. In the Girnar Forest 9 coupes in 6 of the eleven blocks were systematically worked by contract. In the Gir Forest the work of coupe cutting was done departmentally as no body was willing to undertake the work by contract. In consequence of the difficulty of procuring an adequate supply of labourers, the working plans were not completely carried out this year also. The practical carrying out of the forest scheme is likely to be a matter of some difficulty, but it is hoped that when a capable and energetic forest officer has been secured, work will proceed more regularly. There are many complaints by cultivators as regards the action of forest subordinates who require more rigid control and supervision with severer penalties for misconduct.

*Communications and buildings.*

118. The roads passing through and into the forest were repaired by patch work where necessary, and a few of the naka buildings and huts were repaired also.

*Protection from fire.*

119. There has been no marked reduction in the number of fines during the year as compared with that in the last year, but looking to the history of past years, there has been a decrease

on the average. Notices were posted at all the entrance of both the forests (Gir and Girnar) warning all persons entering the forest against taking any combustible material with them and informing them of the penalty involved. A small number of persons has been punished for the breach of this rule during the year, particularly in the Gir.

In the Gir Forest, fire tracing was done on the sides of some of the roads passing through and into the forest, as also round the coupes that were exploited last year, but the attempt has not met with great success as the dry leaves that collect in the fire traced portion easily take fire and lead the fire beyond the line.

*Natural Reproduction.*

120. Natural reproduction, in the case of stool shoots from the teak trees felled last year, was satisfactory.

Seedling of teak and other varieties were also noticeable but were of too low growth to escape the ravages of fire.

*Artificial Reproduction.*

121. Babul seeds were sown in the forests as also in different mahals, but the results were not favourable except in one or two places.

Mahuda seeds also were sown in both the forests, but in the Girnar a few saplings only have survived, and but one in Sasan (Gir). Attempts at sowing Mahuda and other varieties that may suit this part of the country will be made in the coming monsoon.

*Exploitation of Major and Minor Forest Produce.*

122. As above stated the work of exploiting the coupes in the Gir forest is being done departmentally as no contractor was willing to undertake the work. Various miscellaneous products are collected from the forest and sold at fixed rates.

In the Girnar forest timber and green fuel in the coupes are cut and carried by contractors, and the materials thus brought in are sold at fixed rates under supervision of the forest authorities at the forest depot. Dead wood is removed from the forest on payment of royalty per cart load. This year the right of collecting royalty on fuel at most of the "nakas" in the Gir is farmed to contractors. Minor produce of the forest is usually disposed of by annual contracts.

*Value of Forest produce.*

123. The total value of this year's disposals are compared with those of the last year in the following table:—

| Description of produce. | 1909–10. Rs. | 1910–11. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Timber. | 77,917 | 46,282 |
| Fuel. | 26,901 | 27,926 |
| Bamboos. | 3,877 | 4,075 |
| Grass and grazing. | 26,868 | 28,112 |
| Minor produce. | 37,025 | 48,494 |
| Kutiyana Dudhia Beed. | 3,499 | 2,356 |
| Total. | 1,76,087 | 1,57,245 |

124. The following is the financial result of the year as compared with that of last year. *Financial Results.*

| | 1909–10. Rs. | 1910–11. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue. | 1,76,087 | 1,57,245 |
| Expenditure. | 52,630 | 34,492 |
| Surplus. | 1,23,457 | 1,22,753 |

The percentage of the expenditure on the revenue was 29·88 last year and is 21·93 in the year under report.

## Industries

125. There are five cotton presses and eighteen ginning factories in the State. The Verawal mill scheme appears to have proved a fiasco. *Cotton presses and Ginning factories.*

126. The total output of stone from the quarries in the State was 26,404 tons of the value of Rs. 52,337, and the aggregate receipts on account of royalty were Rs. 14,194 against Rs. 16,235. The old quarries are showing signs of deterioration, but there are good supplies of even better stone elsewhere though further from rail head. *Stone quarries*

127. The ghee making industry maintains 3,681 Bharwads, Rabaris and Charans, and the number of their milch cattle is estimated at 88,445. *Ghee making.*

128. A brisk trade in dried fish is carried on at Nawabundar port and it is hoped that some improvements can be made in the present condition of harbour approaches. *Fish trade.*

## Trade.

*Trade.*

129. An unfavourable cotton season together with general depression in commercial business reduced the aggregate value of trade from Rs. 1,10,84,684 to Rs. 99,59,739. Imports rose in value by Rs. 21,086, but this improvement was more than counter balanced by a decline of Rs. 11,46,031 in the value of export ascribable chiefly to the poor cotton crop. The diminution in the total volume of trade amounted to Rs. 4,32,179. The decrease however was smaller than might have been expected in view of adverse trade conditions. It is hoped that local trade will be stimulated by contemplated improvements in the land customs system.

*Exports and Imports.*

130. In the subjoined statement the fluctuations of the value of the principle articles of export and import are shown for the last two years.

**Exports.**

| Articles. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton. | 37,51,777 | 26,46,133 | . | 11,05,644 |
| Grain. | 5,22,812 | 2,65,931 | . | 2,56,881 |
| Dates. | 2,43,489 | 3,55,685 | 1,12,196 | . |
| Castor seeds. | 3,36,828 | 3,57,213 | 20,385 | . |
| Dried fish. | 98,628 | 310 | . | 98,318 |

**Imports.**

| Articles. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice. | 4,48,721 | 4,13,453 | . | 35,268 |
| Grain. | 2,84,228 | 3,05,102 | 20,874 | . |
| Peice-goods. | 8,57,040 | 8,79,580 | 22,540 | . |
| Hardware. | 3,89,785 | 1,42,424 | . | 2,47,361 |
| Dates. | 5,05,985 | 6,10,690 | 1,04,705 | . |
| Betel nut. | 1,51,005 | 1,39,580 | . | 11,525 |
| Sugar & sugar candy. | 5,67,874 | 5,91,454 | 23,580 | . |
| Cotton seeds. | 4,97,336 | 6,92,788 | 1,95,452 | . |
| Kerosine oil. | 3,36,249 | 3,14,963 | . | 21,286 |
| Coal. | 63,370 | 87,875 | 24,505 | . |
| Drugs. | 1,16,044 | 1,43,622 | 27,578 | . |

131. The value of trade with Bombay alone covered 75 p. c. of exports and 72 p. c. of imports as compared with 88 and 73 per cent. respectively in the previous year. The merchandise exported to Bombay consisted principally of cotton, wheat, castor seeds, onions, garlic, bones, fuel and ghee. *Exports.*

132. The articles imported from Bombay were chiefly grain, rice, sugar, kerosine, cutlery, piece goods and hardware. *Imports.*

133. Other important ports with which the State has trade relations outside Kathiawar are Koweit, Bandar Abbas, Karachi, Shehr, Makalla, Baharain, Muskat, Busrah, Calicut, Goa, Bhinwadi and Dahanu.

134. The number and tonnage of vessels, which entered inwards at the State ports, and cleared outwards with passengers and cargoes, are contrasted below with those of the previous year. *Number and tonnage of vessels.*

| Year. | Vessels entered. | Tons. | Vessels cleared. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909-10 | 2,015 | 2,73,554 | 2,127 | 2,75,284 |
| 1910-11 | 2,049 | 2,63,768 | 2,052 | 2,63,238 |

135. The agreement entered into with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company for the through booking of goods from stations on the B. G. J. P. Railway to Bombay *via* Veraval and *vice versa* continues to work satisfactorily, but it has not been found practicable to arrange for through passenger traffic. *Through-booking via Veraval*

## Public works.

136. The total expenditure on public works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,10,375 against Rs. 6,54,222 in the preceding year. The outlay on original works was Rs. 1,21,447 against Rs. 5,36,464, and on repairs Rs. 75,724 against Rs. 1,03,593 and on the permanent establishment Rs 13,207 against Rs. 14,165 in the previous year. The method of work and system of accounts was so unsatisfactory that all except immediately useful projects were kept in abeyance during the latter part of the year. In recent years large sums have been spent on the Rasulkhanji hospital which is still incomplete and requires alteration in design and upon the Verawal Palace, which is virtually complete and will not prove suitable in its present form to modern requirements. Roads are in a bad state of repair especially *Public works.*

outside headquarters and there is a great lack of decent public buildings, of which many are almost past repair. Better accommodation for public offices is an urgent requirement, and it will take several years to provide suitable buildings for schools. The most urgent needs are now being supplied, including provision of Railway offices and quarters for Railway servants, but the task is exceedingly difficult owing to the poor quality of the subordinate P. W. D. staff. If the State is fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. H. S. Davies as Chief Engineer, the success of this department should be assured.

*Amount expended on Public works.*

137. The amount expended on remunerative works during the year under review was 39,251:–The expenditure on roads, bridges and other works of public utility amounted to Rs. 52,017 and on civil buildings and other miscellaneous works to Rs. 1,44,965, whilst the total expenditure on roads amounted to Rs. 12,766 as compared with Rs. 34,531 in the previous year.

The total outlay on water works during the year was Rs. 10,223 against Rs. 16,954 in the preceding year. A very large amount has been spent on the water works buildings, but there is no sufficient supply of water. Experiments are now being made to test various sources of supply, but so far without favourable results, and the question is one which needs careful investigation. The rules for the water works are quite incomplete and will shortly be reissued on regular lines. If seems highly probable that no adequate water supply can be obtained without further heavy expense.

## Irrigation.

*Canals.*

138, During the year under review Rs. 4,682 were spent on improving and repairing the canals in the State, against Rs. 4,264 in the previous year. The area under canal irrigation decreased from 5,129 to 3,372 acres. Complaints have been received that saokage from these canals does damage to cultivation, and the matter will be investigated shortly.

*Well irrigation.*

139. A few wells were either newly built or made fit for use during the year out of the agricultural fund set apart for this purpose, but the sum is too small to take the place of tagavi advances which will henceforth be arranged on a more liberal scale under appropriate rules. The cultivators themselves without any assistance from the State newly built or made fit for use 109 wells during the year. The principal crops under well irrigation were wheat, sugarcane, paddy, methi, mug, onions, garlic, chillies, and hot weather juwar.

140. Rs. 243 were spent on minor port improvements during the year against Rs. 11,585 last year: it has been decided that Veraval pier must be reconstructed, and the difficult question of port improvements is being considered. It appears however that nothing effective can be done without an expenditure that would only be justified by most careful and exact professional enquiries. *Minor improvements.*

## Railways.

141. The scheme for division of the B. G. J. P. Railway system into integral Railways has now been decided upon. The resulting correspondence has been very heavy, and provision is now being made for station improvements, staff, finance rules, offices, stores, and other urgent necessities which will probably cost 4 to 5 lakhs of rupees. The most strenuous efforts are being made to complete the necessary work before August 1st 1911, and if the services of Mr. H. S. Davies are secured as Railway Manager and Chief Engineer of the State P. W. D. we have every hope of success. The Shahpur Kutiana Extension was opened for goods traffic in the beginning of the year under review. Owing to heavy rain last year part of the line was washed away. The Uben river embankment work also was not completed. The traffic thus interrupted was resumed only in December 1910. The position of affairs in February last was found to be so unsatisfactory that a special officer Mr. F. W. Croley was appointed to push the whole line to completion if possible before the monsoon. It is hoped that this will be accomplished in view of the improved conditions under which work is now proceeding. *Railways.*

142. The decision of the Railway Board as to the integral Railway which should work the Jetalsar Rajkot line is awaited.

143. The gross earnings under this head from 1st January 1910, to 31 December 1910, amounted to Rs. 3,71,305 against, Rs. 4,64,229, in the previous year The expenditure was Rs. 1,87,108 as compared with Rs. 2,67,775 last year. The net earnings were Rs. 1,84,196 against Rs. 1,96,454 showing a decrease of Rs. 12,258. The return on the capital outlay was 4·4 against 4·5 in the preceding year. It is believed that separate working should result in a considerable development of traffic on the Junagadh branch. *Earnings and expenditure.*

144. The sanction of Government for the survey of a metre guage line from Junagadh to Bilkha and thence to Visavadar was received during the year under report. The intention of His Highness the late Nawab Saheb was to extend the proposed *Junagadh Light Railway.*

Railway scheme as far as Una, and sanction of Government has been applied for and recently received to extend the survey to that place. Survey operations will shortly be pushed on towards Bilkha.

## Post Office.

*Post Office.*

145. The State Postal Department consists of 23 Post offices in the principal towns and villages for the posting of letters and parcels at cheaper rates than those of the Imperial Post Office. During the year the total number of letters transmitted through the Post office was 3,05,700 against 2,88,135 last year, and of parcels 15,675 against 8,765, the increase being 17,565 and 6,910 respectively.

## Mint.

*Mint.*

146. The State mint at Junagadh coins gold and silver Koris and copper dokdas. The silver Kori, which represents the Mahmudi coin of the Moghuls, is a current coin of the State, and its present exchange value is nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Rupee. The State mints have now been closed, and conversion of Koris and dokdas will be considered in due course.

## General condition of the people.

*General condition of the people.*

147. The general condition of the people appears to improve slowly. Cultivators get good prices, but have been treated too harshly in the past. Labour is scarce and commands excessively high wages. Traders and artizans are on the whole fairly prosperous, and the removal of customs restrictions and other disadvantages should improve their position and stimulate local commerce into large undertakings.

:o:

# CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

148. In Appendix XXII are given in detail the income and expenditure of the State for the Junagadh Revenue year 1909–10. *Revenue and expenditure.*

The total receipts during the Revenue year ending 31st August 1910, amounted to Rs. 29,58,760 as compared with Rs. 31,48,434 last year, the net decrease of Rs. 1,89,674 being due to the effects of a less favourable season. The ordinary revenue exclusive of the income of *barkhala* villages, amounted to Rs. 28,47,731 against Rs. 29,56,282 last year. The total realizations of arrears and old debts was Rs. 1,11,029 as against Rs. 1,92,152 last year. The aggregate expenditure, inclusive of the outlay on the new Railway line from Shahpur to Kutiyana, was Rs. 23,25,918 against Rs. 27,11,970, the net financial result being a surplus of Rs. 6,32,842.

149. The total income from all sources inclusive of the revenue of alienated villages is shown below :— *Revenue.*

| | St. 1965 (1908–09) Rs. | St. 1966. (1909–10) Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| *Khalsa* territory. | 23,65,172 | 22,39,738 |
| Collections of arrears and debts. | 1,92,152 | 1,11,029 |
| Net earnings of the Railway. | 2,35,889 | 2,21,688 |
| Miscellaneous. | 3,55,221 | 3,86,305 |
| Total. | 31,48,434 | 29,58, 760 |
| *Khangi* villages. | 1,72,988 | 1,89,554 |
| Other alienated villages, exclusive of the 22 villages allotted to Mangrol. | 11,02,536 | 10,98,664 |
| Total. | 12,75,524 | 12,88,218 |
| Grand total. | 44,23,958 | 42,46,978 |

## Financial Position.

150. It was expected that on the death of His Highness the late Nawab Saheb large accumulated savings would be forthcoming. Such however was not the case, as the total amount of treasure in hand was about 13 lakhs of rupees and bullion, exclusive of ornaments. The financial system was extremely unsatisfactory. There were four institutions dealing with State monies— *Financial position.*

first, His Highness's private or small toshakhana in which revenues of Khangi villages, Railway earnings and sundry other revenues were deposited; secondly, the public reserve or large toshakhana which has been depleted in recent years by withdrawals; thirdly, the treasury shop or "dukan" in the bazar where current transactions were carried on in a most inadequate building; fourthly, the jamdarkhana or State cloth shop which also made extensive advances to Girasias and alienees on commercial lines under the name of Tankshal or State bank.

*System of accounts &c.*

151. The system of accounts prevailing was found to be arithmetically elaborate, but there was no proper check or audit and no State treasury appears to have been regularly inspected. All sums were formerly paid from public treasuries on cash orders or rukas sealed and signed by His Highness, and it was at once necessary to devise a wholly new system of accounts absorbing what was useful in the old scheme and importing as much of modern methods as could be intelligently grasped and applied by the inadequate staff. The most strenuous exertions have resulted in keeping payments fairly upto date. But it has been extremely difficult to check unpaid bills and accounts based on the old irregular system. In the Tankshal want of inspection and supervision has resulted in accumulation of interest to a phenominal extent, and the clearance of accounts with equitable reduction of debts will be a task of no little magnitude. From His Highness's private treasury miscellaneous payments were made and daily and monthly doles were granted or amounts distributed in charity on verbal orders upto several lakhs annually, and the system in force has resulted in much pauperism and corruption. The settlement of these charitable allowances in favour of many hundred recipients worthy and unworthy is an extremely invidious and onerous task in which good progress has already been made. We have endeavoured to continue all religious and charitable allowances which have the sanction of custom and tradition, and to confine monthly doles to deserving persons who are unable to earn their own living.

*Deposits in Bombay Bank.*

152. As regards the general financial position, we have already deposited 10 lakhs on annual fixed deposit with the Bank of Bombay, and it is expected that with average seasons there should be a considerable saving every year, though the needs of the State in respect of public buildings, roads, and useful projects are such as need immediate attention, whilst the scale of pay of the subordinate staff is generally not such as to attract men of good antecedents. It is fortunate that the debts of the

State are comparatively small, though there are claims outstanding against the late Shahzada Saheb to a considerable amount. It appears probable however that all money claims will be settled within 1 to 1½ lakhs of rupees or even less.

*Nature of accounts.*

153. As regards the existing accounts especially of His Highness's private treasury, an exhaustive investigation is being made by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai an expert in these matters; but the books of account are so intricate and unsatisfactory that the enquiries are likely to cover several months. As a result, very considerable recoveries will be made in respect of loans and advances, whilst in one individual instance a claim has been filed for one Lakh of rupees unaccounted for. This investigation, in so far as it has already revealed the nature of the account system, proves that there was no effective control over finance and that the method adopted was admirably suited to corruption and embezzlement by dependants and unscrupulous officials. Many of the account books now produced also are of doubtful authenticity.

*District accounts.*

154. In the district or mahal treasuries, the accounts are much in arrears, and it has been very difficult to arrange for any amalgamation of these accounts in the central treasury. This however is being gradually arranged, and with Vahiwatdars of experience and integrity the whole system will be regularized and kept up to date by periodical inspection.

*Conversion of Koris.*

155. The conversion of the Kori currency is another matter which will hereafter require attention. The duplicate system now in force renders accounts doubly difficult to control and regularize whilst constant fluctuations in the value of the Kori are a hardship to the poorer classes and a disturbing element in trade.

## Customs.

*Customs.*

156. The receipts under sea customs and port dues rose from Rs. 85,950 to Rs. 91,072 the increase being Rs. 5,122. Important questions regarding Veraval customs, with which Railway problems are connected, constantly arise, but the present system appears to be satisfactory on the whole under the care of Port officer Mr. Krishnalal; unhealthy competition however causes loss to this and other States.

The land customs system requires immediate reorganization. Transit dues are levied on the same article passing through various mahals which are farmed to contractors, and this prevents removal of produce to good markets. Cultivators and vil-

lagers suffer greatly under the depredations of farmers and agents who levy without check and keep no accounts. Extraordinary cases of unjustifiable levy have been reported, and the evidence already available shows that the present system must be altogether superseded by reasonable methods under which the levy is regulated and liable to supervision. The departmental system adopted in Junagadh city has given rise to, fewer complaints but is capable of much improvement. The result of abolishing the present system may be some temporary loss of revenue, but the corresponding stimulus to trade and the freedom of cultivators and petty merchants will more than compensate for any such loss. At present moreover the public pay to farmers much more than the State ever receives, so that the loss will not be considerable.

## Salt.

*Salt.*

157. During the year under report, 1,57,555 maunds of salt were manufactured against 1,57,471 in the previous year. The issues for home consumption were 1,10,014 maunds against 1,18,901, the average annual consumption showing a rise from 10 to a little more than 11 lbs. per head. Including 44,395 maunds of salt sold to other States in Kathiawar, aggregate sales amounted to 1,54,409 maunds against 1,52,366 maunds, and receipts fell from Rs. 43,612 to Rs. 42,619, a decrease of Rs. 993. The total cost of the manufacture of salt and other transactions was Rs. 24,218 against Rs. 20,430, the net result being a profit of Rs. 18,401 against Rs. 23,182 in 1909–10. The average retail price of salt in the State was $5\frac{3}{4}$ annas per maund. The present system of departmental sale is clumsy and might hereafter be superseded by a system of depots where all merchants could purchase at an uniform price. This matter is under consideration, but any new scheme must be cautiously introduced. The quality of salt is excellent and the price seems unreasonably low.

## Abkari

*Abkari.*

158. The State has imposed rigid restrictions upon the manufacture and sale of liquor, and consequently the transactions under this head are not important, the receipts being the same as last year, namely Rs. 17,025. The farming system prevails in the State, but there has been no attempt at inspection or supervision of shops.

*Income.*

159. The income from licenses for the sale of tobacco, ganja, and other drugs amounted to Rs. 39,886 against Rs. 38,287 in 1909–10, the increase being Rs. 1,599.

If the present Abkari system is maintained, supervision will be insisted upon.

## Opium.

*Opium.*

160. At the beginning of the year, 102 maunds 22 seers of opium of the value of Rs. 54,521 were in stock, and 131 maunds 39 seers of the value of Rs. 65,876 were purchased during the year under report. The quantity sold was 122 maunds 27 seers against 129 maunds 5 seers, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 75,398 against Rs. 74,597 in the previous year. The net profit was Rs. 27,696 against Rs. 29,274 in 1909-10, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,578. The stock in hand at the close of the year was 111 maunds 10 seers of the value of Rs. 63,680. In this department also there is no system of inspection or supervision, and it would seem advisable that the present departmental system should be superseded by a contract arrangement with the usual safeguards.

## Stamps.

*Stamp.*

161. The realisations from the sale of stamped papers and adhesive stamps of all kinds amounted to Rs. 48,169 as compared with Rs. 55,311 in the preceding year, the decrease being mainly due to a diminution in the value of suits filed during the year. Supervision of manufacture is entrusted to a Committee who appear to work regularly.

## Printing Press.

*Printing Press.*

162. During the year under review receipts from the Printing Press amounted to Rs. 11,065 against Rs. 11,560 in the preceding year. The net receipts after deducting the cost of printing were Rs. 4,455 against Rs. 4,676 in 1909–10 showing a decrease of Rs. 221. The type in stock requires to be renewed and increased. Even so, the press will not be able to cope with the printing work of the Integral Railway in the coming year, and the question of an extension of site will have to be considered the present quarters being unsatisfactory.

———:§:———

# CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS.

*Births.*

163. The total number of births registered during the year under report was 15,898 against 15,388 last year, showing an increase of 510. Of 15,898 births, 8,242 were of males and 7,656 of females against 8,161 and 7,227 respectively in the preceding year. The birth rate per *mille* of population was 36 as compared with 39 in the previous year.

*Deaths.*

164. 10,384 deaths were registered during the year against 9,001 in the previous year, showing an increase of 1,383 deaths attributable mostly to malarial fever and partly to plague, measles, &c. Of these 10,384 deaths, 126 were from plague, 247 from small-pox, 205 from measles, 2 from cholera, and 1,142 from whooping cough, and the rest from other diseases.

## Medical Relief.

*Medical staff.*

165. The Medical Department consists of 1 Chief Medical Officer and 3 Assistant Surgeons, all graduates of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, one unpassed Assistant Surgeon, 18 qualified sub-Assistant Surgeons and 3 unpassed men. The staff has recently been rearranged with advantage.

*Medical institutions.*

166. The number of medical institutions maintained by the State during the year was 21 (excepting one at Mangrol) comprising one Hospital, one Leper Asylum, 2 dispensaries at Junagadh, 16 dispensaries in the districts and one travelling dispensary. The new Rasulkhanji Hospital has not yet been completed, as changes in the plans were found necessary. The site is rather distant from the town, but the building will accommodate inpatients only. The old Hospital building is very inadequate and is hardly fit to serve as a general dispensary.

*Number of patients treated.*

167. During the year under review 1,28,596 persons were treated in these institutions as compared with 1,21,850 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 6,746. Of 1,28,596 persons treated, 1,395 were in-patients and 1,27,201 out-patients against 1,445 and 1,20,405 respectively of the last year. Of the total attendance about 41 *per cent.* was of men, about 20 *per cent.* of women and about 39 *per cent.* of children. The daily average of new admissions was 345·77 during the year against 326 in the preceding year while the total daily average attendance was 1,554 against 1,464 in 1909–10.

*Cases of poisoning.*

168. The total number of cases of poisoning dealt with during the year was 370 against 428 in the previous year: 361

of the patients were relieved, 3 died and 6 are still under treatment.

169. Out of 7 cases of snake-bites, 2 were of cobra-bite, while in the remaining 5 cases the species was not distinguished. One of the patients was cured by the potassium permanganate treatment and 4 by other methods. *Snake-bites.*

170. 3,879 surgical operations were performed during the year against 3,753 in the preceding year. Out of these operations, 498 were major and 3,381 minor. Most of the major operations were performed at the Junagadh Hospital. 188 operations were of extraction of cataract in the eye, 47 of removal of stone from the bladder, and 6 of rhinoplasty. Out of 841 persons operated on at the Junagadh Hospital, 643 were completely cured, 144 relieved, 24 absented themselves, 7 died and 23 were under treatment at the end of the year. *Surgical operations.*

The total number of eye operations performed during the year was 459 against 375 in the previous year. This number is the highest on record since the foundation of the Hospital, and is ample testimony to the skill of Dr. Narsi Chief Medical Officer in ophthalmic diseases.

171. Committees of visitors are appointed to supervise work in district dispensaries. *Committees of Visitors.*

172. In the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum 55 patients were under treatment at the close of last year and 59 were admitted during the year under review, the total number being 114. Of these 53 were relieved and discharged and 16 died, leaving 45 in-patients at its close. *Lepers.*

173. The Nastin treatment of leprosy was continued but without any definite results owing to the apathy and irregular habits of patients. *New treatment of Leprosy.*

174. Medical stores of the value of Rs. 12,650 were supplied to the several institutions during the year. *Medical stores.*

175. The total cost of maintaining the Medical Department was Rs. 56,736 against Rs. 55,443 in the preceding year. The average cost per patient was Rs. 0–7–1 during the year against Rs. 0–7–3 last year. *Cost per patient*

## Epidemic Diseases.

176. Plague in a mild form prevailed in five *Mahals*. Out of 818 towns and villages in the State, only 3 were infected against 21 last year. The number of persons attacked was 174, of whom 126 died. *Plague.*

*Other epidemic diseases.*

177. Among other epidemic diseases, small pox and measles appeared in some of the *Mahals* during the year, the number of victims being 247 and 205 respectively.

## Vaccination.

*Increase in primary vaccinations.*

178. During the year under report one Superintendent of Vaccination, one Inspector and nine vaccinators were at work: 14,237 primary vaccinations and 79 revaccinations were performed during the year against 14,744 and 128 respectively in 1909–10. Out of 14,237 persons first operated upon, there were 7,241 males and 6,996 females. Amongst these, the number of children under one year was 11,214, between one and six years 2,593, and the number of persons above six years was 70.

*Percentage of successful operations.*

179. The number of persons successfully vaccinated was 13,809, thus giving a percentage of 97·80 as against 98·08 of the last year.

*Average cost.*

180. The average cost for each successful case was 7 annas and 1·5 pies against 6 annas and 11 pies in the preceding year.

*Villages visited.*

181. 815 out of 842 towns and villages including 24 newly populated villages, were visited by the Vaccinators and 503 by the Inspector. The number of children inspected was 9,710 against 10,847 of the last year. The Superintendent visited 296 villages and examined 7,201 children against 9,874 in 1909–10. Measures have recently been taken to ensure closer supervision and inspection of work done.

*Cost of maintenance.*

182. The total cost of maintaining the Vaccination establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 6,184-4-0 as against Rs. 6,234–0-0 last year.

## Veterinary

*Veterinary.*

183. 1,179 animals were treated in the Veterinary Hospital in Junagadh town against 1,362 in 1909–10. Of these, 710 were State animals and 469 of private owners. Out of these 1,113 animals were cured or relieved, 27 died and 39 were pronounced to be incurable.

The District Veterinary Officer, treated 1,032 animals out of which 1,008 were cured and the remaining died.

———:o:———

# CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION.

184. The following statement gives a general summary of the total number of educational institutions in the State and of the pupils attending them:— *General summary.*

| Class of institution. | No. in 1909–10. | No. in 1910–11. | Increase. | Decrease. | No. of pupils in 1909–10. | No. of pupils in 1910–11. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public institutions | 132 | 138 | 6 | 0 | 10,648 | 10,967 | 319 | 0 |
| Aided private institutions. | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 398 | 266 | 0 | 132 |
| Unaided private institutions. | 81 | 91 | 10 | 0 | 2,468 | 2,859 | 391 | 0 |
| Total... | 219 | 235 | 16 | 0 | 13,514 | 14,092 | 710 | 132 |

185. Amongst the institutions maintained by the State are 1 Arts College, 1 High School, 1 Mahabat Madrasa for Muhammadan students, 1 Pathsala for teaching Sanskrit, 3 Middle Schools, 113 Primary Schools for boys, 15 Primary Schools for girls, 2 Arabic and Persian Schools attached to the Madrasa and 1 Techno-Industrial School. The total number on the rolls of the State institutions shows an increrse of 319. *Public institutions.*

186. The average monthly number on the registers was 10,946 as compared with 10,256, and the average daily attendance 8,510 against 7,862 in the preceding year, the percentage of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number being nearly 78 as compared with 77 last year. *Average attendance.*

187. Including the attendance returns for private schools, the aggregate number of pupils under instruction in all the educational institutions was 14,092 at the close of the year. The percentage of students to the whole population of the State was 3·2 as compared with 3·4 last year. *Percentage of pupils.*

188. Of the 10,967 children under instruction in the institutions maintained by the State, 9,309 were boys and 1,658 were girls. Of the boys, 6,235 were Hindus of all castes, 3,065 were Musalmans, 5 Parsis and 4 of other creeds. Of the Girls, 1,553 were Hindus, 102 Musalmans and 3 Parsis. *Distribution according to sex and creed.*

189. The total attendance of Brahmins and other Hindus in all classes of educational institutions in the State rose by 62 and that of Muhammadans by 513.

## Collegiate Education.

*Collegiate Education.*

190. The Arts College in Junagadh is affiliated to the University of Bombay up to the M. A. course in Arts. The institution attracts students from all parts of Kathiawar, and also from Sind, Cutch and other places, but its usefulness is impaired by want of accommodation due to an overflow of High School students into the college. This dual system is in many ways inconvenient and will have to be rectified by the provision of a new High School Building, whereupon the present building will serve for a Taluka school which is badly needed.

191. The number of students on the rolls of the College is given below:—

| 1st term of 1910. | 2nd term of 1910. | 1st term of 1911. |
|---|---|---|
| 136 | 135 | 136 |

192. Of these 136 students on the rolls during this term 74 were Brahmins, 26 other Hindus, 12 Jains and 24 Muhammadans.

*Free admissions.*

193. All Muhammadan students are admitted to the college without payment of fees and as a special encouragement from the State to Muhammadan students a few deserving persons are given a monthly food allowance of Rs. 5 per head. Besides these, a limited number of students, other than Musalmans, are admitted free or partly free on the recommendation of the Principal.

*Scholarships.*

194. Deserving students are given scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,320 *per annum*.

*Mahabat Fellowship.*

195. A University Fellowship, which bears the name of a former Chief His Highness Nawab Saheb Mahabatkhanji of the value of Rs. 83 per month, is attached to this institution.

196. The following table contrasts the University examination results for 1909-1910:—

| Examination. | No. of students appeared. | | Increase. | Decrease. | No. passed. | | Increase. | Decrease. | Percentage of success. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1909 | 1910 | | | 1909 | 1910 | | | 1909 | 1910 |
| Previous. | 39 | 54 | 15 | . | 22 | 31 | 9 | . | 56 | 57 |
| *Ex-students.* | 2 | 3 | 1 | . | 0 | 0 | . | . | . | . |
| Intermediate. | 27 | 29 | 2 | . | 22 | 20 | . | 2 | 81 | 69 |
| *Ex-students.* | 3 | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 33 | 100 |
| B. A. | 22 | 18 | . | 4 | 14 | 14 | . | . | 64 | 78 |
| *Ex-students.* | 5 | 8 | 3 | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | 20 | 25 |
| M. A. | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 50 | 100 |

*University examination results.*

Of the successful students in 1910, 10 passed in the second Class and 1 in the 1st Class.

197. Mr. James Scott, M. A., Bar-at-Law, the Principal of the College, was recently granted privilege leave and Professor S. H. Hodiwala is now acting for him. Mr. V. S. Ghurye, M. A., Professor of Science, who was on probation for one year has been confirmed in his appointment. The question of providing extra accommodation and of maintaining the subjects taught will have to be considered.

198. The hostels attached to the College are well-built and commodious and there is accommodation for 72 students. There are also three bungalows for three resident professors. Repairs are badly needed and will shortly be attended to: sanitation requires improvement. *Hostels.*

199. The College is maintained entirely by the State at an annual cost of about Rs. 40,000. *Cost of maintaining the College.*

**Expenditure.**

| 1909-10 | 1910--11. | Increase. | Decrease. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 38,990 | Rs. 40,143 | Rs. 1,153 | 0 | |

200. The fee receipts were as under:— *Fee receipts.*

| 1909–10 | 1910–11 | |
|---|---|---|
| Rs.<br>3,976 | Rs.<br>4,287 | |

*Attendance.*

201. The attendance figures are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

| | Monthly average on the rolls. | Daily average on the rolls. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Term of 1910 | 134·75 | 105·07 | |
| 1st term of 1911 | 135 | 119·97 | |

**High School.**

202. There were 500 students on the rolls of the High School against 522 in the previous year. The average monthly number increased from 460 to 487 and the average daily attendance from 387 to 410. The Taluka School boys have invaded the High School quarters and forced High School students into the College. The only remedy which will give general relief is the construction of a new High School, and it is hoped that a site will soon be selected. The improvement of the pay and prospects of secondary teachers is now engaging attention.

*Matriculation examination results.*

203. The Matriculation examination results for the last three years are compared below:—

| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of pupils sent up. | 25 | 34 | 39 |
| Number of pupils passed. | 16 | 17 | 14 |
| Percentage of success. | 64 | 50 | 36 |

*Scholarships.*

204. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 300 *per annum* are allotted to this institution. Besides the State scholarships, Rs. 48 were distributed from the Dahyabhai Memorial Fund.

*Teachers.*

205. Excluding the gymnastic and drill instructors, there are 17 teachers in the High School, of whom 4 are graduates, 3 under-graduates and 8 matriculates. One of the teachers holds the School Final Examination certificate and one is unqualified.

*Drawing.*

206. 15 out of 18 students who had taken up drawing, were sent up for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd grade examination of the Sir J. J. School of Arts and 7 passed. The details are as under :—

| | 1909-10. | 1910-11 |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Grade. | | |
| Number presented. | . | 4 |
| Number passed. | . | 2 |
| Percentage of success. | . | 50 |
| 2nd Grade. | | |
| Number presented. | 4 | 1 |
| Number passed. | 2 | 1 |
| Percentage of success. | 50 | 100 |
| 1st Grade. | | |
| Number presented. | 16 | 10 |
| Number passed. | 11 | 4 |
| Percentage of success. | 58 | 40 |

## The Mahabat Madrasa.

*Mohabat Madrasa.*

207. The number on the register was 481 against 447. There was thus an increase of 34. The average monthly number rose from 438 to 461, and the average daily attendance from 337 to 352. The accommodation is insufficient and the question of extending the building will have to be considered.

208. English, Urdu, Gujarati, Persian and Koran reading are taught in addition to the ordinary subjects of instruction.

209. The allotment of Rs. 1,200 in the shape of scholarships has been kept up. The Moulvi Ashraf Ali Fund has brought in, as formerly, Rs. 48 in the shape of additional scholarships.

210. Excluding the gymnastic and drill instructors, there are 17 teachers, of whom 1 is a graduate, 4 are undergraduates, 2 trained and 10 untrained.

## Middle Schools.

*Middle Schools.*

211. 345 pupils were under instruction in the three middle schools located at Veraval, Una and Mangrol against 307 of the previous year. The average monthly number rose from 278 to 315 and the average daily attendance from 238 to 274. The annual examination results were satisfactory. A new middle school is needed at Veraval and a site has been selected.

212. The Schools at Veraval and Mangrol teach upto the fifth and sixth standards respectively, and that at Una up to the fourth standard. Of the teachers, 2 are graduates, 1 an undergraduate, 7 matriculates and 5 unqualified.

## Primary Education.

*Primary Education.*

213. The average monthly number rose from 7,592 to 7,878 and the average daily attendance from 5,953 to 6,203. Out of 6413 pupils examined 5,598 or 87 *per cent.* passed the Inspector's test. Accommodation in Junagadh city is insufficient and unsuitable, but it will be difficult to discover good sites in central positions. This question is already being considered.

214. The number of teachers employed in these schools is 351, of whom 96 are trained and 255 untrained. Of the 96 trained, 34 have the full three years' qualification, 46 for two years' and 16 for one years' training. The pay of teachers is undesirably low and if funds permit some improvement will soon be made.

## Linked Schools.

*Linked Schools*

215. Last year there was only one linked school. Five new schools have been started this year, and three more schools will be opened shortly.

## Girls' Schools.

*Girls' Schools.*

216. 15 girls' schools are maintained by the State. The number of girls attending these schools increased from 1,344 to 1,347. The average monthly number rose from 1,338 to 1,386, and the average daily attendance from 826 to 927. Out of 973 girls presented for examination, 833 or 86 *per cent.* passed. In addition to the usual subjects, the girls are taught sewing, knitting and embroidery. The teachers employed in the girls' schools number 55, of whom 32 are males, and 23 females, 12 are trained and 43 untrained. Of the trained teachers, 2 are males and 10 females. Out of the remaining 43 untrained teachers, 30 are males and 13 females.

*The first Musalman aided girls' school.*

217. The number of Moslem girls on the register was 53 against 62. It is maintained by Seth Abdul Karim Jamal of Rangoon.

## Techno-Industrial School.

*Techno-Industrial School.*

218. The number on the roll was 14 against 22. The average monthly number was 13 against 29 and the average daily attendance 11 against 14. This institution is doing useful work on a small scale and deserves to be developed.

The details of examination results are as under:—

| | 1st Grade | 2nd grade | 3rd grade |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. presented | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| No. passed | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Percentage of success | 40 | 100 | 100 |

### Scholarships.

*Scholarships.*

219. In addition to the scholarships mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, stipends amounting to Rs 720 were given to students studying in the Medical and other Colleges in the Presidency. The total value of scholarships awarded to all classes of students amounted to Rs. 2,638 during the year.

### Expenditure.

*Expenditure.*

220. The following table shows the expenditure on education for the years 1909–10 and 1910–11.

| Details of expenditure | 1909–10. | 1910–11. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collegiate education. | 38,990 | 40,143 | 1,153 | . |
| High School. | 16,227 | 14,360 | . | 1,867 |
| Madrasa. | 7,808 | 7,855 | 47 | . |
| Middle Schools. | 4,110 | 4,768 | 658 | . |
| Primary Schools. | 56,791 | 59,287 | 2,496 | . |
| Techno-Industrial School. | 1,842 | 695 | . | 1,147 |
| Grants to private schools. | 1,066 | 1,066 | . | . |
| Scholarships. | 4,600 | 4,049 | . | 551 |
| Libraries. | 1,166 | 1,027 | . | 139 |
| Direction & Inspection | 9,728 | 9,778 | 50 | . |
| Office establishment. | 1,550 | 1,594 | 44 | . |
| Buildings & repairs. | 2,018 | 1,562 | . | 456 |
| Miscellaneous. | 3,890 | 2,414 | . | 1,476 |
| Total. | 1,49,786 | 1,48,598 | 4,448 | 5,636 |

*Fee receipts.*

221. The fee receipts are contrasted below with the figures for the previous year:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1909–10 | Rs. | 10,882 |
| 1910–11 | „ | 11,218 |
| Increase | Rs. | 336 |

*Cost per pupil.*

222. Deducting the income of the Educational Department and certain miscellaneous items from the total expenditure on education, the annual cost to the State per pupil comes to about Rs. 12–4–0. The expenditure on education per head of population is 5 annas *per annum.*

### Physical Education.

*Physical Education.*

223. In addition to the College Gymkhana, which is maintained by the Professors and students, two gymnasia are attached to the

High School and the Madrasa. School drill and manly exercises are encouraged, and in girl's schools also suitable games are played.

224. Drill instructors from the Imperial Service Lancers have continued to instruct in drill the pupils of the Mahabat Madrasa and the Bahadurkhanji High School.

**Discipline.**

*Discipline.* 225. Discipline requires attention but has lately shown improvement.

**Libraries.**

*Libraries.* 226. The annual cost of maintaining the Bahadurkhanji Library is Rs. 1,350. There are 3,150 volumes in English, Sanskrit, Persian and Gujarati of the total value of Rs. 8,200 in the institution. Newspapers and magazines are supplied to the Library at an annual cost of Rs. 300. New books of the value of Rs. 200 are added to the stock every year.

**Museum.**

*Museum.* 227. Attached to the Bahadurkhanji Library is a Museum which contains objects of scientific and archæological interest.

# CHAPTER VIII—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

*Concluding remarks.*

228. The present report covers little more than two months under Administration, a period too short for any definite record of results. But a few general remarks are required in addition to the formal summary given above. The task facing the Administration is more than exacting. The accumulated lumber of a century has still to be swept away, and on all sides reforms and improvements are urgently needed. The liberality of His Highness the late Nawab Saheb had gathered a horde of dependants of all conditions and creeds to the number of many hundreds, who were drawing daily or monthly allowances, whilst the influence of personal attendants in the Darbar has been responsible for very many attachments or acquisitions of property and other such irregularities which must be reconsidered. It was immediately necessary to make personal enquires in order to retain the deserving and discard the undeserving amongst recipients of charity with due regard to religious sentiment or the traditions and customs of the State. The reduction of useless animals and of corresponding staff was a heavy task, and an immediate auction of horses, carriages, and miscellaneous effects yielded nearly half a lakh of rupees. It has been found necessary to appoint several Committees to work extra hours for special duty of various kinds. The ceremonies in connection with the death of His Highness the late Nawab Saheb required constant attention, and the daily attendance of petitioners has been overwhelmingly large. The notice in the State Gazette to file claims against the State resulted in a volume of applications numbering many hundreds for reconsideration of every grievance, real or imaginary, of the last twenty years. Miscellaneous petitions also have poured in from all sources, and the resulting labour is far beyond the capacity of the very inadequate subordinate staff which seems to be dishabituated to hard work of any kind. All departments of the State are inadequately manned, and have never felt the influence of systematic methods of working. In some cases the conduct of certain chief officials was such as to render dismissal essential, and there are many places where the evidences of corruption and partiality can be plainly seen. The intermixture of financial business between four separate institutions made the work of evolution of accounts extremely baffling, and the State "Kothar" or grain warehouse was managed in a most irregular manner. The system of maintaining "khangi villages" under a separate revenue staff and the credit of Railway proceeds to His Highness' private purse, made account enquiries the more di-

fficult, and the transactions of the private treasury appear to cover up considerable defalcations, whilst actual clearance of the contents occupied more than one month. The split of the B. G. J. P.,system into Integral Railways involved not only heavy correspondence, but also practical arrangements which had not been looked to before the Administration began In addition, census operations created a drain on the ordinary State departments. The existing State buildings were so inadequate and unsuitable that an attempt has already been made to concentrate offices in a decent central building, and a scheme is being worked out to accommodate the Law Courts, which are now wretchedly housed, in an improved State building. Certain officials also were in charge of more than one department to the detriment of all, and this necessitated immediate re-arrangement of offices and staff. In addition moreover to the considerable arrears of correspondence on important questions, the amount of daily miscellaneous work has been very heavy. The settlement of allowances of Durbar ladies alone has been a task of great difficulty owing to the irregular methods previously existing. Almost every department of the State requires reorganization, and the whole administration needs to be regularized according to modern requirements, inasmuch as existing machinery is for the most part out of date and repute. The problem is a difficult one requiring both courage and patience. The natural resources of the State are however very great. The ground has first to be cleared; but when the seed is sown, the harvest should be assured. It can not be hoped that all departments of the State will run smoothly for some two years to come; but within that period, given timely rains and average seasons, the Administration should be able to show results of progress towards a position worthy of the premier State of the province.

229. The period covered by this report ends with March 31st 1911, up till which time the Administration was in its initial stages. I should however like to mention the signal assistance received from Captain H S. Strong and Captain H. C. Kay during the period immediately following His Highness's death, and the State can deem itself fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. I. C. Boyd as Superintendent of Police and the promise of the services of other officers of Government. I am happy moreover to take this opportunity of recognizing the experienced aid and advice of Rao Bahadur A. S. Tambe who has from the first rendered unfailingly loyal assistance to the Administration.

230. His Highness the late Nawab Saheb has constantly placed on record his warm acknowledgements of the valuable aid received

from high officials of the Agency up to the time of his lamented death and I must in continuation express my sincerest thanks for advice and support so generously tendered by the Agent to the Governor Mr. E. Maconochie I. C. S. during a period of no little stress and difficulty.

Junagadh,
31st July, 1911.

H. Birdwood I.C.S.
Administrator, Junagadh State.

# STATISTICAL RETURNS.

# Appendix I.

*Names of high officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1910–1911.*

| | Name of officer. | Appointment. | Period. From | Period. To | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | H. D. Rendall, Esq. I. C. S. | Administrator. | 6–2–11 | 31–3–11 | |
| 2 | Major J. R. Carter. | Political Agent Sorath, Incharge Junagadh State. | 22–1–11 | 24–1–11 | |
| 3 | Captain H. S. Strong. | Officer Incharge Junagadh State. | 25–1–11 | 5–2–11 | |
| 4 | Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, B. A. BO. C. S. | Dewan. | 1–4–10 | 4–6–10 | |
| 5 | Mr. Abdulla Mia Osman Mia Koreishi, M. A. | Naib Dewan. | 24–5–10 | 9–2–11 | |
| 6 | Mr. I. C. Boyd. | Superintendent of Police. | 2–3–11 | 31–3–11 | |
| 7 | Mr. James Scott M. A. (Glasgow) Bar-at-Law (Sidney) | Principal, Junagadh College. | 1–4–10 | 31–3–11 | |
| 8 | R.B. Anant Sadashiv Tambe. | Huzur Assistant to the Administrator. | 26–1–11 | 31–3–11 | |
| 9 | Mr. Chhotalal M. Baxi. | Huzur Assistant. | 1–4–10 | 15–2–11 | |
| 10 | Mr. M. A. Turkhud. | Director of Public Instruction. | 1–4–10 | 31–3–11 | |
| 11 | Mr. Shafimia Bawamia. | Revenue Commissioner. | Do. | Do. | |
| 12 | Jamadar Sulaiman Umar. | Superintendent of Police. | Do. | 1–3–11 | |
| 13 | Dr. Narsinhdas Trikamji Mehta, L. M. & S. | Chief Medical Officer. | Do. | 31–3–11 | |
| 14 | Mr. Shiavakshah Adarji, M. A., LL. B. Bar-at-Law. | Judicial Assistant. | Do. | 5–4–10 | |
| 15 | Mr. Bapubhai Jadavrai Majmudar Bar-at-Law. | Do. | 28–5–10 | 31–3–11 | |
| 16 | Do. | Chief Judge, Sadar Adalat. | 1–4–10 | 27–5–10 | |
| 17 | Mr. Muhammad Amin Fakih B. A. Bar-at-Law. | Do. | 28–5–10 | 31–3–11 | |
| 18 | Mr. Amarji Anandji. | Khangi Karbhari. | 1–4–10 | 15–2–11 | |
| 19 | Mr. Manishankar Rajaram Trivedi. | Chief Accounts Officer. | 1–3–11 | 31–3–11 | |
| 20 | Mr. Maniprasad Durgaprasad. | Chief Auditor. | Do. | 15–2–11 | |
| 21 | Mr. Muhammad Latifkhan. | State Engineer. | Do. | 31–3–11 | |
| 22 | Mr. Maneklal Dharanji Nanavati, B. A., L. L. B. | Chief Vakil to the Agent to the Governor. | Do. | Do. | |
| 23 | Mr. Vaikunthrai C. Baxi. | Huzur Secretary. | 1–4–10 | 15–2–11 | |
| 24 | Mr. Manilal Keshavlal, B. A., L. L. B. | Judge Rajprakarni Court. | Do. | Do. | |
| 25 | Mr. Tribhowanrai Dulerai Rana, B. A., L. L. B. | Sarkari Vakil. | Do. | Do. | |
| 26 | Dr. Mulchand K. Desai. | Paddock Superintendent. | 1–4–10 | 15–2–11 | |
| 27 | Mr. Dwarkadas Bhawanidas. | Chief Accounts Officer. | Do. | 28–2–11 | |
| 28 | Colonel Azammia. | Military Secretary, subsequently Musaheb to the Minor Chief. | 1–4–10 | 31–3–11 | |
| 29 | Mr. Ghulam Rasulkhan Gulam Ghosh Khan. | Officer Commanding the Imperial Service Lancers. | Do. | 31–3–11 | |

# Appendix II.

*List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State.*

| No. | Description. | Whether adapted from British Indian Acts. | Introduced during the year under report. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Penal Code. | Yes. | No. | |
| 2 | Criminal Procedure Code. | ,, | ,, | |
| 3 | Civil Procedure Code. | ,, | ,, | |
| 4 | Limitation Act, | ,, | ,, | |
| 5 | Registration Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 6 | Stamp and Court Fees Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 7 | Cattle Trespass Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 8 | Encumbered Estates Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 9 | Whipping Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 10 | Police Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 11 | Arms Act, | ,, | ,, | |
| 12 | Prevention of Gambling Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 13 | Opium Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 14 | Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 15 | Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game. | ,, | ,, | |
| 16 | Boilers' Inspection Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 17 | Legal practitioners' Act. | No. | ,, | |
| 18 | Forest Act. | Yes. | ,, | |
| 19 | Explosives Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 20 | Companies Act, | ,, | ,, | |

# Appendix III.

*Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Junagadh State for the year 1910–11.*

| Arm of service. | Number of fighting officers and men. | | | | | | Details of force at end of the current year. | | | | | | Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At the end of last year. | Recruited this year. | Casualties. | | | At the end of the current year. | Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries. | Number of guns. | Number of men. | | | | | |
| | | | Died. | Invalided. | Discharged, deserted, &c. | | | | European Commissioned officers. | Native Commissioned officers. | Non-commissioned officers. | Fighting men | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | |
| Cavalry. | 143 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 25 | 108 | 35,445 | 7 vacancies. |
| Sappers. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Artillery. | 28 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 56* | 0 | 2 | 3 | 23 | 8,405 | |
| Infantry. | 279 | 18 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 285 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 31 | 249 | 33,564 | |
| Imperial Service Troops. | 92 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 86 | 60,513 | 1 Do. |
| Total. | 542 | 42 | 7 | 3 | 24 | 550 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 15 | 69 | 466 | 1,37,927 | 18 |

* Of these only 28 are serviceable.

# Appendix IV.

*Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1910-11.*

| Description of Office. | Number. | Pay of Grade. | Total Cost. | Punishments. | | | Rewards. | | Education. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Dismissed. | Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally. | Punished judicially. | By promotion. | By money. | Number able to read and write. | Number under instruction. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | | | | |
| Police Superintendent. | 1 | 362—8–0 | 4,350—0–0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Assistant Police Superintendent. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Grade. | 2 | 90—0–0 | 2,160—0–0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| Second Do. | 3 | 77—8–0 | 2,790—0–0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | |
| Fouzdar. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Grade. | 4 | 60—0–0 | 1,140—0–0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Three first grade appointments of Foujdar were vacant at the end of the year. But there were three excess appointments in the third grade. |
| Second Do. | 5 | 53–12–0 | 3,225—0–0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | |
| Third Do. | 8 | 47—8–0 | 5,937—8–0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | |
| Jamadar. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Grade. | 5 | 25—0–0 | 1,625—0–0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Second Do. | 6 | 21—4-0 | 1,020- -0—0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | |
| Third Do. | 9 | 17—8-0 | 2,211—3—4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | |
| Dafedar. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Grade. | 10 | 13-12-0 | 1,650—0—0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | |
| Second Do. | 20 | 11—4-0 | 2,687—4-11 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 8 | |
| Nayak. | 40 | 10—0-0 | 4,723—6—1 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 23 | |
| Constable. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Grade. | 100 | 9—0-0 | 7,375—5—7 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 39 | |
| Second Do. | 200 | 8—4-0 | 10,969—4-11 | 1 | 24 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 44 | 61 | |
| Third Do. | 274 | 7—8-0 | 33,588—13—0 | 16 | 221 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 151 | 228 | |
| Swar. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jamadar. | 1 | 37—8-0 | 450—0—0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Dafedar. | 2 | 31—4-0 | 375—0—0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | One vacancy. |
| Nayak. | 3 | 27—8-0 | 990—0—0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | |
| Mounted Swar. | 43 | 25—0-0 | 13,178—6—8 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 13 | Dafedar's place was substituted by that of a swar. |
| Camel Swar. | 4 | 18-12-0 | 900—0—0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | |
| Total. | 740 | | 1,01,346—8—6 | 17 | 328 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 328 | 385 | 27 vacancy. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miscellaneous expenditure including the pay of office establishment, contingency, &c. | | | 13,263–0–6 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | 1,14,609–9–0 | | 342 | | | | | | |
| Mangrol Taluka.<br>59 Infantry.<br>8 Mounted Swars.<br>67 | 67 | 0 | 7,856–4–0 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 40 | |
| Grand Total. | 807 | | 1,22,465–13–0 | 17 | 397 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 355 | 425 | 27 vacancy. |

# Appendix V.

*Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1910–11.*

| State. | Number of offences. | | Number of accused arrested. | | Number of accused sent for trial. | | Number of accused convicted. | | Number of accused acquitted or discharged. | | Percentage of convictions to arrests. | | Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Junagadh. | 1,029 | 828 | 1,365 | 1,132 | 1,111 | 935 | 657 | 505 | 350 | 359 | 48 | 44 | 59 | 54 | |

# Appendix VI.

*Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Junagadh State during the year 1910–11.*

| State. | Amount stolen. | | Amount recovered. | | Percentage of recoveries of property stolen. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year. Rs. | Present year. Rs. | Past year. Rs. | Present year. Rs. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Junagadh. | 28,522 | 19,775 | 16,488 | 11,090 | 57.7 | 56.8 | |

# Appendix VII.

*Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1910-11.*

| | Description of offences. | Number of offences. | | | Number of cases disposed of during past year. | Number of cases disposed of during present year. | Number of persons apprehended. | Number of persons convicted. | Number of persons sentenced. | | | | | | Number of persons acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons confined being insane. | Number of persons died during or before trial. | Term of imprisonment. | | | | | | | | | Cases awaiting trial. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Imprisonment. | | Imprisonment and fine. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Balance from past year. | Committed during the present year. | Total. | | | | | Simple. | Rigorous. | Simple. | Rigorous. | Fine only. | Whipping. | Total. | | | | Under 1 month. | From 1 to 2 months. | From 2 to 3 months. | From 3 to 6 months. | From 6 to 12 months. | From 1 to 2 years. | From 2 to 3 years. | From 3 to 5 years. | Above 5 years. | Transportation. | Capital punishment. | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| 1 | Offences against the public tranquillity, S. 146. | 0 | 77 | 77 | 56 | 75 | 149 | 18 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 18 | 127 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| 2 | Offences by or relating to public servants, S. 188. | 0 | 29 | 29 | 23 | 29 | 46 | 26 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 26 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 3 | Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, S. 240. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 4 | Murder, S. 300. | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | |
| 5 | Culpable homicide, S. 299. | 0 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1 | |
| 6 | Attempt to commit murder, S. 307. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 7 | Causing miscarriage, S. 312. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 8 | Grievous hurt, S. 320. | 0 | 22 | 22 | 16 | 22 | 38 | 22 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 22 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 9 | Hurt and criminal force, S. 319-350. | 3 | 1,011 | 1,014 | 991 | 995 | 1,970 | 164 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 23 | 134 | 0 | 164 | 1,763 | 0 | 8 | 19 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | |
| 10 | Kidnapping, S. 359. | 1 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 11 | Rape, S 375. | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 12 | Unnatural offence, S. 377. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 13 | Dacoity, S. 391. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 14 | Theft, etc., S 378-445. | 5 | 371 | 576 | 429 | 368 | 616 | 344 | 17 | 43 | 45 | 85 | 149 | 5 | 344 | 218 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 22 | 30 | 34 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | |
| 15 | Robbery, S. 390. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 16 | Criminal trespass, S. 441. | 0 | 22 | 22 | 18 | 20 | 57 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| 17 | Offences relating to marriage, S. 474-497-499. | 4 | 58 | 62 | 77 | 59 | 138 | 19 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 19 | 108 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| 18 | Forgery. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 19 | Offences relating to special and local laws. | 0 | 95 | 95 | 113 | 94 | 164 | 81 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 74 | 0 | 81 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 20 | Miscellaneous cases under S. 481 of Criminal procedure Code. | 4 | 252 | 256 | 234 | 251 | 500 | 129 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 102 | 0 | 129 | 357 | 0 | 3 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| 21 | Total. | 18 | 1,960 | 1,978 | 1,987 | 1,933 | 3,726 | 825 | 24 | 68 | 59 | 161 | 508 | 5 | 825 | 2,758 | 1 | 11 | 162 | 37 | 35 | 53 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 45 | |
| 22 | Mangrol,. | 10 | 303 | 313 | 352 | 298 | 448 | 66 | 0 | 23 | 6 | 9 | 28 | 0 | 66 | 366 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | |
| 23 | Grand total. | 28 | 2,263 | 2,291 | 2,339 | 2,231 | 4,174 | 891 | 24 | 91 | 65 | 170 | 536 | 5 | 891 | 3,124 | 1 | 12 | 185 | 42 | 45 | 53 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 60 | |

# Appendix VIII.

*Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1910–11.*

| Class of Court. | Number of offences reported during the year. | | Number of persons dealt with. | | | | | | | | Persons Disposed of. | | | | | Persons remaining at the end of the year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Remaining at the end of the year. | Brought to trial in 1910–11. | | | | | Total. | | | | | | | | |
| | Past year. | Present year. | | Arrested by Police. | Upon warrant. | On summons. | Voluntary. | Arrested in the presence of Magistrates. | Past year. | Present year. | Discharged without trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. | Committed or referred. | Died, escaped or transferred. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Munsiff's Courts. | 1,622 | 1,570 | 66 | 796 | 192 | 1,660 | 42 | 23 | 3,187 | 2,779 | 1,254 | 816 | 600 | 28 | 9 | 72 | |
| City Magistrate's Court. | 369 | 390 | 20 | 192 | 0 | 734 | 0 | 0 | 764 | 946 | 133 | 546 | 198 | 21 | 1 | 47 | |
| Assistant Judges' Courts. | (37) | (36) | 0 | (48) | 0 | (5) | 0 | 0 | (85)+1* | (53) | 0 | (18) | (24) | 0 | 0 | (11) | |
| Sadar Adalat. | (9) | (5) | 1 | (8) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (20)+17* | (8)+1* | 0 | (5) | (3) | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Mangrol Munsiff's Court. | 339 | 303 | 42 | 43 | 10 | 351 | 2 | 0 | 472 | 448 | 271 | 95 | 66 | 0 | 1 | 15 | |
| Mangrol Sessions Court. | (2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total. | 2,330 | 2,263 | 129 | 1,031 | 202 | 2,745 | 44 | 23 | 4,441 | 4,174 | 1,658 | 1,457 | 864 | 49 | 11 | 135 | |

N. B.—The figures in brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the sessions. As these are included in the figures relating to the City Magistrate's and Munsiffs' Courts they are not counted in making up the totals of columns 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, and 11.

* This figure is shown separately, as it has to be counted in making up the total of column 11. It refers to the persons remaining under trial at the end of last year, who are not included in the figures for the Munsiffs' and the City Magistrate's Courts for the present year in the same column.

# Appendix IX.

*Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1910–11.*

| Tribunal. | Number of applications. | Number of persons and cases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Average duration of criminal appeals. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Applications rejected. | | Sentences. Confirmed. | | Modified. | | Reversed. | | Proceedings quashed. | | Referred. | | Further enquiry, &c., ordered. | | Pending. | | | |
| | | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Hazur Adalat. | 38 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 21 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 5 | M. D. 1 23 | |
| Sadar Adalat. | 35 | 4 | 1 | 46 | 26 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | M. D. 0 29 | |
| Assistant Judges' Courts. | 93 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 42 | 21 | 23 | 61 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 4 | |
| Mangrol Appeal Court. | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Total..... | 177 | 5 | 2 | 110 | 90 | 42 | 36 | 80 | 38 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 0 | |

# Appendix X.

*(Civil.)—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during 1910-11.*

| Tribunal. | Opening balance. | | Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand. | | Total. | | Disposed of during the year. | | Closing balance | | Suits filed during the present year. | | | | | | | | | Suits disposed of during the present year. | | | | | Average duration. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value. Rs. | Suits *re* landed property. | Suits for money transactions. | Suits for other rights. | Number of suits under Rs. 100. | Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500. | Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000. | Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000. | Above Rs. 5000. | *Exparte.* | Admitted and compromised. | Struck off the file. | Otherwise disposed off. | Value. Rs. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20. | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| Assistant Judges' Courts. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 M. d. | 0 M. d. | |
| Munsiffs' Courts. | 277 | 255 | 3,129 | 2,864 | 3,406 | 3,119 | 3,151 | 2,804 | 255 | 315 | 5,52,292 | 29 | 2,713 | 122 | 2,115 | 609 | 68 | 68 | 4 | 596 | 919 | 107 | 1,182 | 3,20,579 | 1-26 | 1-18 | |
| Small Cause Court. | 55 | 107 | 944 | 842 | 999 | 949 | 892 | 787 | 107 | 162 | 21,488 | 0 | 842 | 0 | 814 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 318 | 163 | 123 | 183 | 19,457 | 1-14 Y. M. D | 2-0 Y. M. D. | |
| Mangrol Munsiff's Court. | 79 | 68 | 443 | 401 | 522 | 469 | 454 | 397 | 68 | 72 | 44,744 | 10 | 384 | 7 | 366 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 195 | 9 | 170 | 23,888 | 8-5-18 | 5-28 | |
| Total | 411 | 430 | 4,516 | 4,107 | 4,927 | 4,537 | 4,497 | 3,988 | 430 | 549 | 6,18,524 | 39 | 3,939 | 129 | 3,295 | 668 | 71 | 68 | 5 | 937 | 1,277 | 239 | 1,535 | 3,63,924 | | | |

# Appendix XI.

*(Civil.)—Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1910–11.*

| Tribunal. | Opening balance. | | Value of opening balance for present year. | Applications brought to the register. | | | Total. | | | Disposed of. | | | Closing balance. | | | Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year. | Present year. | | Past year. | Present year | Value for present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for Present year | Past year. | Present year. | Value for Present year. | Below 6 months. | Below 12 months. | Above 12 Months. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | | | Rs | | | Rs | | | Rs | | | Rs | | | Rs | | | | |
| Assistant Judges' Courts. | 3 | 3 | 21,927 | 4 | 4 | 10,881 | 7 | 7 | 32,808 | 4 | 2 | 11,311 | 3 | 5 | 21,497 | 2 | 0 | 3 | |
| Munsiffs' Courts. | 3,062 | 3,008 | 9,07,887 | 5,455 | 4,277 | 6,95,261 | 8,517 | 7,285 | 16,03,148 | 5,509 | 5,745 | 8,95,856 | 3,008 | 1,540 | 7,07,292 | 914 | 234 | 392 | |
| Small Cause Court. | 810 | 898 | 35,396 | 788 | 679 | 26,809 | 1,598 | 1,577 | 62,205 | 700 | 794 | 31,435 | 898 | 783 | 20,770 | 332 | 77 | 374 | |
| Mangrol. | 146 | 146 | 16,297 | 232 | 207 | 14,822 | 378 | 353 | 31,119 | 232 | 217 | 15,033 | 146 | 136 | 16,086 | 22 | 11 | 103 | |
| Total..... | 4,021 | 4,055 | 9,81,507 | 6,479 | 5,167 | 7,47,773 | 10,500 | 9,222 | 17,29,280 | 6,445 | 6,758 | 9,53,635 | 4,055 | 2,464 | 7,75,645 | 1,270 | 322 | 872 | |

# Appendix XII.

*(Civil.)—Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1910-11.*

| Tribunal. | Opening balance. | | Filed during. | | Total. | | Disposed of during. | | Closing balance. | | Value of appeals filed during. | | How disposed of. | | | | | | | | | | Average duration. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Decisions confirmed. | | Decisions reversed. | | Decisions amended. | | Cases remanded for retrial. | | Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of. | | | | |
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Rs | Rs | | | | | | | | | | | M. D. | M. D. | |
| *Huzur Adalat.* | 31 | 6 | 115 | 101 | 146 | 107 | 140 | 88 | 6 | 19 | 56,972 | 31,925 | 94 | 54 | 21 | 18 | 20 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2-8 | 3-26 | |
| Sadar Adalat. | 36 | 30 | 139 | 95 | 175 | 125 | 145 | 58 | 30 | 67 | 65,168 | 26,492 | 66 | 30 | 32 | 11 | 26 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 8 | 2-27 | 3-17 | |
| Assistant Judges' Courts. | 30 | 15 | 214 | 194 | 244 | 209 | 229 | 199 | 15 | 10 | 18,686 | 15,529 | 147 | 101 | 43 | 43 | 21 | 27 | 4 | 24 | 14 | 4 | 1-23 | 1—4 | |
| Mangrol Appeal Court. | 6 | 5 | 17 | 24 | 23 | 29 | 18 | 19 | 5 | 10 | 1,910 | 9,745 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Y. M. D. 1-7-13 | Y. M.D. 1-11-20 | |
| Total. | 103 | 56 | 485 | 414 | 588 | 470 | 532 | 364 | 56 | 106 | 1,42,736 | 83,691 | 315 | 190 | 100 | 77 | 73 | 52 | 7 | 30 | 37 | 15 | | | |

# Appendix XIII.

*Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1910–11.*

| | Number of prisons. | Number of persons. | | | | Daily Average. | | Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year. | Total cost of Jails and prisoners. | Average period of accused under trial. | Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Remaining from last year. | Admitted during the year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | | Rs. | Days. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Junagadh State. | 9 | 144 | 426 | 557 | 570 | 118 | 101 | 155 | 14,189 | 7 | Only one death occurred among the convicts during the year. |
| *Mangrol Taluka.* | 1 | 4 | 43 | 51 | 47 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 1,322 | 11·7 | |
| Total. | 10 | 148 | 469 | 608 | 617 | 123 | 106 | 163 | 15,511 | | |

# Appendix XIV.

*Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1910-11.*

| Name of State | Documents presented. | | Nature of documents presented. | | | | | | | | | | Documents registered. | | Value of documents registered. | | Documents of which registry has been refused. | | Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mortgages | | Sale deeds. | | Wills. | | Money bonds. | | Miscellaneous. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year | Past year. | Present year. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Junagadh. | 453 | 477 | 162 | 133 | 282 | 328 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 427 | 456 | Rs 3,12,003-14-9 | Rs 3,48,258-15-9 | 7 | 11 | 142 | 152 |

# Appendix XV.

*Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1910-11.*

| Description. | Past year. | | | | | | | Present year. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of deeds presented | Value of property. | | | Fees realised. | | | Number of deeds presented | Value of property. | | | Fees realised. | | | |
| | | Rs. | As. | Ps. | Rs. | As. | Ps. | | Rs. | As. | Ps. | Rs. | As. | Ps | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Mortgages. | 162 | 1.12,403 | 2 | 2 | 2,728 | 6 | 9 | 133 | 1,24,277 | 9 | 11 | 2,540 | 9 | 11 | |
| Sale deeds. | 282 | 1,61,402 | 5 | 8 | 8,147 | 4 | 9 | 328 | 2,17,119 | 9 | 0 | 10,941 | 12 | 4 | |
| Wills. | 4 | 17,500 | 0 | 0 | 977 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 6,309 | 6 | 0 | 252 | 3 | 6 | |
| Money bonds. | 5 | 4,760 | 0 | 0 | 148 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 11,567 | 9 | 0 | 227 | 3 | 6 | |
| Miscellaneous. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 498 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 15 | 9 | |
| Total. | 453 | 2,96,095 | 7 | 10 | 12,001 | 3 | 11 | 477 | 3,59,772 | 13 | 11 | 13,966 | 9 | 0 | |

# Appendix XVI.

*Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Junagadh State during the year 1910–11.*

| Name. | Opening balance on 1st April 1910. Rs. | Receipts during the year. | | Total in current year. Rs. | Expenditure during the year. | | Balance on 31st March, 1911. Rs. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Past Rs. | Present Rs. | | Past Rs. | Present Rs. | | |
| Junagadh. | 2,473–12–0 | 24,603 | 24,629 | 27,163 | 21,869 | 22,992 | 4,111 | No separate Municipal cash balance is kept in the districts. |
| Keshod. | . | 875 | 850 | . | 234 | 305 | | |
| Malia. | . | 785 | 748 | . | 426 | 277 | | |
| Chorwád. | . | 820 | 969 | . | 392 | 427 | | |
| Una. | . | 1,318 | 1,339 | . | 969 | 1,060 | | |
| Visavadar. | . | 125 | 139 | . | 97 | 92 | | |
| Kutiána. | . | 2,478 | 2,813 | . | 2,096 | 1,830 | | |
| Vadal. | . | 460 | 384 | . | 139 | 164 | | |
| Sutrapada. | . | 754 | 813 | . | 215 | 201 | | |
| Pátan. | . | 1,409 | 1,276 | . | 842 | 981 | | |
| Vanthali. | . | 1,488 | 2,322 | . | 1,533 | 1,500 | | |
| Verával. | . | 4,903 | 5,240 | . | 3,226 | 3,230 | | |
| Bagdu. | . | 130 | 134 | . | 74 | 72 | | |
| Bálágam. | . | 300 | 289 | . | 216 | 231 | | |
| Shil. | . | 262 | 312 | . | 124 | 124 | | |
| Bhesan. | . | 111 | 149 | . | 6 | 32 | | |
| Total. | . | 40,821 | 42,406 | | 32,485 | 33,518 | | |

# Appendix XVII.

*Statement of rainfall in the Junagadh State during the year 1910-11.*

| | April 1910. | | May 1910. | | June 1910. | | July. 1910 | | August 1910 | | September 1910 | | October 1910 | | November 1910. | | December 1910. | | January 1911. | | February. 1911. | | March 1911. | | Total. | | Total past year. | | Average of past 5 years. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | |
| Junagadh. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 93 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 54 | 2 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 47 | 78 | 29 | 64 | 34 | 79 | |
| Verayal. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 75 | 4 | 44 | 2 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 18 | 17 | 21 | 97 | 18 | 12 | |
| Una. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 75 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 20 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 72 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 29 | 65 | 28 | 61 | 22 | 31 | |
| Kutiyana. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 95 | 6 | 72 | 9 | 88 | 1 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 31 | 82 | 29 | 9 | 19 | 16 | |
| Vanthali. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 74 | 12 | 51 | 15 | 53 | 3 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 50 | 23 | 26 | 36 | 24 | 90 | |
| Patan. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 22 | 5 | 71 | 8 | 49 | 2 | 26 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97 | 27 | 74 | 28 | 63 | 23 | 13 | |
| Malia. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 72 | 12 | 96 | 10 | 44 | 3 | 62 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 39 | 20 | 29 | 54 | 25 | 24 | |
| Keshod. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 55 | 13 | 54 | 9 | 53 | 3 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 37 | 43 | 43 | 35 | 35 | 26 | 11 | |
| Visavadar. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 90 | 9 | 40 | 9 | 58 | 6 | 32 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 39 | 61 | 32 | 70 | 26 | 63 | |
| Chorwad. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 42 | 7 | 46 | 8 | 51 | 1 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 94 | 35 | 44 | 23 | 18 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nawagadh. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 47 | 10 | 68 | 9 | 67 | 2 | 42 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 36 | 43 | 28 | 86 | 26 | 5 |
| Bherai. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 66 | 3 | 41 | 4 | 43 | 1 | 97 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 17 | 67 | 32 | 84 | 20 | 88 |
| Bhesan. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 48 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 66 | 2 | 87 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 39 | 35 | 55 | 26 | 21 | 29 | 20 |
| Sasan. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 35 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 46 | 91 | 35 | 63 | 35 | 21 |
| Shil. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 45 | 8 | 36 | 9 | 80 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 55 | 35 | 56 | 30 | 70 | 21 | 51 |
| Bagdu. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 36 | 11 | 20 | 12 | 75 | 2 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 42 | 19 | 32 | 80 | 25 | 85 |
| Sutrapada. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 44 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 41 | 2 | 52 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 27 | 68 | 40 | 6 | 27 | 24 |
| Mangrol. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 85 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 54 | 1 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 30 | 80 | 31 | 27 | 24 | 36 |

# Appendix XVIII.

*Statement as to prices of staple crops.*

| Article. | Price per *khandi* (31st March 1910.) Rs. A. P. | Price per *khandi.* (31st March, 1911.) Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton. | 263–0–0 | 240–0–0 |
| Bajro (*Pennisteum Typhoideum*). | 32–0–0 | 34–0–0 |
| Juwar (*Sorghum Vulgari*). | 24–0–0 | 26–0–0 |
| Wheat. | 34–0–0 | 29–0–0 |
| Gram. | 26–0–0 | 23–0–0 |
| Urad (*Phaceolus Mungo var Radiatus*) | 30–0–0 | 26–0–0 |
| Tur (*Cajanus Indicus*). | 41–4–0 | 40–0–0 |
| Rice. | 45–4–0 | 46–0–0 |
| Mug (*Phaceolus Mungo*). | 26–4–0 | 20–0–0 |

# Appendix XIX.

*Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the year 1910–11.*

| | Bullocks. | Cows. | Buffaloes. | | Horses. | Mares. | Colts and Fillies. | Asses. | Sheep and Goats. | Camels. | Ploughs. | | Carts. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Male. | Female | | | | | | | Drawn by two bullocks. | Drawn by four bullocks. | Riding. | Loading. | |
| *Khalsa* villages. | 54,269 | 34,241 | 4,737 | 23,760 | 1,321 | 1,565 | 571 | 3,007 | 67,779 | 127 | 22,972 | 0 | 3,696 | 6,082 | |
| Alienated villages. | 28,998 | 16,506 | 2,750 | 12,720 | 783 | 1,133 | 661 | 1,867 | 52,207 | 75 | 11,422 | 0 | 2,253 | 3,010 | |
| Total..... | 83,267 | 50,747 | 7,487 | 36,480 | 2,104 | 2,698 | 1,232 | 4,874 | 1,19,986 | 202 | 34,394 | 0 | 5,949 | 9,092 | |

# Appendix XX.

*Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1910–11.*

| Description of Works. | State Funds. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Original. | Repairs. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Buildings. | 1,11,465 | 30,875 | 1,42,341 |
| Roads. | 0 | 12,766 | 12,766 |
| Water works. | 9,981 | 241 | 10,223 |
| Irrigation. | 0 | 4,682 | 4,682 |
| *Bandar* improvement. | 0 | 24,346 | 24,346 |
| Establishment. | 13,206 | 0 | 13,206 |
| Machinery repairs. | 0 | 187 | 187 |
| Miscellaneous. | 0 | 2,624 | 2,624 |
| Total. | 1,34,652 | 75,721 | 2,10,375 |

# Appendix XXI.

*Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Junagadh State during the year 1910-11.*

| Name of State. | Country spirit. | | Opium. | | Ganja. | | Toddy. | | Total. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of shops. | Revenue | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | |
| Junagadh. | 26 | Rs. 17,025 | 33 | Rs. 27,696 | 49 | Rs. 9,361 | 0 | Rs. 125 | 108 | Rs. 54,207 | |

# Appendix

*Statement showing receipts and expenditure*

| Nature of Receipts. | Receipts. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | St. 1965 (1908–09). *Koris.* | St. 1966 (1909–10). *Koris.* | Increase. *Koris.* | Decrease. *Koris.* |
| Land Revenue. | 68,55,718 | 62,74,605 | . | 5,81,113 |
| Customs. | 9,59,920 | 10,83,296 | 1,23,376 | . |
| Forests. | 6,09,639 | 6,35,512 | 25,873 | . |
| Stamps. | 2,31,636 | 1,98,741 | . | 32,895 |
| Registration. | 58,344 | 49,337 | . | 9,007 |
| Law and Justice. | 69,278 | 81,072 | 11,794 | . |
| Police. | 1,62,892 | 1,52,023 | . | 10,869 |
| Education. | 40,023 | 39,304 | . | 719 |
| Abkari. | 2,20,025 | 1,57,098 | . | 62,927 |
| Opium. | 1,23,389 | 1,35,489 | 12,100 | . |
| Salt. | 1,08,569 | 1,04,149 | . | 4,420 |
| Printing Press. | 14,654 | 39,374 | 24,720 | . |
| Post. | 6,600 | 8,951 | 2,351 | . |
| Zortalbi, Sudhara Varad and other levies. | 9,34,448 | 9,36,900 | 2,452 | . |
| Interest and exchange. | 1,44,745 | 2,76,185 | 1,31,440 | . |
| Railway (Net earnings). | 9,43,556 | 8,86,751 | . | 56,805 |
| Miscellaneous. | 3,41,691 | 3,32,136 | . | 9,555 |
| Previous Tahsil recoveries. | 7,68,608 | 4,44,117 | . | 3,24,491 |
| Total. | 1,25,93,735 (Rs 31,48,434) | 1,18,35,040 (Rs 29,58,760) | 3,34,106 | 10,92,801 |

Net decrease. Ks. 7,58,695 = (Rs 1,89,674)

# XXII.

*during the St. years 1965 (1908–09) and 1966 (1909–1910).*

| Nature of Expenditure. | Expenditure. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | St. 1965 (1908–09) *Koris.* | St. 1966 (1909–10) *Koris.* | Increase. *Koris.* | Decrease. *Koris* |
| Huzur and cognate Departments. | 15,50,151 | 12,37,877 | . | 3,12,274 |
| Rayasat. | 6,93,468 | 7,18,312 | 24,844 | . |
| Amirs. | 92,997 | 99,087 | 6,090 | . |
| General Administration. | 5,78,210 | 8,06,332 | 2,28,122 | . |
| Land Revenue. | 8,31,772 | 7,30,210 | . | 1,01,562 |
| Customs. | 65,533 | 42,010 | . | 23,523 |
| Forests. | 1,80,347 | 53,266 | . | 1,27,081 |
| Law and Justice. | 2,41,465 | 2,23,717 | . | 17,748 |
| Jail. | 48,733 | 50,313 | 1,580 | . |
| Police. | 5,66,020 | 5,84,965 | 18,945 | . |
| Education. | 5,16,325 | 5,12,948 | . | 3,377 |
| Medical. | 2,94,773 | 2,92,101 | . | 2,672 |
| Public Works. | 26,97,178 | 15,02,837 | . | 11,94,341 |
| Abkari, Salt and Opium. | 40,098 | 39,732 | . | 366 |
| Printing Press. | 19,721 | 21,346 | 1,625 | . |
| Post. | 18,177 | 14,493 | . | 3,684 |
| Peshkashi and contributions. | 4,11,100 | 4,25,874 | 14,774 | . |
| Military. | 7,04,519 | 6,21,189 | . | 83,330 |
| Assignments and charity in cash and kind. | 8,01,434 | 2,94,970 | . | 5,06,464 |
| Miscellaneous. | 4,95,859 | 10,32,095 | 5,36,236 | . |
| Total | 1,08,47,880 | 93,03,674 | 8,32,216 | 23,76,422 |
| | ( Rs. 27,11,970 ) | ( Rs. 23,25,918 ) | | |
| Net decrease 15,44,206 Ks. ( Rs. 3,86,051 ) | | | | |

# Appendix XXIII.

*Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Junagadh State during the year 1910–11.*

| No. | Name of Dispensary. | Number of patients treated. | | Results of in-door patients. | | | | Expenditure. | Daily average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Out-door. | In-door. | Discharged. | Absented. | Died. | Remaining at the end of the year. | Rs. A. P. | |
| 1 | Junagadh Hospital. | 29,163 | 1,195 | 912 | 182 | 29 | 72 | 27,145—4—0 | 390·39 |
| 2 | „ New Dispensary. | 9,639 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,784—7—0 | 119·07 |
| 3 | „ Leper Asylum. | 0 | 114 | 53 | 0 | 16 | 45 | 4,277—8—6 | 44·83 |
| 4 | „ Jail Dispensary. | 612 | 60 | 58 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1,073—4—0 | 26·45 |
| 5 | Veraval „ | 13,691 | 17 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2,159-14—0 | 138·03 |
| 6 | Una „ | 7,867 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,169—6—0 | 95·74 |
| 7 | Kutiana „ | 10,204 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,643-12—0 | 100·43 |
| 8 | Vanthali „ | 6,175 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,271—6—0 | 66·36 |
| 9 | Patan „ | 6,663 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,185-10—0 | 73·93 |
| 10 | Malia „ | 3,329 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 887—7—9 | 35·58 |

General ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 36
Survey and Construction ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Open line ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Rolling Stock ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Finance ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Traffic ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 37
Miscellaneous ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
The work done by Post Office ... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Receipts from Post Office ..... ..... ..... .... *ib*

CHAPTER V—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Revenue and expenditure..... ..... ..... .... 38
Revenue..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
State of old accounts ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Customs ..... ..... ..... ..... .... 40
Salt ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 41
Abkari ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Opium ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Stamps ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 42
Printing Press ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Jamdarkhana ..... ..... ..... ..... .... *ib.*
Kothar ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 43

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS.

Births ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 44
Deaths ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Medical Staff ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Medical Institutions ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Contingent allowance... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Dead-stock ..... ..... ..... ..... .. *ib.*
Patients treated ..... ..... ..... ..... .... 45
Percentage of Males, Females and Children ..... ... *ib.*
In-patients ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Poisoning and Poisoned Wounds ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Snake bites ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Surgical operations ..... ..... ..... .... *ib.*
Committees of Visitors ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Lepers ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Medical Stores ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Total cost ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Plague ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 46
Small pox ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Sanitation ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
General remarks ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
No. of Vaccinations ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*

# Appendix XXIV.

*Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1910-11.*

| Name of the State. | Population. | Births. | | Increase. | Decrease. | Deaths. | | Increase. | Decrease. | Ratio per 1,000 of population | | | | Rsmarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Past year. | Present year. | | | Past year. | Present year. | | | Births. | | Deaths. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Junagadh. | 4,33,452 | 15,388 | 15,898 | 510 | 0 | 9,001 | 10,384 | 1,383 | 0 | 39·42 | 36·67 | 22·78 | 23·95 | |

# Appendix XXV.

*Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Junagadh State for the year 1910–11.*

| No. of schools. | | Description of schools. | No. of pupils on the 31st March. | | Daily average attendance. | | Expenditure. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Past year. | Present year. | | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | High School. | Second-ary. | Primary. | |
| 131 | 137 | 1 High School.<br>3 Middle Schools.<br>1 Madrasa.<br>1 Sanskrit Pathshala.<br>113 Primary Schools for boys.<br>2 Arbic and persian Schools attached to the Madrasa.<br>15 Girls' Schools.<br>1 Techno-Industrial School.<br>137 | 10,512 | 10,831 | 7,755 | 8,397 | Rs. 14,360 | Rs. 9,694 | Rs. 62,911 | |

# Appendix XXVI.

*Statement showing the rates of customs duty on goods through-booked from Bombay via Veraval.*

| Names of imported articles. | Rate. Rs. AS. PS | On weight or value or Number. |
|---|---|---|
| Grains of all kinds, rice, *tur*, *khorasani* and *til* seeds:— | | |
| (1) Booked to all stations from Veraval to Junagadh... | 0—1—0 | Per Railway maund. |
| (2) „ Vadal ... ... ... ... ... | 0—0—9 | Do. |
| (3) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ... | 0—0—3 | Do. |
| (4) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar. | Free. | |
| Ghee:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal... ... | 0—4—0 | Do. |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and beyond ... ... ... | 0—0—3 | Do. |
| Tobacco leaves:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal... ... | 0—2—0 | Do. |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ... | 0—0—4 | Do. |
| (3) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar | Free. | |
| Snuff:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal ... | 0—3—0 | Do. |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ... | 0—0—9 | Do. |
| (3) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar | Free. | |
| Jaggery:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Keshod ... | 0—1—6 | Do. |
| (2) „ Lushala and Shahpur ... ... ... | 0—1—4 | Do. |
| (3) „ Junagadh and Vadal ... ... ... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (4) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line ... ... | 0—0—2 | Do. |
| (5) „ Dhoraji ... ... ... ... | 0—1—3 | Do. |
| (6) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar ... | Free. | |
| Sugar:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Lushala ... | 0—1—9 | Do. |
| (2) „ Shahpur and Junagadh ... ... .. | 0—1—6 | Do. |
| (3) „ Vadal ... ... ... ... | 0—0—9 | Do. |
| (4) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line ... ... | 0—0—2 | Do. |
| (5) „ Dhoraji ... ... ... ... | 0—0—3 | Do. |
| (6) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar ... | Free. | |
| Sugarcandy:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal ... | 0—2—7 | Do. |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and beyond ... ... ... | 0—0—6 | Do. |
| Cocoanuts:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal... ... | 0—9—0 | Per 100 cocoanuts. |

| Names of imported articles. | Rate. Rs. AS. PS | On weight or value of Number. |
|---|---|---|
| (2) Booked to Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ... | 0—2—0 | Per 100 cocoanuts. |
| (3) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar... | Free. | |
| Yarn and cotton twist:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal and Vanthli Sorath. ... ... ... | 1–12—0 | Per Rs. 100 value declared. |
| (2) „ Bantwa and Manavadar... ... ... | 0—8—0 | Do. |
| (3) „ Jetalsar snd beyond ... ... ... | 0—4—0 | Do. |
| Timber:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal ..... | 1—9—0 | Do. |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and beyond ..... ..... | 0—8—0 | |
| Piece-goods— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal Vanthli Sorath ..... ..... ..... | 0–14—0 | Do. |
| (2) „ Bantwa and Manavadar ..... | 0—7—0 | Do. |
| (3) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ..... | 0—4—0 | Do. |
| (4) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar... | Free. | |
| Cotton seeds:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal ..... | 0—0—6 | Per Railway maund. |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar .. .. | 0—0—2 | Do. |
| (3) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar... | Free. | |
| Betelnut:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Shahpur ..... | 0—3—3 | Do. |
| (2) „ Junagadh..... ..... ..... | 0—3—0 | Do. |
| (3) „ Vadal ..... ..... ..... | 0—2—6 | Do. |
| (4) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except Jetpur and those between Supedi and Porbandar..... ..... ..... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (5) „ Jetpur ..... ..... ..... | 0—0—3 | Do. |
| (6) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar .. | Free. | |
| Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, Machinery, Chinaware glassware, all kind of seeds (except til and cotton seeds) Silk, oil and miscellaneous articles:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal and station Vanthli Sorath..... ..... | 1–12—0 | |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and beyond ..... ..... | 0—4—0 | |
| (3) Stations Bantwa and Manavader:— | | |
| (*a*) all kind of seeds (except til and cotton seeds) oil and miscellaneous articles ... | 1–12—0 | |
| (*b*) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery machinery chinaware glassware ..... | 0—8—0 | |
| (*c*) Silk ..... ..... ..... | 0—7—0 | |
| *Attar*, printed books, used household articles, used old bags, *khâro* (used for washing) Chorwad stone, gold, silver, British currency and private furniture for Europeans. | Free. | |
| All goods booked to Rajkot and any station on the Jamnagar and Morvi lines..... ..... ..... ... | Free. | |

# Appendix XXVII.

*Statement showing the rates of customs duty on goods through-booked to Bombay via Veraval.*

| Names of exported articles. | Rate. Rs. As. Ps | On weight or value or number. |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton full pressed, ¾ pressed, ½ pressed and dhocras:— | | |
| (1) From Amreli, Chital and Kunkavav. | Free. | |
| (2) „ Lunidhar, and stations between Jetalsar and Ribda... ... ... ... ... | 0—0—3 | Per Railway maund. |
| (3) „ Stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar (excepting for full pressed cotton). ... ... | 0—0—3 | Do. |
| (4) „ Any station between Vadal and Veraval (except Bantwa, Sardargadh and Manawadar cotton booked from Keshod, Shahpur or Junagadh, for which the duty is 10 pies per maund)..., ... ... ... ... ... | 0—1—5 | Do. |
| (5) „ Any other station.., ... ... ... | Free. | |
| (6) Full pressed cotton booked from any station between Supedi and Porbandar. .., ... ... ... | Free. | |
| (7) Do. from Dhoraji.., ... | 0—0—1 | Do. |
| (8) Cotton from Vadal pressed at Shahpur.... ... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (8A) Do. Do Kutiyana Do. Do. and Junagadh. | Free. | |
| (9) Cotton from Vadal (excepting Bilkha and Ranpur cotton) pressed at Junagadh and Vadal. ... | 0—0—5 | Do. |
| Grains of all kinds and *til* seeds:— | | |
| (1) From Rajkot and beyond... ... ... ... | Free. | |
| (2) „ Jetalsar, Jetpur, Vavdi and stations on the Jetalsar-Rajkot section up to Ribda (excepting wheat from Gondal). ... ... ... | 0—0—2 | D0. |
| (3) „ all stations between Vadal and Veraval (except wheat from Lushala, Keshod and Malia for which the duty is 3 pies per maund)... ... ... ... ... ... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (4) „ all stations beyond Khakharia on the Dhola section and stations beyond Dhoraji on the Porbandar section. ... ... ... | Free. | |
| (5) wheat from Gondal.., ... ... ... | Free. | |
| Wool:— | | |
| (1) From Rajkot, Gondal and Kunkavav. ... ... | Free. | |
| (2) „ Dhoraji... ..... ..... ... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (3) „ all stations between Upleta and Porbandar. | Free. | |
| (4) „ all stations between Vadal and Veraval. ... | 0—2—9 | Do. |
| (5) „ Jetalsar and all other stations.... ..... | 0—0—8 | Do. |
| Copper, brass, tin and metal manufactured:— | | |
| (1) From stations between Vadal and Veraval. ... | 0—2—0 | Do. |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and other stations. ... ... ... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| Ghee..... ..... ..... ..... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| Caster seeds:— | | |
| (1) From Jetalsar, Nawagadh and Virpur... ... | 0—0—4 | Do. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (2) From Gondal and stations beyond... ..... | Free. | |
| (3) „ stations between Khakharia and Jetpur..... | 0—0—5 | Per Railway maund. |
| (4) „ Kunkavav and stations beyond on the Dhola section..... ..... ..... | Free. | |
| (5) „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar..... | Free. | |
| (6) „ stations between Vadal and Veraval (except Lushala, Keshod and Malia)... ... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (7) „ Lushala, Keshod and Malia. ... ..... | 0—0—3 | Do. |
| Oil. ..... ..... ..... ..... ... | 0—0—6 | Do. |
| Other goods:— | | |
| (1) From Jetalsar and stations beyond on the Dhola and Jetalsar-Rajkot sections... ... ... | 0—8—0 | Per Rs. 100 value declared. |
| (2) „ stations between Vadal and Veraval..... | 1—9—0 | Do. |
| (3) „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar... | 0—4—0 | Do. |
| All goods from Rajkot and stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railways ..... ..... ..... | Free. | |

# Appendix

*Statement showing the rates of customs duty at Veraval for locally booked goods*

| Name of Port. | Export tariff. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Names of articles. | Rate. |
| Veraval (Local booking) | Full pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval... | Rs. 0–14—4 per *khandi*. |
| | Do. from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh..... ..... ..... | „ 0—8—0 „ |
| | Do. from Jetalsar and beyond..... | „ 0—3—4 „ |
| | Loose cotton imported by sea and exported after being full-pressed... ... ... ... | „ 0—3—4 „ |
| | Three-fourth or half-pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval... ... | „ 1—2—4 „ |
| | Do. from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh... ... ..... | „ 0—8—0 „ |
| | Do. from Jetalsar and beyond... | „ 0—4—1 „ |
| | Ghee if brought to Veraval by road... ..... | „ 0—6—0 per Railway maund. |
| | Do. Do. by rail... ... ... | „ 0—4—0 „ |
| | Fire-wood... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| | Chunam..... ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 0—1—6 per *khandi*. |
| | Chorwad stone..... ... ... ... ... | „ 1—0—0 per 100 stones. |
| | *Bidi* leaves..... ... ... ... ... | „ 0—3—0 per *dhokdi* (bundle) |
| | Wheat and castor seed booked from Malia, Keshod and Lushala... ... ... ... | „ 0—0—3 per Railway maund. |
| | Other goods generally if booked from stations between Jetalsar and Veraval... ... ... | 2 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| | Do. beyond Jetalsar... ... ... | 1 „ |
| | Octrai-paid goods... ... ... ... ... | ½ „ |
| Navabandar, Simar and Rajpara. | Fish..... ... ... ... ... ... | ½ anna per Railway maund. |
| | Una cotton ..... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 2 per *khandi*. |
| | *Kapás* brought from foreign Talukas in Kathiawar... ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 1—8—0 per *khandi*. |
| | Do. from outside Kathiawar..... ... | „ 0—8—0 Do. |
| | Other goods generally..... ... ... ... | 1½ *per cent.* on declared value. |
| | Horses... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6¼ „ |
| | Buffaloes and other animals... ... ... ... | 5 „ |
| | Goods exported to Div... ... ... ... | 5 „ |
| Dharabandar. | All goods | 1 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Bherai. | Cotton and *kapás* (of the Junagadh State)... | Rs. 1–11—0 per *khandi*. |
| | Do. Do. (of any other State or Taluka). | „ 1—0—0 „ |
| | Wool..... ..... ... ... ... ... | „ 3—0—0 „ |
| | Hay and *kharo* (used for washing)..... ... | „ 0—4—0 „ |
| | Fish..... ..... ... ... ... ... | 3½ *per cent.* on declared value. |
| | Iron, timber, bones, garlic and onions... ... | 2 „ |
| | Grains, piece-goods, cotton seeds and all other goods... ..... ... ... ... ... | 1 „ |

# XXVIII.

*and at the ports of Navabandar, Simar, Rajpura, Dharabandar and Bherai.*

IMPORT TARIFF.

| Names of articles. | Rate. |
|---|---|
| Piece-goods (booked to Jetalsar and beyond)..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Do. (booked to stations between Veraval and Vadal)... .. ... ... ... | $\frac{7}{8}$ ,, |
| Grains, sugar, jaggery, coir, yarn, cocoanuts and betelnut (if booked to Jetalsar and beyond)..... | $\frac{7}{8}$ ,, |
| Attar, books, old furniture, empty cases, gunny bags, Chorwad stone, *Kharo* (from Jafrabad), gold and gold ornaments, British and Junagadh coins... ... ... ... ... ... | Free. |
| Silver and silver ornaments (from British ports)..... | Free. |
| Do. (from other than British ports) .. ... | 5 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Bombil fish... ... ... ... ... ... | $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna per 1000. |
| Other goods generally... ... ... ... ... | $1\frac{9}{16}$ *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Coal ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 annas per ton. |
| Any goods for Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh... | 1 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Do. for Kutiyana... ... ... ... ... | $\frac{9}{16}$ ,, |
| All goods generally... ... ... ... ... | 2 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Imports from Div ... ... ... ... ... | 5 ,, |
| Cotton imported from foreign territory... ... ... | 0—1—4 per *khandi*. |
| All goods ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Cotton (of the Junagadh State)..... ... ... | Rs 1–11—0 per *khandi*. |
| Do. (of any other State or Taluka)... ... ... | ,, 1—0—0 ,, |
| Wool... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ,, 3—0—0 ,, |
| Hay and *Kharo* (used for washing) ... ... ... | ,, 0—4—0 ,, |
| Fish... ... ... ... ... ... ... | $3\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Iron, timber, bones, garlic and onions... ... ... | 2 ,, |
| Grains, *kapas*, piece-goods and all other goods..... | 1 ,, |

# REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

# JUNAGADH STATE

FOR THE

## YEAR 1911-12.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY • LIBRARY • OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

JUNAGADH:
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS.
1912.

134837

# CONTENTS.


Page.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Physical Aspect..... ..... ..... ..... ... 1
Map..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Area..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Population... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Census operations..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Revenue and expenditure ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Tribute paid and received..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Principal articles of production and manufacture..... ... 2
Coronation Darbar Festivities... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Sunat Sadi of the Minor Nawab Saheb.... ..... ... *ib.*
Office of Administrator... ..... ..... ..... ... 3
The Minor Chief..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Donation ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
State Visitors... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Relations with British Government and neighbouring States... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 4
*Personnel* of the Administration. ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Administrator's tour in the Districts ..... ..... ... *ib.*

CHAPTER II—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Re-organization of the Department ..... ..... ... 5
Divisions of the State for revenue purposes ..... ... *ib.*
Revenue accounts..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Revenue Survey..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Existing Land Revenue System ..... ..... ... 6
Crop-share system not popular... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
The main features of the new system ..... ..... ... 7
Field work... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
The Barkhali Department ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Settlements ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Collection of land revenue ..... ..... ..... ... 8
Arrears... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Extension of cultivation ... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Survey of Junagadh town ..... ..... ..... ... 9
Wards' Estates..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib*
Encumbered Estates ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Management of Wards' and Encumbered Estates ..... ... 10

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

Acts and regulations ..... ..... ..... ... 11
Composition & numerical strength... ..... ..... ... *ib.*

Cost of maintenance ..... ..... ... ..... ... 11
Duties ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Remounts... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 12
Nationality. ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Arms..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Inspection ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Numerical Strength ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Ratio to population and area ... ..... ..... .. ... *ib.*
Cost ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Arms ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Nationality ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 13
Education.... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Discipline.... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Buildings... . ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Cognizable crime..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Value of stolen property & percentage of recoveries... ... *ib.*
Efficiency of Police ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
The Village Police ..... ..... ..... ... 14
General Remarks..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Cases decided..... ..... ..... ..... ... 15
Accused persons dealt with..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Percentage of convictions ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Duration of trial ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 16
Suits for disposal ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Value of suits ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
*Ex parte* suits ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 17
Contested and uncontested claims ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Average duration..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Miscellaneous ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Appeals disposed of ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Value of appeals..... ..... ..... ..... ... 18
Average duration..... ..... ..... ..... .... *ib.*
Execution of decrees ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Receipts and expenditure of Courts..... ..... ... *ib.*
Work of Rajprakarni Court ... ..... ..... ... 19
Heirship and other cases ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Extradition..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Central Jail ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 20
Admissions ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Proportion of admission to the free population..... ... *ib.*
Nationality and sex of the convicts ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Daily average of prisoners..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Releases ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Health of convicts. ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Jail discipline..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Proceeds of convict labour ..... ..... ..... .... *ib.*

Cost of maintenance and control ..... ..... ... 21
Registration..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Value of registered documents ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Registration receipts ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
General remarks ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Chemical Analysis..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 23
The Malia Farm ..... ..... ..... ..... .... *ib.*
Horticulture ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Rain-fall ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 24.
Crops ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Grass operations ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Famine operations..... ..... ..... ..... ... 26
Area cropped ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 27
Agricultural Stock ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Prices and wages... ..... ..... ..... ... 28
Tree planting ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Fruit trees ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Babul plantation ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Industries. ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Tagavi advances ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 29
Ericulture ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Horse-breeding and Stable Department ... ..... ... *ib.*
Hathikhana ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 30
Carriage Department ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Gadikhana Work shop ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Camel-Herd ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
General remarks ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Forest—Area ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Demarcation ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Protection from Fire ..... ..... ..... ... 31
Protection from Cattle ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Natural Re-production ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Financial Results ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
General remarks ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 32
Trade ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Export and Import ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 33
Income ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 34
Original Works ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Roads ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 35
Remunerative Works ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Other Works to be done by P. W. D. ..... ... *ib.*
Junagadh State Railway ..... ..... ..... ... 36

General ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 36
Survey and Construction ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Open line ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Rolling Stock ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Finance ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Traffic ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 37
Miscellaneous ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
The work done by Post Office ... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Receipts from Post Office ..... ..... ..... .... *ib*

CHAPTER V—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Revenue and expenditure..... ..... ..... .... 38
Revenue..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
State of old accounts ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Customs ..... ..... ..... ..... .... 40
Salt ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 41
Abkari ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Opium ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Stamps ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 42
Printing Press ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Jamdarkhana ..... ..... ..... ..... .... *ib.*
Kothar ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 43

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS.

Births ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 44
Deaths ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Medical Staff ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Medical Institutions ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Contingent allowance... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Dead-stock ..... ..... ..... ..... .. *ib.*
Patients treated ..... ..... ..... ..... .... 45
Percentage of Males, Females and Children ..... ... *ib.*
In-patients ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Poisoning and Poisoned Wounds ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Snake bites ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Surgical operations ..... ..... ..... .... *ib.*
Committees of Visitors ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Lepers ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Medical Stores ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Total cost ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Plague ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 46
Small pox ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Sanitation ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
General remarks ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
No. of Vaccinations ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*

Villages visited ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 47
Cost of maintenance ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Small-pox epidemic ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Veterinary .. ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*

## Chapter VII—Education.

General Summary ... ..... ..... ..... ... 48
Average attendance ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Junagadh College ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Hostel ..... ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Income and expenditure ..... ..... ..... ... 49
College Library ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Science Department... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
High Schools..... ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Matriculation Examination results ..... ..... ... 50
Scholarships ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Teachers .... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Mahabat Madrasa ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Teaching Staff ... ..... ..... ..... .... *ib.*
Middle Schools ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Primary Education ... ..... ..... ..... ... 51
Girls' Schools ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
The Musalman Girls' School ... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Techno-Industrial School ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Scholarships ..... ... ..... ..... ..... ... 52
Expenditure ..... ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Fee receipts ..... ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Physical Education ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Discipline ..... ... ..... ..... ..... ... 53
Library ..... ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Museum ..... ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
General Remarks ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*

## Chapter VIII—Concluding Remarks.

Special Committees ... ..... ..... ..... ... 54
General condition and prospects ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Officers..... ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*

# Statistical Returns.


Appendix.

*Personnel* OF THE ADMINISTRATION—

Names of High officials, showing changes in the *Personnel* during the year 1911-12... ... ... .... .... I.

LEGISLATION—

List of Laws in force ... ... ... ... ... II.

MILITARY—

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force. ... ... ... ... ... III.

POLICE—

Statement showing the Strength, Cost Discipline and Education of the Police. ... ... ... .... ... IV.

Statement showing the Working of the Police. ... ... V.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and Amount of Recoveries... ... ... ... ... ... VI.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION—

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting Trial. ... ... VII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts..... ... ... ... VIII.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts. ... ... ... ... IX.

(Civil.)——Nature and value of Original Suits filed and disposed of. ... ... ... ... ... ... X.

(Civil)——Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees. XI.

(Civil)——Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits... XII.

JAILS—

Statement showing the number of Persons confined in Jails and Lock-ups... ... ... ... ... ... XIII.

REGISTRATION—

Registration of Documents.., ... ... ... ... XIV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration... ... ... ... ... ... XV.

MUNICIPALITIES—

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities. ... ... XVI.

AGRICULTURE—

Statement of Rainfall... ... ... ... ... XVII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Crops... ... .... XVIII.

Agricultural Stock.... ... ... ... ... ... XIX.

PUBLIC WORKS—

Expenditure on Public Works... ... ... ... XX.

EXCISE—

Statement showing Excise Shops and Excise Revenne ... XXI.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure during the *Samvat* year 1967 (1910–11)... ... ... ... XXII.

VITAL STATISTICS—

Statement of Medical Relief... ... ... ... XXIII.
Vital Statistics... .... ... ... ... ... XXIV.

EDUCATION—

Particulars relating to Schools... ... ... ... XXV.

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES—

Statement showing the Rates ot Customs Duty on Goods Through-Booked *from* Bombay *via* Veraval... ... ... XXVI.
Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty on Goods Through-Booked *to* Bombay *via* Veraval... ... ... XXVII.
Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty at Veraval for Locally Booked Goods and at the Ports of Nawabandar, Rajpura, Simar, Dharabandar and Bherai... ... ... XXVIII.

# CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

*Physical aspect.*

The State of Junagadh, as mentioned in the previous reports, lies in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula, between 24 44′ and 21 53′ north latitude and 70 and 72 east longitude with the Halar Division of the Province as its northern boundary, and Gohelwad Prant on its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. It has 16 ports, of which the principal is Veraval. The capital town of Junagadh is situated on the slope of the famous Girnar hills, the peaks of which rise to a height of 3,660 feet above sea level, and from which fine views of the sacred Shrine of Datar can be obtained. To the south-west of the Girnar Hills lies the extensive forest of Gir, which supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion.

*Map.*

2. The attached map shows the head-quarters of the Revenue divisions of the State, the principal ports and rivers, lines of Railway, and other important details.

*Area.*

3. The area of the State is 3,283 square miles.

*Population.*

4. The population of the State as returned in the recent Census taken on the 10th March 1911 is 4,34,222 souls, of which 88,130 are Mahomedans, 3,38,258 Hindus, and 7,120 Jains while 714 are of other castes.

*Census operations.*

5. The Census operations for the year 1911 were commenced on 1st September, 1910, and completed during the year under report.

The returns show a total population of 4,34,222 persons, showing an increase of 38,794 on the number returned at the last census. The percentage of increase was 10. The chief facts brought out by the report are that 78 per cent. of the population are Hindus ; that the population is backward in education, only 8 literates being returned out of 100 persons ; that land-holding and farm labour employ about one-half of the population ; that indiscriminate charity has led to an undue collection of beggars and vagrants within the State and that there are no large industries whatever.

*Revenue and expenditure.*

6. The total revenue of the State, for the current year was Rs. 33,82,782 exclusive of the alienated Revenue amounting to Rs. 24,23,985, whilst expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,23,986.

*Tribute paid and received.*

7. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and a peshkashi of Rs. 37,210 to H. H. the

Gaekwar; on the other hand the State of Junagadh receives tribute from 134 States. This tribute, styled Zortalbi, amounts to Rs. 92,421 of which the largest item of Rs. 22,858 is paid by Bhavnagar. It is recovered and paid to the State through the Agency, at a charge of 25 per cent. on account of the expenses of collection under treaty engagements.

*Principal articles of production and manufacture.*

8. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, *bajri*, *juwar*, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugar cane, cereals, timber, stone, castor seeds, &c., while those of manufacture are *ghee*, molasses, sugar candy, copper and brass ware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hardware, leather, &c.

## Chief Events of the year.

9. The two main events of the year have been the Corronation Darbar at Delhi and the Sunat Sadi of the Minor Nawab Saheb, Mahábatkhánji.

*Coronation Darbar Festivities.*

10. Owing to the recent illness of the Minor Nawab Saheb, it was not possible to attend the Darbar of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor at Delhi. The event was, however, fittingly celebrated throughout the State. At the capital town a parade was held in the morning, and at 12 noon a Darbar was assembled in the large Shamiana. The Administrator read the gracious proclamation of His Majesty announcing his accession to the Indian people, and a salute of 101 guns was fired. One half month's pay was granted to all servants of the State. School children received Coronation medals, and in the afternoon sports were held. In the evening a banquet was dispensed at the Administrator's residence, followed by a reception, which was enlivened by a display of fireworks. A number of prisoners were also released. Subsequently the Administrator presided at a public meeting to inaugurate a movement with the view of erecting a fitting memorial of this unique event. Great enthusiasm was displayed. A Committee was appointed to collect funds, and good progress had been made when the year closed.

*Sunat Sadi of the Minor Nawab Saheb*

11. The celebrations in connection with the Sunat Sadi of the Minor Nawab Saheb took place on the 17th to 19th March. A large number of visitors were invited to participate in the rejoicings. The chief events in connection with the celebrations were the large Darbar, which assembled in the Palace square at 12 noon on the 18th, and the procession through the town during the early part of the night. At the Darbar the friendly feelings of the Chiefs of Kathiawar and elsewhere and of the subjects of the State themselves were evidenced by the large number of deputations that attended to present poshaks. The Administrator took the opportunity to present to the Minor Nawab Saheb

the Gold Delhi Coronation Darbar Medal, which His Majesty had been graciously pleased to confer upon him. This favour was highly appreciated by the young Nawab Saheb himself and by all the subjects of the State. A large number of concessions were announced by the Administrator on behalf of the Minor Nawab Saheb, inclusive of the remission of outstanding debts due by State cultivators and the readjustment of the accounts of borrowers, mostly large landholders, from the Tanksal or State Bank. These concessions involved the remission of no less than 7½ lakhs of rupees. A number of prisoners were also released, the people of the town were feasted, and a large distribution of charity was given to Bhats, Charans and other indigent classes.

## The Ruler and his Family.

*Office of Administrator.*

12. The State is in charge of the Administrator on behalf of the Minor Nawab Saheb, Mahabatkhanji, the only surviving son of His Highness Sir Rasulkhanji, G. C. S. I., the late Nawab Saheb. The Office of Administrator was held by Mr. H. D. Rendall, I. C. S., until the 15th November when I took charge.

*The Minor Chief.*

13. During July and August the Minor Nawab Saheb was prostrated by a severe attack of enteric. He was attended by Colonel Childe, I. M. S., and two nurses from Bombay. For some time his condition caused grave anxiety, but he fortunately made a good recovery. Convalescence was promoted by a visit to Veraval during September and October, and since then he has been uninterruptedly in good health. The occasion of the Sunat Sadi required a stay within doors for some 3 weeks. During the closing months of the year, the Minor Nawab Saheb made rapid progress under the care of his new Tutor and Guardian, Mr. W. C. Tudor Owen, I. C. S., who took charge in February. His physical health is now excellent and he is fond of games and rides well. His progress at study is good and he displays both ability and shrewdness. The companionship of the young Thakore Saheb of Palitana has been a most effective stimulant, drawing him out and encouraging independence and manliness of character. For his remarkable progress the Administration is deeply indebted to the care and vigorous attention which Mr. Tudor Owen has devoted to his charge.

*Donation.*

14. A donation of one lakh of rupees has been promised to the Muslim University in pursuance of the wish expressed by His late Highness.

*State Visitors.*

15. Distinguished visitors to the State included Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., and Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., Agents to the Governor, Mr. C. H. S, Fawcett, Commis-

sioner for the Gir Case, Colonel Maxwell, Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department, Admiral C. Goodrich, U. S. Navy, and Major J. R. Carter, Political Agent, Sorath Prant. His Highness Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji paid a visit of condolence, while His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhavsinhji of Bhavnagar was invited to a shooting expedition in the Gir. The Honourable Mr. Fazulbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim also paid a visit to Junagadh in connection with the Muslim University scheme.

*Relations with the British Government and neighbouring States.*

16. The relations of Junagadh with the Paramount Power and the neighbouring States continued to be cordial and friendly. A number of outstanding disputes with the latter were amicably settled.

*Personnel of the Administration.*

17. A list of the principal officers of the State, showing changes in the personnel of the Administration is appended I.

*Administrator's tour in the Districts.*

18. During the year the Administrator made the following tours:—

On the 24th November 1911, a forty-eight mile journey round the Girnar Hills was undertaken to inspect the grass operations in progress.

On the 27th November I proceeded to Veraval to see the Minor Nawab Saheb and to visit Her Highness the Bibi Saheb. Thence I went to Sasan in the Gir to inspect the grass operations in progress there, returning to Junagadh late in the day.

Between the 18th December and the 5th January a tour was made in the western Mahals, camps being pitched at Malia, Keshod, Ajak (Shil) and Balagam.

A comprehensive tour to the S. E. Mahals was undertaken in January and February, camps being made at Visavadar, Sasan, Jambur, Jamwalla, Gadhra, Una, Nageshri and Bherai. From Bherai I returned to Veraval by sea and thence to headquarters at Junagadh on 23rd February.

On the 12th and 13th January Nawagadh and on 22nd January Vanthali were visited.

From the 25th to 28th March Kutiana came under inspection. During May Veraval and Patan were inspected.

Between 25th and 28th April my camp was at Sapnes in the Gir where the Officers in charge of the Ahmedabad cattle operations were met and arrangements made to assist them.

Thus with the exception of Bhesan, all Mahal headquarters were visited and I have gained an extensive knowledge of the State, the district officials and the subjects in all the Mahals.

———:o:———

## CHAPTER II.—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

*Re-organization of the Department.*

19. The Revenue Department, which in respect of the material prosperity of the people of the State takes first importance, underwent a complete revision during the year. At the commencement of the Administration, the Department was in a state of complete disorganization; it was manned by an inefficient, and in some cases, corrupt staff and the discipline was deplorable. Village accounts were as a rule kept by the local *wanio* who also collected the revenue. No real check was exercised over his operations. The village havildars, who were in charge of the threshing floors, to which all the produce of each harvest has to be brought, were without adequate supervision and their proceedings were in too many cases tyrannous and unjust.

*Divisions of State for revenue purposes.*

20. As a result of the reorganization, the whole State has been divided into 13 Mahals of moderate size instead of 19 as formerly. The so-called Khangi (or Private) Department, which had a separate staff under the Khangi Karbhari, has been abolished and the private villages incorporated into the Mahals as now constituted. A complete staff of Wahiwatdars in charge of Mahals, Tajvijdars in charge of circles, and Talatis in charge of groups of villages has been appointed. So far as possible men already in service have been provided for, but in view of the general condition of the Department, it was inevitable that many of the old, inefficient and lazy staff should be discharged.

21. The Mahals have been grouped into 3 Revenue Divisions in charge of Assistant Revenue Officers, and the whole Revenue Administration devolves upon the Chief Revenue Officer.

*Revenue accounts.*

22. A complete system of revenue accounts has been introduced; the powers and duties of all Revenue Officers have been defined and many old obnoxious orders have been cancelled.

Much yet remains to be done. Many of the staff are not properly acquainted with their duties; while in many cases the members of the former staff have applied themselves to their duties with commendable zeal; there are too many inefficient, careless or lazy officials.

*Revenue Survey.*

23. During the year under report a detailed survey was made of 9 Khalsa villages comprising 14,859 Acres against 26,740 Acres surveyed last year. The total area surveyed upto the close of the year was 19,68,130 Acres or a little over 3,075 sq. miles. The area of the State being computed to be 3,283

sq. miles, 208 sq. miles only now remain to be surveyed, including the Girnar Hills and 42 Khalsa villages.

The work of this survey has been in progress for several years, and the work done has been inadequate. Moreover owing to the lapse of time, subsequent changes and the careless manner in which some of the work was done, it is feared that considerable areas will require re-survey.

*Existing Land Revenue System.*

24. Land revenue is the principal source of the State income, but there is no uniform system in the manner of its assessment. The following are the main methods hitherto adopted:—

I *Bhagami Tenure*–i. e. only a share in the produce in the land.

II *Bhagbatai Tenure*–i. e. Vaje and Vero : a certain share of the produce as Vaje and cash per Bigha as Vero.

III *Bhagbatai with Jinsi Vighoti*–i. e. Vaje and Vero and in certain crops Vero plus cash assessment on account of the produce per Bigha instead of a share in kind as Vaje.

IV *Vighoti Tenure.*

V *Vighoti plus special cash levy on certain crops*, e. g. Sugarcane.

IV *Udhad Tenure*–i. e. cash in place of Vaje and Vero fixed per Bigha or Santi (Khatabandhi) without any regular classification of land.

25. In addition to these main divisions there are differences in the rates of crop share and other levies from Mahal to Mahal and even from one village to another. Each village has its own "letri" or schedule of scales and levies, which is very complicated. For practical purposes the local *wanio alone* knew how to apply it, and the cultivators were at the mercy of him and his associates, the lower Revenue staff.

*Crop-share system not popular.*

26. It was found that the crop share system was extremely unpopular with the ryots, who in most cases were ignorant of the exact demands on their produce. Before, however, a revolutionary change could be introduced, the subject required anxious consideration. The crop share system has some undoubted advantages, but in view of the fact that all over the State the cultivators expressed a decided preference for a cash assessment, that for the most part the land of the State is fertile and capable of extensive irrigated cultivation, and that in a large scattered state it would be impossible to provide the close supervision necessary to ensure the success of the crop share

system however simplified, it has been decided to introduce a cash assessment imposed field by field. I took the opportunity when on tour to call together the principal cultivators of each Mahal and explained to them what was proposed, hearing what they had to say and explaining points concerning which they had difficulties. As a result of these meetings no doubt remains in my mind that the cash system is decidedly preferred by the people, and the general insight I gained into the condition of agriculture while on tour, convinced me that it would be highly beneficial both to the State and the ryot.

*The main features of the new system.*

27. As a general guide in fixing the assessment of each village we have the actual realizations in kind and in cash of each village for the last five years.

The assessment will be based on a field to field classification into three classes according to the productive capacity of the soil, irrigated and unirrigated land being classified separately. Rates will be fixed on a practical consideration of the nature of the soil, the condition of the people and the general economic progress of each village and Mahal. The classers are always accompanied by a number of the more intelligent cultivators whose opinions are sought and duly considered.

The introduction of the system will be accompanied by liberal rules for the suspension and remission of land revenue in accordance with the nature of the year.

*Field work.*

28. It was not possible to commence field work until February. Since then the selected staff has made good progress, and work has been completed in the Nawagadh, Vanthali and Patan Mahals and in parts of the Malia and Una Mahals.

*The Barkhali Department.*

29. The Barkhali Department, which up till now was in charge of the Sarkari Vakil, has been split up, the executive portion of its work being transferred to the Revenue Department and the accounts to the Account Department.

*Settlements.*

30. At the end of the foregoing year the areas of lands held by Mulgirassias, Bhayats and alienees were as under:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Bhayats ... .... ... ... | 57,233 |
| Mulgirassias ... ... .... | 2,30,184 |
| Alienees ... ... ... .... | 3,71,781 |
| | Total 6,59,198 |

No change occurred in the areas of lands held by the Mulgirassias and Bhayats during the year, but 167 acres

of alienees' lands lapsed to, and 1,280 acres were purchased by, the State. On the other hand, 1,376 acres were settled during the year. Thus the area which remained with alienees at the end of the year was 3,71,710 acres.

*Collection of land Revenue.*

31. The subjoined statement shows the realizations under the principal heads of land revenue for the St. year 1967, ended 31st August 1911, as compared with those of the foregoing year.

| Heads of receipts. | Samvat 1966 | Samvat 1967 | Increase. | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Vaje or State share of the field produce in kind. | 14,34,199 | 14,54,707 | 20,508 | |
| Vero and other cash rates. | 1,18,121 | 1,16,699 | | 1,422 |
| Produce of stone quarries and sales of land. | 16,331 | 20,469 | 4,138 | |
| Total. | 15,68,651 | 15,91,875 | 23,224 | |

The above table shows a small increase of Rs. 23,224 in the Land Revenue realizations during the year which occurs principally under the head Vaje.

*Arrears.*

32. Owing to the incomplete state of the accounts, exact figures of arrears cannot be had. As ascertained up to the present, the total amount of arrears remaining at the end of the last year amounted to Rs. 6,66,067, out of which Rs. 41,808 were collected and Rs. 11,249 remitted. On the other hand, Rs. 1,34,667 were suspended during the year. Most of the arrears relate to the years prior to St. 1967 which will come under the remissions announced at the auspicious occasion of the celebration of the Sunat Sadi of the Minor Nawab Saheb. Thus the cultivators will commence with a clean sheet in this first year of the Administration.

*Extension of cultivation.*

33. The approximate area of cultivable lands in the Khalsa villages of the State according to the last survey returns is 6,80,395 acres, out of which 5,71,250 acres were under cultivation and 1,09,145 out of cultivation.

The large area of cultivable waste land, which is for the most part situated in easily accessible places, would repay cultivation. It is highly desirable, therefore, that efforts should be made to bring it under the plough. With this object in view special concessions have been widely notified. The effects of

mal-administration in the past, however, have first to be combatted. There is a wide-spread belief, which indeed is founded on many actual instances, that favourable stipulations contained in leases and the like are never acted upon in Junagadh State, and that when once the people have been induced to settle, their promised concessions will be withdrawn. Only actual experience of improved administration can remove this belief, and some time must elapse before the waste lands are fully occupied.

*Survey of Junagadh Town.*

34. During the year, the general survey of 12 blocks, consisting of 40 circles, was completed in the town of Junagadh against that of 8 blocks, consisting of 39 circles, made in the preceding year. In these 40 circles the detailed survey of 796 numbers comprising an area of 22 acres & 23 gunthas, was also made, against that of 1,798 numbers, comprising an area of 55 acres and 13 gunthas, made in 39 circles surveyed. The survey and settlement of the towns of Junagadh and Vanthali has practically been in abeyance throughout the year pending re-organization. Preliminary enquiries have been made, and orders will issue shortly for the completion of the work in a proper system.

*Wards' Estates.*

35. At the beginning of the year, there were, in all, 30 wards' estates of the aggregate revenue of Rs. 47,417-13-8½ as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 27 | Estates of minors of the total annual income of... ..... | .....Rs. 37,353—1–4½ |
| 3 | Estates on other grounds of the total income of... ..... | ..... „ 10,064–12–4 |
| 30 | Estates. | Rs. 47,417–13–8½ |

During the year under report, four more estates of minors with a total revenue of Rs. 522–3–4½ came under management. At the close of the year, therefore, there were 34 estates of minors, &c., with an aggregate annual revenue of Rs. 47,940–1–1.

*Encumbered Estates.*

36. At the beginning of the year there were 145 estates, of the total annual income of Rs. 51,831–4–8½ against Rs. 52,988 in the previous year. 16 more Encumbered Estates of the total annual revenue of Rs. 7,800 came under management during the year, while 6 estates of the total annual income of Rs. 10,551 were discharged from management. At the close of the year, therefore, there were 155 Encumbered Estates of the aggregate annual revenue of Rs. 58,576–4–1½ under management.

Schemes for the liquidation of debts of 79 Encumbered estates had been framed, up to the end of the last year, of which 10 estates had been released from management during that year.

At the beginning of the year, therefore there were 69 estates with total liabilities of Rs. 1,39,355-11-5¾ under management. Further schemes for the liquidation of debts upon 15 more estates with total liabilities of Rs. 25,842-7-9 were sanctioned during the year under report, making a total of 84 estates, with aggregate liabilities amounting to Rs. 1,65,198-3-2¾.

The total debts paid off during the year amounted to Rs. 8,398-0-9½ against Rs. 1,36,689 in the previous year. The total liabilities upon these estates, at the close of the year were, therefore reduced to Rs. 1,56,800-2-5.

*Management of Wards' and Encumbered Estates.*

37. The management of Wards' and Encumbered Estates has been entrusted to a separate officer. The poor year, however, has hindered progress. A revision of the rules for the management of Encumbered Estates has been undertaken, and with a few good harvests good progress will be possible.

§o§

# CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

## Legislation.

38. Appendix II shows the laws in force in the State. No new laws were introduced during the year. *Acts and regulations.*

## Military.

39. The military forces of the State now consist of:— *Composition & numerical strength.*

| | Regular. | Irregular. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial Service Lancers. | 100 | | 100 |
| Body Guard. | | 57 | 57 |
| Sibandi. | | 756 | 756 |
| | 100 | 813 | 913 |

The total shown last year was 1,078 and the reduction is due to the incorporation of the Lal Risala and the Infantry with the Mounted and Foot police respectively. The Artillery was also amalgamated with the Police.

40. The cost of maintenance as compared with that of the previous year was:— *Cost of maintenance.*

| | Total. | | Average per man. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1910–11. | 1911–12. | 1910–11 | 1911–12. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Imperial Service Lancers. | 60,513 | 55,267 | 605 | 553 |
| Body Guard. | 33,564 | 15,031 | . | 263 |
| Sibandi. | 88,048 | 70,032 | . | 93 |
| Total cost... | 1,82,125 | 1,40,330 | . | 909 |

41. The Imperial Service Lancers are trained as regular cavalry. During the past year a large number have been engaged on special duty in connection with grass operations, and in consequence training has been considerably interfered with. *Duties.*

The Body Guard furnishes escorts for His Highness the Minor Nawab Saheb, Chief Officers of the State and privileged personages of the Durbar. The city Sibandi furnishes Palace and Treasury guards as well as guards on the entrance gates.

*Remounts.* Since 1st September 1911 the Body Guard has been managed on the Siledari system, and the remounts are no longer furnished at State expense. There were during the year under report 101 horses and 50 ponies in the Imperial Service Lancers.

*Nationality.* 42. In the whole force excluding vacancies there were during the year under report 1,105 Mahomedans, 178 Hindus, 2 Christians and 1 Parsi.

*Arms.* 43. The Lancers are armed with magazine Lee.Enfield carbines, swords and lances; the Body Guards with carbines, swords and lances; the Lal Risala with carbine and swords; the Regular infantry with muzzle loaders and bayonets; and the untrained Sibandi with match-locks and swords.

*Inspection.* 44. The Lancers were inspected 5 times during the year by the Inspecting Officer, Captain H. C. Kay, and the Signalling Inspecting Officer also inspected the corps during the year. The arms of the Lancers were inspected by the Chief Armourer.

## Police.

*Numerical Strength.* 45. The reorganization referred to above led to an increase in the sanctioned strength of the Police force, which now stands at 1,110, of whom 128 are mounted and 982 foot, against 807 in the previous year.

*Ratio to population & area.* 46. The ratio of police actually employed was to population 1 to 473 and to area 1 to 3½ square miles.

*Cost.* 47. The actual cost of maintaining the force amounted to Rs. 1,74,125 against Rs. 1,14,109 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 58,000. The cost of the Military forces has however, decreased by Rs. 61,000, so that there is a net saving of Rs. 3,000 over both heads. The principal items of increase are under establishments Rs. 48,000, and under contingencies Rs. 10,000. In former years the travelling expenses of the police were borne by village funds, while ammunition costing Rs. 1,400 has been provided for the Artillery, an item which has been entirely omitted in the reports of former years.

*Arms.* 48. The Mounted Police are armed with swords and car-

bines and the Foot Police with muzzle loading muskets and bayonets.

49. The following is the classification of the force according to race or religion:— *Nationality.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mahomedans | 748 |
| Hindus | 165 |
| Christians | 2 |
| Parsi | 1 |
| Vacancies | 194 |
| Total | 1,110 |

50. Literates are reported to number 380. *Education.*

51. Dismissals numbered 44, departmental and judicial punishments 187 and 3 respectively. In the altered conditions of service these figures represent a fair state of discipline which will undoubtedly improve as more men are passed through a regular course of training at Head-quarters. *Discipline.*

52. New lines are being constructed for the Head-quarter and City Police and for the Body-guard. When the Imperial Service Lancers move into their new lines, the Mounted Police will be accommodated in their present lines. In this way all the Police at head-quarters will be properly housed. When the administration began there were practically speaking no proper police lines whatever. This defect will shortly be completely remedied. Attention will then be turned to proper accommodation for police stations in the Mahals, which, except in a few places, are either inadequately housed or not provided with lines at all. *Buildings.*

53. Cognizable offences reported numbered 1,463 against 789 in the previous year. Exclusive of false and non-cognizable cases the number of offences dealt with by the Police was 1,177 against 820. Of the former, 699 were sent for trial, 446 or 63 p. c. ending in conviction, 41 being compounded. In connection with these cases 1,242 persons were arrested, of whom 1,167 were sent for trial, 640 being convicted, and 71 still under trial at the end of the year. *Cognizable crime.*

54. The value of property stolen was Rs. 30,719 and of that recovered Rs. 8,358 or 27 p. c. against 56 p. c. last year. *Value of stolen property and percentage of recoveries.*

The following table shows the efficiency of the police in the usual form:— *Efficiency of Police.*

| Years. | Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried. | Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested. | Percentage of undetected cases. | Percentage of stolen property recovered. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909–10 | 63 | 59 | 16 | 57 |
| 1910–11 | 62 | 54 | 15 | 56 |
| 1911–12 | 67 | 51 | 22 | 27 |

Apart from the question of the utility of this table to subserve the object in view, it may be mentioned that before the administration the system of registration of crime was very defective and the figures of recoveries of stolen property quite unreliable.

Apart from free regulation the prevailing scarcity led to an increase in petty grain and fodder thefts, while the difficulties of the Police in detecting cases during the plague epidemic reduced the percentage of the recoveries.

In the circumstances of the year and considering that the force was under complete reorganization, the results are satisfactory.

*The village Police.*

55. The Village Police numbered 2,107 against 2,077 during the previous year and were distributed as follows:—

| | Police Patels. | | | Pasaitas. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stipendiary. | Holding land on service tenure. | Total. | Stipendiary. | Holding land on service tenure. | Total. | Total. |
| *Khalsa* villages. | 29 | 353 | 382 | 566 | 56 | 622 | 1,004 |
| *Barkhala* villages. | 331 | 28 | 359 | 593 | 45 | 638 | 997 |
| Mangrol. | | | 25 | | | 81 | 106 |
| Grand Total... | 360 | 381 | 766 | 1,159 | 101 | 1,341 | 2,107 |

*General Remarks.*

56. The year has been one of strenuous reorganization and reform, and the lines for future progress have been marked out, a proper system of registration has been introduced and enquiries are conducted on approved lines.

The work of reorganization was greatly retarded by the

outbreak of plague in August last, but with the appointment at Head-quarters in October of a retired Subedar from the British Army, regular drills &c., were begun, and marked improvement has been made. The whole Police force at Head-quarters will shortly be housed in comfortable commodious lines. Mr. Boyd has devoted himself with unwearied energy to improve the force and under his control a large measure of progress has been achieved. Before he took charge the Police were ill paid, ill disciplined, ill housed, badly uniformed and uncontrolled. Improvements have been effected in all these directions. The pay throughout has been raised and the Police as a whole is a contented force rapidly improving all round.

## Criminal Justice.

*Cases decided.*

57. At the commencement of the year there was a balance of 60 criminal cases as compared with 28 in the previous year. 2,659 new cases were brought to trial during the year against 2,263 in 1910-11, showing an increase of 396 cases. The total number of cases to be dealt with by the Courts was, therefore, 2,719 against 2,291 last year. Of these 2,650 cases against 2,251 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 69 inclusive of 31 cases before Mangrol courts at the close of the year.

*Accused persons dealt with.*

58. The cases pending at the close of the previous year involved 135 accused persons and the new cases brought to trial during the year incriminated 4,513 persons against 4,045 in the previous year. The aggregate number of accused persons to be dealt with by the Courts was, therefore, 4,648 as compared with 4,174 in the previous year, the increase being of 474 offenders. The cases decided during the year affected 4,513 accused persons as compared with 4,039 in the preceding year. Of these 1,546 were discharged, 1,889 acquitted, 992 convicted, 123 committed, 1 died, and 12 were transferred, and the remaining 85 were under trial at the close of the year against 135 last year. Of the offenders awaiting trial at the end of the year, 54 were before the Junagadh courts, and 31 before the Mangrol Munsiff's court.

*Percentage of conviction.*

59. The percentage of convictions, acquittals and discharges was 2,334 and 42 respectively against 2,236 and 41 in the previous year. Of these 4,513 accused persons brought to trial during the year, 1,325 were arrested by the Police, 49 were arrested in the presence of the Magistrates, 207 were produced on warrants, 2,919 on summonses, and the remaining 13 appeared voluntarily.

*Duration of trial.*

60. The average duration of trials before the Criminal courts was 6 days against 6·7 days last year.

## Criminal Appellate Work.

61. The total number of Criminal appeals before the courts during the year was 186 against 177 in the preceding year. Of these 180 appeals were disposed of, leaving only 6 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of appeals in which the decisions of the lower courts were reversed, was 18 against 22 last year. The average duration of Criminal appeals was 23 days against 22 last year.

## Civil Justice.

*Suits for disposal.*

62. At the beginning of the year, there was a balance of 549 undecided cases against 430 at the beginning of the previous year. 3,553 suits were filed during the year, against 4,107 in 1910–11. The aggregate number of suits before the Civil courts for disposal during the year was, therefore, 4,102 against 4,537 last year.

The following summary contrasts the file, disposal and pending balance of original Civil suits during the year with the figures for the previous year:—

| | 1910–11. | 1911–12. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year. | 430 | 549 |
| Number of suits filed during the year received by transfer or on remand. | 4,107 | 3,553 |
| Total. | 4,537 | 4,102 |
| Disposed of. | 3,988 | 3,526 |
| Pending at the close of the year. | 549 | 576 |

Thus there was a decrease of 554 in the number of suits filed during the year and of 462 in the number of suits disposed of as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Out of 576 suits pending at the end of the year, 234 were of less than one year's duration.

There were 19 suits before the courts in *forma pauperis*, which were all disposed of.

*Value of suits.*

63. The total value of the suits filed in the courts of Ori-

ginal jurisdiction was Rs. 4,70,401 as contrasted with Rs. 6,18,524 in the previous year. The value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 4,56,786 against Rs. 3,63,924. The money suits alone covered 91 per cent. of the aggregate value of the suits decided during the year. These suits varied in value from 4 annas to Rs. 69,744. The average value of a suit filed during the year was Rs. 132 against Rs. 150, and of a suit disposed of Rs. 129 against Rs. 91 last year.

*Ex parte suits.*

64. The number of suits decided *ex parte* was 750 or 21 per cent. of the total number of decisions against 937 or 23 per cent. in the previous year. The pecuniary value of the *ex parte* decrees was Rs. 51,798 against Rs. 61,795 last year. Of the *ex parte* decisions 730 were for the plaintiffs and 20 for the defendants against 909 and 28 respectively in the preceding year.

*Contested and uncontested claim.*

65. The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 1,511 of the value of Rs. 1,62,417, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 1,535 and Rs. 1,07,123 respectively. Of the decisions in contested suits 1,356 were for the plaintiffs, and the remaining 155 for the defendants, against 1,315 and 220 last year.

*Average duration.*

66. The number, average value and average duration of contested and uncontested suits for 1910-11 and 1911-12 are compared below:—

| Civil suits. | 1910-11. | | | 1911-12. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Average value Rs. | Average duration days. | No. | Average value Rs. | Average duration days. |
| Contested. | 1,535 | 60 | 96 | 1,511 | 107 | 86 |
| Uncontested. | 937 | 65 | 42 | 750 | 69 | 46 |

*Miscellaneous.*

67. 178 miscellaneous cases were before the courts for disposal against 208 last year. Of these 75 as compared with 175 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 103 cases against 51 last year.

## Civil Appellate Work.

*Appeals disposed of.*

68. 350 Civil appeals were filed during the year against 414 in 1910-11. Including the balance of the previous year the number of appeals for disposal was 456 against 470 in

the preceding year. Of these 282 appeals were decided during the year, against 364 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 184 appeals pending against 106 last year.

In 59 out of 100 cases under appeal the decisions of the Lower courts were maintained.

*Value of appeals.*

69. The value of the appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 77,024 against Rs. 83,691 in 1910–11 and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 19,000 against Rs. 79,429 in the previous year.

*Average duration.*

70. The following is the average duration of Civil appeals before the courts (including Mangrol) for the last three years:—

| | Months. | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| 1909–10 | 2 | 7 |
| 1910–11 | 2 | 4 |
| 1911–12 | 2 | 27 |

## Execution of Decrees.

*Execution of decrees.*

71. The year opened with a balance of 2,464 unexecuted decrees, and 3,351 new applications for execution were received during the year ; the total number of applications for disposal by the courts was, therefore, 5,815 against 9,222 last year. The following table shows how the applications were dealt with as compared with the figures for the previous years:—

| Nature of disposal. | 1910–11. | 1911–12. |
|---|---|---|
| Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full | 894 | 794 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, in part. | 2,159 | 1,122 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, was not obtained at all. | 2,939 | 1,975 |
| ,, struck off the file | 766 | 434 |
| Pending at the close of the year. | 2,464 | 1,490 |

17 Judgment-debtors were arrested and 5 were actually imprisoned, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 11 and 3.

*Receipts and expenditure of courts.*

72. During the year the total receipts of the Civil and Criminal Courts amounted Rs. 58,959 against Rs. 56,180 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 53,033 as against Rs. 49,997. The aggregate receipts thus exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 5,926.

## The Rajprakarni Court.

*Work of Rajprakarni court.*

73. 20 suits between Mulgirassias and other Alienees were filed during the year in the Rajprakarni Court against 26 in the preceding year. Inclusive of last year's balance the total number of such suits for disposal in the year under report was 57 against 60 in the preceding year, out of which 15 against 23 of last year were disposed of leaving a pending balance of 42 at the close of the year. The total value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 15,169 against Rs. 9,468 and of the suits disposed of Rs. 14,865 against Rs. 56,714. In addition to this there were 17 suits before the Court during the year, in which the State was a defendant, against 26 in the preceding year. Out of these, 3 cases were disposed of against 11 last year leaving a pending balance of 14 at the close of the year. There were also 66 miscellaneous cases before the Court during the year as against 80 in the preceding year, out of which 16 were disposed of leaving a balance of 50 at the close of the year.

*Heirship and other cases.*

74. 4 Cases of heirship and coparcenary were also disposed of during the year, out of a total of 5 cases, 3 of which were filed during the year. The pending balance of such cases at the close of the year was 1.

At the commencement of the year, the total number of the applications for executions of decrees was 35, and 18 new applications were filed during the year, making a total of 53, out of which 22 were disposed of, leaving a pending balance of 31. The number of applications for execution disposed of in the previous year was 16 out of a total of 51. Thus during the year under report in all 211 cases including 2 Giro Jamin Cases came before this court for disposal, out of which 69 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 142 at the close of the year.

## Extradition.

*Extradition.*

75. During the year under report the State made extradition demands through the Political Agent in 18 cases involving 18 persons, against the same numbers last year. The demands were with two exceptions complied with by the Agency:—11 extradited persons were convicted, and 5 acquitted, and the remaining two were under trial.

Under the existing arrangements extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act, so far as the British Authorities and Baroda are concerned, while with the neighbouring Kathiawar States there is a reciprocal compact authorising extradition demands for all offences under the Indian Penal Code.

## Prisons.

*Central Jail.*

76. There are one Central Jail and nine subordinate Jails and Lock-ups in the State, including one in the Mangrol Taluka. The Central Jail, which is at Junagadh, is a spacious and substantial building with accommodation for about 500 prisoners and it is visited periodically by a Jail Committee.

*Admissions.*

77. The year under report opened with 163 convicts in the State Jails:—554 convicts were incarcerated in the course of the year, making a total of 717 convicts against 617, of whom 576 were released and 3 died during the year, leaving 136 convicts in confinement at its close.

*Proportion of admission to the free population.*

78. Of the 554 new admissions, 24 were old offenders. The proportion of admissions to the free population of the State was 1 to 784 against 1 to 924 last year.

*Nationality and sex of the convicts.*

79. Of the convicts admitted into the Jails during the year, there were:—

| | Hindus. | Mohamedans. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males. | 340 | 181 | 521 |
| Females. | 27 | 6 | 33 |
| Total | 367 | 187 | 554 |

*Daily average of prisoners.*

80. The daily average number of convicts in the Jails during the year was 120 against 101, of under trial prisoners 17 against 16, and of prisoners in police custody 6 against 7 last year.

*Releases.*

81. Of the releases made during the year, 517 were on expiry of sentence, 21 on appeal and 37 on the Coronation Day, the Moharram day and on the occasion of His Highness the minor Nawab's *Sunat Sadi*, whilst 3 convicts died. No escape from the Jails took place during the year.

*Health of convicts.*

82. The health of the convicts was generally good.

*Jail discipline.*

83. No breach of Jail discipline was reported during the year.

*Proceeds of convict labour.*

84. The convicts were employed during the year in the Jail work shops and the Jail garden.

The proceeds of convict labour, inclusive of the value of articles in hand at the close of the preceding year, amounted to Rs. 3,274. Goods valued at Rs. 1,974 were sold during the year, leaving a stock worth Rs. 1,300 in hand at its close. The corresponding figures for the previous years were Rs. 3,122, 1,871, and 1,251. The net profit on the sales during the year was Rs. 473 against Rs. 478 last year. The income from the garden in the Central Jail was Rs. 114 against 59 in the previous year.

85. The cost of maintenance and control exclusive of the cost of the Jail Guard, amounted to Rs. 12,934, giving an average of Rs. 90 per prisoner against 114 last year. *Cost of maintenance and control.*

## Registration.

86. During the year under report 9 Registry offices were at work in the State. There were 322 registrations during the year as compared with 456 in 1910–11, the decrease being of 134 transactions. Under the old system the bulk of registration work fell on the Sadar Adalat, and as this, and other miscellaneous executive work hampered the disposal of regular Judicial cases the system was altered and the Sadar Adalat was relieved of this work. *Registration.*

87. The total declared value of property affected by the documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 3,50,733 against Rs. 3,48,258 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,445. The average registration fee was Rs. 34 against Rs. 30 last year. *Value of registered documents.*

88. The registration receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 14,419 against Rs. 13,966 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 453. *Registration receipts.*

89. The Judicial Department, inclusive of Jails and Registration, was placed under the capable administration of Mr. E. Reuben, a Sub-judge from British India. Considerable improvements have been effected by abolishing unnecessary courts and extending the powers of District Munsiffs so that litigants need not incur the expenses of visiting head-quarters in connection with petty suits. On the whole, the quality of the work done by the courts is good. The Civil Judicial Officer has made a series of tours and all District courts have come under inspection. *General remarks.*

90. While the Central Jail at Junagadh is a spacious well equipped building, the jails in the districts are for the most part exceedingly bad. Every where the main defect of Jail administration has been the want of proper employment. In the District jails the prisoners did nothing and as in some instances sentences as long as two months were undergone there, the effect must have been exceedingly demoralizing. The period for which convicts may be detained in out prisons has been reduced to 14 days, and all prisoners sentenced to longer period, will be promptly removed to the Central Jail where a proper system of regular employment is being introduced.

## Chemical Analysis.

91. In the year 1911–12 there were in all 31 cases submitted for chemical analysis wherein 114 samples had to be examined.

Out of 10 cases of suspected poisoning received for examination, dhatura was detected in 1, opium in 3, glass powder in 1, stone powder in 1 and no poison was found in the remaining 4 cases.

The cases of suspected blood and blood stains were 17 and blood was detected in 13 of them.

The cases of suspected seminal stains were 4 and human spermatozoa were detected in 3 of them.

———:o:———

# CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

*Agriculture.*

92. The supervision of the Agricultural Department has been allocated to the Chief Revenue Officer.

*The Malia Farm.*

93. The management of this farm forms a typical example of mal-administration. It was instituted in the year 1906 A. D. The objects to be aimed at were not laid down at the time, and strictly held in view. No proper system of experiments or demonstrations was planned; the farm was badly staffed and equipped; no proper system of accounts was instituted; sufficient funds were not allocated for agricultural operations and such as were undertaken were not properly recorded. Finally the Head of the Department had never visited the institution since it was started. It is not surprising that under these conditions no results whatever have been attained.

94. With the view of placing the operations of the Agricultural Department on a scientific basis, the help of the Bombay Agricultural Department was sought. The Director kindly deputed Mr. K. D. Kulkarni, Cotton Supervisor, N. D., to inspect the Farm and prepare a plan of operations. Mr. Kulkarni has sent in his report, which has received the approval of the Director, and his recommendations will now be acted on. The staff of the farm has been re-organized. A proper system of accounts and of recording operations has been introduced, and it is hoped that when properly worked, the farm will prove a really useful institution. The Junagadh State, with its fine fertile soil and irrigation facilities, offers a hopeful field for the introduction of agricultural improvements.

## Horticulture.

*Horticulture.*

95. Owing to the short rain-fall, the system of leasing out the five State gardens has not been a complete success. The water in the wells gradually failed. The mango crop was a complete failure, and the custard apple trees yielded no fruit whatever.

The State came to the assistance of the lessees by deepening and clearing wells and in some instances the leases have been cancelled.

The general condition of the gardens has, however, greatly improved, and those at Junagadh form a fine feature of the capital town.

96. The State owns a large number of excellent gardens in many villages of the Mahals. They were all leased out except

three gardens at Chorwad, which were laid out with the view of promoting horticulture. Here again mismanagement and want of interest have stood in the way of any real progress. They have suffered considerably during the past year of draught. Under improved supervision and with a proper system of management, these gardens are capable of producing good results.

## Weather and Crops.

*Rain-fall.*

97. Over the whole of the State the rainfall of St. 1967 (1911 A. D.) was much below the average. The monsoon opened favourably in June. July was practically rainless. Light showers fell in most places in August and September. The rainfall although below the average was well distributed in the southerly Mahals, but in large portions of the Una, Visavadar, Bhesan, Nawagadh and Kutiana Mahals, the rainfall was not sufficient for any monsoon agricultural operations.

*Crops.*

98. The harvests were in proportion to the rainfall. Bajri and Jowari yielded well in the southern Mahals, and had it not been for the damage done by insects to the winter and hot weather crops, the year would have been an excellent one for these Mahals. Other Mahals faired badly, and the outturn was far below the average.

*Grass operations.*

99. The worst feature of the year was the failure of grass. Except in the Girnar Hills and the Gir Forest there was very little growth of grass throughout the State. Special efforts were made to make the grass grown there available not only for the people of the State but also for other parts of Kathiawar. When the year under report closed, these operations were in full swing, and they will form the subject of a separate memorandum. The results achieved may, however, be briefly summarized.

The amount of grass cut in the Girnar Hills was 83 lakhs of pounds, and in the Gir Forest 4 crores and 65 lakhs of pounds.

These amounts were disposed of in the following manner:—

| | lbs. |
|---|---|
| States and Talukas, Cattle Camps &c., in Kathiawar. ... ... ... | 1,65,55,334 |
| Cultivators of the State. ... ... .... | 85,39,802 |
| Sold to the general public in the State. ... | 40,49,798 |
| Reserved for State animals. ... ... | 8,31,767 |
| Delivered to the Ahmedabad cattle operations. | |
| (1) In the Gir. ... ... ... | 1,04,79,479 |
| (2) Camps *en route* from Gir..... ... | 8,32,300 |
| (3) Sent to Ahmedabad. ... ... | 18,68,148 |
| Shortage, dryage, given free to cartmen, &c. ... ... .... | 1,10,43,352 |
| Total..... | 5,48,00,000 |

The Girnar Hill operations were successfully carried out by Dr. Mulchand K. Desai, the Superintendent of the State Stable Department.

The Gir Grass operations were entrusted to the Officer Commanding the Imperial Service Lancers and Jamadar Suleman Umar, a nobleman of the State. The greatest difficulty was experienced at first in getting labour to enter the Gir, which has a bad reputation as the haunt of lions and the abode of fever, and of which the water and climate generally were greatly feared. These difficulties were successfully overcome and the grass was successfully cut, collected and baled in the Gir.

The removal of the immense stock thus collected to Railway Stations for transport throughout Kathiawar and to consuming centres in the State presented immense difficulties. The state of the roads leading to the Gir is deplorable. For years no repairs whatever have been done, while within the Forest area itself the tracks are almost impassable.

The number of carts that ply for hire within the State was totally inadequate for the work to be done, and although very high rates of hire were offered, it was never possible to have at work more than half the number of carts really required. It was thus necessary to turn to the State cultivators and collect their carts in large numbers whenever large stocks had accumulated in the Gir, while urgent demands were being received from all over Kathiawar, Although the cultivators were paid high rates of hire rising to 10 annas per kos per 1000 lbs. carried and although a liberal supply of grass for their bullocks was given free, there can be no doubt that they suffered much inconvenience and hardship by being called away often to very long distances from their cultivation. Draught cattle that died or were injured on these journeys with grass have been replaced at State expense, but it appears certain that the exhaustion of the cattle will make itself felt in the agricultural operations of this season. The whole of Kathiawar owes a debt of gratitude to these men who worked so hard at great loss and inconvenience to themselves to provide fodder for the starving cattle of the province.

The grass was sold much below market value. Cultivators and poor people were supplied at Rs. 5 a thousand lbs. States, Talukas, &c. were charged Rs. 12 a thousand delivered at Railway stations, while in some cases the price ranged to Rs. 15 a thousand. The accounts have not yet been made up, but it is clear that the operations have been carried out

at a loss which, if losses due to suspension of ordinary forest operations and to short revenue due to the absence of cultivators who should have been watering their crops be added, will amount to something like 2 lakhs of rupees.

Another difficulty in getting the grass away was shortage of Railway wagons. The Junagadh State is much indebted to the Gondal-Porbandar and Morvi Railways for cordial co-operation, but the assistance received from the Bhavnagar Railway was on a limited scale.

*Famine operations.*

100. The timely rain in August and September prevented famine conditions from supervening. But in large tracts special measures were necessary to prevent deterioration. There was no necessity to open relief works on a large scale. The grass operations, the construction of the Junagadh-Bilkha Railway line and the ordinary Public Works in progress absorbed all the floating labour except in a few places where small village works were opened providing employment for 392 persons. In addition, 39 persons were in receipt of gratuitous doles.

The cultivators were assisted firstly by liberal grants of tagavi for the raising of irrigated crops, a sum of Rs. 1,15,751 being expended in this way. Free grazing was allowed to cultivators' cattle in forest and grass reserve areas. All execution of decrees against them was stopped for the year and land revenue collections were suspended wholly in 70 villages and partially in 136 villages, while elsewhere individual cases were specially dealt with.

Special measures were taken to relieve girasias and other landholders who were known to be impoverished. Special Officers were appointed to enquire into their circumstances and make proposals for the grant of tagavi. A sum of Rs. 84,549 was expended in this way.

On the whole, the people have weathered the unfavourable year successfully, and as they have been liberally treated in their distress, recovery should be immediate if the present monsoon proves favourable.

## Area Cropped.

101. The following table shows the distribution of the area cropped in the Khalsa lands :— *Area cropped.*

| Nature of crop. | Area cropped in. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1910–11 St. 1966. | 1911–12 St. 1967. | | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Cotton. | 1,43,835 | 1,12,056 | . | 31,779 |
| Bajro. | 1,32,318 | 1,62,628 | 30,310 | . |
| Juwar. | 97,908 | 1,12,634 | 14,726 | . |
| Oil seeds. | 33,049 | 40,009 | 6,960 | . |
| Paddy | 4,939 | 4,676 | . | 263 |
| Wheat. | 15,084 | 11,719 | . | 3,365 |
| Sugar-candy. | 1,183 | 1,784 | 601 | . |
| Gram. | 16,831 | 317 | . | 16,514 |
| Udad. | 2,592 | 683 | . | 1,909 |
| Mug. | 1,026 | 412 | . | 614 |
| Other crops and vegetables. | 23,813 | 38,761 | 14,948 | . |
| Total. | 4,72,578 | 4,85,679 | 13,101 | . |

The above shows a net increase of 13,101 acres in the area which occurs principally under Bajro, Juwar and Oil seeds. Cotton and gram show large decreases as the season was not favourable for these crops. 5,987 acres yielded two crops in the year. These figures include failed crops of which the area was very large.

102. The details regarding agricultural stock in the State are specified below :— *Agricultural stock.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of cattle (bullocks, cows and buffaloes) | | 2,07,737 |
| „ | Horses and ponies | 6,664 |
| „ | Asses | 7,220 |
| „ | Sheep and goats | 1,41,483 |
| „ | Camels | 256 |
| „ | Ploughs | 38,931 |
| „ | Carts | 16,291 |

In comparison with the figures of the last year the number of agricultural stock increased notwithstanding the badness of the year. The figures were collected in March and April and it is feared that during the succeeding hot months the mortality was considerable.

The number of houses built by the new settlers was 8

and the total number of new houses built by the cultivators in the State during the year was 177.

*Prices and Wages.*

103. The prices of all food stuffs rose steadily and remained at a very high level throughout the year owing to the prevalence of the famine conditions in the province of Kathiawar. Wheat, rice, mug and udad sold at almost double the prices they fetched last year. Cotton did not show any appreciable variation in its price. But the prices of grass were very high all throughout the year. Fodder and water were sufficient except in a very few places ; but in spite of the famine conditions both skilled and unskilled labour was very dear and in certain places unobtainable.

*Tree-planting.*

104. At the commencement of the year there were 67,870 road side and other trees, to which 7,726 new ones were added during the year, while 11,787 trees withered owing to the want of moisture due to the scarcity of rain, leaving 63,809 trees at the end of the year.

*Fruit trees.*

105. The planting of fruit trees, which was much retarded during the recent years on account of certain orders passed regarding the rights of the persons planting such trees, has received due encouragement by orders recently issued, and it is hoped that the people will now be induced to grow new fruit trees in their own fields as well as in Government waste lands.

*Babul plantation.*

106. As there are large areas of waste unculturable lands suitable for babul plantation in several Mahals of the State, it has been decided to lease such lands under conditions that will ensure a due growth of this important tree. Babul-covered land will be leased for a certain number of years, the lessee being bound to preserve the existing trees, plant new ones and at the end of the lease the trees to be sold and the proceeds divided in certain proportions between the State and the lessee.

*Industries.*

107. The principal industry of the State is ginning of cotton. As the outturn of cotton was much below the average, very little work was done. The number of Ginning factories and Presses remained the same as it was last year, viz., 18 and 5 respectively. The affairs of the Sir Rasulkhan Mill Company, Veraval, which was inaugurated in 1908, are under investigation, and the Company will be liquidated in Bombay where the head office is situated. This Company was badly mismanaged. Although backed by the then Diwan, the Agents, to whom tho working was entrusted, do not appear to have inspired confidence in the public. Sufficient capital could not be collected and the project collapsed.

The other forms of industries in the State are the

output of stone from the quarries and the preparation of ghee by Bharwads, Rabaris, Charans, &c. The number of families maintained by the latter is estimated to be 3,166, and the number of their milch-cattle is estimated at 75,603. There is a large export of ghee to East African ports from Veraval *via* Bombay.

*Tagavi advances.*

108. There was no proper system for the grant of tagavi advances to cultivators for promoting agricultural improvements. The so-called Agricultural Fund was moribund, only Rs. 4,268 having been advanced last year. It has now ceased to exist. In its place a simple set of rules was drawn up governing the grant of advances for the sinking of wells, buying bullocks and seed and the like, and worked with success.

109. As soon as the conditions of the year declared themselves, it was decided that full advantage should be taken of the existing facilities for well irrigation, that new wells should be dug and that heart should be put into the cultivators by liberal advances to assist the raising of irrigated crops. A sum of Rs. 1,63,545 was expended on these loans, and their effect has been highly beneficial in sustaining the cultivators in their villages and preventing any acute distress among them.

In addition, a very large quantity of grass was distributed to cultivators as tagavi, with the result that the loss of agricultural stock during the year under report was negligible.

## Ericulture.

*Ericulture.*

110. The experiments mentioned last year were continued, but the results have not been satisfactory. It appears that the extremes of heat and cold affect the worms, but the experiments will be continued.

## Horse-breeding and Stable Department.

*Horse-breeding and stable Department.*

111. The total number of stallions in the Paddock was 5, of which 4 were Kathis and 1 a country-bred Arab. In addition, some well shaped Kathi horses of Khas Stable were utilized for breeding.

The total number of mares served by these stallions was 98, of which 67 belonged to the State and the remaining 31 to private owners.

There are 60 brood mares in all in the stud, of which 18 are Stud-bred Kathis, 19 Country-bred and 3 C. B. Arab ; while the remaining 20 have been reserved for mule breeding, a donkey stallion having been purchased during the year.

During the year ten horses were supplied to the Superintendent of Police and Body Guard and six were disposed of by auction.

Five horses from the Paddock were entered at the Kathiawar Races. One first and three second prizes were secured.

The Imperial Lancers' horse, Amber, secured one first and two second prizes.

*Hathikhana.* 112. Six elephants were maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 7,002 and Koris 10,830.

*Carriage Department.* The State maintains 35 pair carriages, 7 single tongas, 15 bullock shigrams and 13 carts.

*Gadikhana Work shop.* 113. The work of maintaining, repairing and doing up of State conveyances was well done during the year.

*Camel-Herd.* 114. A camel-herd was maintained consisting of 263 animals.

*General remarks.* 115. The State Paddock has been efficiently maintained. The Kathi young stock are excellent and two of them carried off the first and second prizes at the race confined to Kathis at Rajkot in February.

The question of providing a run for the young stock must now be taken up.

## Forests.

*Area.* 116. The forest area under the control of the forest department was 591·63 square miles as shown in the last year's report but a readjustment of the boundary is being carried out, which will curtail the area by roughly 92 square miles.

The Dudhia bid under the Kutiyana Mahal and Babra bid under the Chorwad Mahal, hitherto under the control of this department, have been transferred to the Revenue Department.

*Demarcation.* 117. As most of the blocks into which the Gir and Girnar forests have been divided, for the purpose of systematic exploitation, are bounded by natural features, no special demarcation of the boundary of these blocks was found necessary. The demarcation of the coupes contemplated to be cut this year was duly completed.

During the working season the energies of the Forest Department were devoted almost entirely to assisting the Special Grass Department in the extraction of grass from the Gir. Systematic exploitation of coupes was, therefore, impossible.

118. There has been a marked reduction in the number of forest fires during the year as compared to that in last year, the numbers being 19 and 48 respectively. This result is due not to the success of fire protection measures, but to the fact that the grass which feeds the fires, was all cut and removed by the Special Grass Department before the fire season began. *Protection from Fire.*

119. In order to provide grazing for the cattle of Kathiawar and Gujarat the entire forest area both in the Gir and Girnar was thrown open to cattle. It was impossible to protect even coupes under regeneration. Extensive damage has been done to young teak seedling, more expecially in the area reserved for the cattle from the Ahmedabad district sent to the Gir under Government arrangements. *Protection from Cattle.*

120. Natural reproduction has not been successful owing to the short rainfall, while such shoots as appeared were extensively damaged by cattle. *Natural Reproduction.*

The produce actually removed during the year is compared with that of the previous year in the following table:—

| Description of produce. | 1910–11. | 1911–12. |
|---|---|---|
| Timber. | 46,282 | 17,603 |
| Fuel and coal. | 27,926 | 10,362 |
| Bamboos. | 4,075 | 758 |
| Grass and Grazing. | 28,112 | 2,297 |
| Minor produce. | 48,494 | 15,606 |
| Kutiyana Dudhia Bid. | 2,356 | 3,029 |
| Total. | 1,57,245 | 49,655 |

121. The following is the financial result of the year as compared with that of the last year:— *Financial Results.*

| | 1910–11. | 1911–12. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue. | 1,57,245 | 49,655 |
| Expenditure. | 34,492 | 34,782 |
| Surplus. | 1,22,753 | 14,873 |

The percentage of the expenditure on the revenue was 21·93 last year and is 70·04 in the year under report.

*General remarks.*

122. The grass operations have prevented any progress being made. A qualified conservator has not yet been appointed, but an appointment will be made in the near future.

Indefiniteness as to forest boundaries led to the practice of harassment and extortion on the villagers of the surrounding villages. In the course of my tours clear orders for a readjustment of the boundaries have been issued after close personal inspection. The work of laying down the new boundary is now in progress. A scheme for re-organizing the forest *nakas*, many of which were located far away from the forest boundary in agricultural villages, is under consideration. When the new boundary has been laid down and the forest *nakas* suitably located, the opportunity for harassment and extortion will be removed.

With the appointment of a qualified Forest Officer to be in charge of the department it will be possible to take up the question of the proper management of the Gir forest. In 1908 Mr. F. R. Desai, a retired Conservator of Forests in Bombay, was appointed to examine and report on the management of the Gir Forest. He submitted an exhaustive report in September of that year, accompanied by a complete working plan. No orders whatever were passed by H. H. the late Nawab Saheb on the report, which appears to have been filed without comment in the then Diwan's office. Meanwhile exploitation in a half-hearted sort of way has been attempted on the lines of the working plan, but the complete closure of exploited coupes has not been effected. The enclosure in the forest of flourishing agricultural villages without any proper attempt either to remove the villagers elsewhere or to define with precision the forest rights of the people, caused great hardship to the cultivators, who left the villages in large numbers, leaving in some cases fine standing crops in their fields. This is another typical instance of bad mismanagement. The most pressing outstanding questions have been settled, and progress should soon be possible.

## Trade.

*Trade.*

123. The Import and Export tariffs continue to be the same as those of the last year.

In order that grain and cotton seeds might find market in Dhoraji and Upleta, customs duty on direct shipping in local booking was reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ p. c. instead of $1\frac{9}{16}$ p. c. Nearly

650 bags of cotton seed were thus despatched to Dhoraji *via* Veraval.

The reduction in duty given to Kerosine booked to Rajkot continues. 6,832 cases were taken to that place against 4,171 in the preceding year.

The agreement entered into with the B. S. N. Co. Ld. for the through booking of goods from the stations on Kathiawar railways *via* Veraval to Bombay and *vice versa* continued to work very satisfactorily.

Rajkot imported *via* Veraval goods to the value of Rs. 3,07,342.

The following figures of export and import shew the comparison of trade of the last two years:—

| | 1910–11. | 1911–12. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Export | 37,64,411 | 32,45,586 | . | 5,18,825 |
| Import | 47,57,880 | 63,40,621 | 15,82,741 | . |

The decrease in export is due to cotton, grain and teak rafters not having been exported this year as usual.

The value of trade with Bombay alone covered 71 p. c. of the export and 76 p. c. of the import. The articles exported to Bombay chiefly consisted of cotton, wheat, castor seeds, onions, garlic, bones, hides, ghee, &c.

124. In the subjoined statement the fluctuations of the value of the principal articles of export and import are shewn for the last two years. *Export and Import.*

**Exports.**

| Articles. | 1910–11. | 1911–12. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton. | 23,38,058 | 17,76,631 | . | 5,61,427 |
| Grain. | 1,68,408 | 1,08,143 | . | 60,265 |
| Onions and Garlic. | 1,88,146 | 1,88,733 | 587 | . |
| Castor seeds. | 3,55,360 | 3,35,479 | . | 19,890 |
| Vankias. | 9,905 | 1,151 | . | 8,754 |
| Bones &c. | 4,220 | 12,127 | 7,917 | . |
| Chunam. | 637 | 437 | . | 200 |
| Ghee. | 1,02,772 | 2,20,792 | 1,18,020 | |

## Imports.

| Articles. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | Increase. | Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grain. | 2,59,815 | 5,82,217 | 4,22,402 | . |
| Rice. | 2,88,641 | 5,778,41 | 2,89,200 | . |
| Sugar. | 5,17,570 | 4,27,957 | . | 87,613 |
| Kerosine oil. | 2,70,161 | 2,81,515 | 11,354 | . |
| Cotton seeds. | 4,92,155 | 12,16,151 | 7,23,996 | . |
| Cutlery. | 54,571 | 65,448 | 10,877 | . |
| Piece-goods. | 7,65,546 | 8,06,930 | 51,384 | . |
| Dates wet. | 5,91,872 | 4,44,168 | . | 1,47,704 |
| Dates dry. | 1,01,785 | 46,365 | . | 55,410 |
| Betel-nuts. | 1,23,500 | 1,C0,500 | . | 23,000 |

*Income.*

125. The following statement will shew the income of the ports during the last two years:—

| Nature of income. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duty. | 66,368 | 93,023 | 26,655 | . |
| Port dues. | 7,428 | 8,324 | 896 | . |
| Miscellaneous. | 1,215 | 1,390 | 175 | . |
| Total. | 75,011 | 1,02,637 | 27,726 | . |

The increase this year was Rs. 27,726. The value of trade with ports outside India during the year amounted in imports to Rs. 6,88,751, and in exports to Rs. 79,692 against Rs. 5,41,801 in imports and Rs. 94,352 in exports last year.

S. S. Ottobey of the Northern Steam-ship Company brought 3,722 tons of coal for the Junagadh Railway. The ship was cleared within the time prescribed.

## Public Works Department.

126. The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,43,555 against Rs. 2,10,375 in the preceding year. The outlay on Original Works was Rs. 2,36,428 against Rs. 1,21,447 and on Repairs and Maintenance Rs. 1,59,644 against Rs. 75,724 and on the Permanent Establishment Rs 32,905 against Rs. 13,207.

*Original Works.*

127. The following buildings have been completed:—

(1) Railway Manager's Bungalow.

(2) Hazoor Assistant's Bungalow.

(3) Police Superintendent's Do.

(4) New Guest House

while, Law Courts, Body Guards' Lines, Lancers' Lines, Police Lines and New Hostels for College students are approaching completion.

*Roads.*

The Girnar Road, Municipal Roads and the roads round the Junagadh City were put in good order.

Special repairs to Lushala-Mendarda, Keshod-Mangrol and Una-Nawabundar roads were taken in hand during the year and were almost completed.

*Remunerative Works.*

128. The amount expended on remunerative works, viz., Water Works, Irrigation Works and Bundar improvement at Veraval during the year under review was Rs. 12,083.

*Other Works to be done by P. W. D.*

129. The Administration inherited the following unfinished works from the old regime:—

(1) Water-works at Junagadh, upon which ten lakhs of rupees have been spent. The catchment area in the Girnar is far too circumscribed to furnish an adequate supply of water. The work will not be finished, other projects for providing Junagadh with a water supply being under contemplation. The large expenditure incurred in the past will thus go for practically nothing.

(2) New Hospital building at Junagadh. This structure has been located so far from the town and is so badly designed for the purpose in view that it has been decided to utilize it as public offices.

(3) Vegetable market in Junagadh town. This building is so inconveniently placed that it is doubtful whether it will ever be utilized for the purpose in view. At present it completely blocks the entrance to the present hospital to which ingress has to be sought through the compound of the High School adjoining. In order to satisfy the want for an adequate Vegetable Market plans have been prepared for the extension of the present market which is conveniently situated in the heart of the town.

Apart from the rectification of these mistakes of the past, the work before the Public Works Department in the State is immense. A good beginning has been made at head-quarters by the provision of the necessary public works and the repair of the roads. Two roads in the districts have also been put into proper order. Apart from head-quarters the

condition of public buildings throughout the State is deplorable, and all the main roads are in a state of complete disrepair, the traffic preferring in many cases to pass by the cart tracks in the adjoining fields. Schools, police lines, Kacheris, dispensaries, bridges, and public improvements of all kinds are required throughout the State. Some years must elapse before these requirements can be even partially met. Building programmes have been prepared or are under preparation for all departments, and the funds available will be carefully distributed, the construction and repairs of roads taking a high place in the plan of improvements.

## Junagadh State Railway.

*General.*

130. The Junagadh State Railway became a separate integral system on the 1st April 1910, and a large amount of work had to be accomplished both in respect of the organization of the staff and the provision of facilities at Junagadh Station to make it suitable for the head-quarters of an independent railway. Under the able management of Mr. Davies, adequate provision has been made for all requirements immediately necessary and the Railway has been successfully started as an independent concern.

*Survey and Construction.*

131. The survey of the Junagadh-Visavadar section of the Junagadh-Una section was completed, and the survey of the onward line to Una made good progress. The Shahpur-Kutiana extension was opened for traffic on the 1st of June 1911. The construction of the Junagadh-Visavadar line was commenced in November 1911 and the work proceeded with such rapidity that the line up to Bilkha, 14 miles, was opened in May 1912 by Mr. Sladen, Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar. It is hoped that the line up to Visavadar will be open in October next.

*Open line.*

132. As indicated above, a large number of important works were completed at Junagadh Station; the Station was completely remodelled; quarters for the staff have been erected; a store yard and workshop constructed and adequate arrangements made for supplying water to the engine shed, the station staff and passengers. Staff quarters were erected at Bantwa and Shahpur.

*Rolling Stock.*

133. Large additions have been made to the rolling stock, inclusive of one engine and 50 goods wagons. The rolling stock is sufficient for the ordinary needs of the railway.

*Finance.*

134. On account of the construction of the Shahpur-Bantwa section and the improvements to the open line, the capital invested in the Railway rose from Rs. 38,00,952 to Rs. 48,00,737. The gross earnings were Rs. 4,45,926, showing an increase of Rs. 57,095. Working expenses were Rs. 2,39,465. On a capital ex-

penditure of Rs. 48,00,737 the net earnings showed a percentage profit of 4·30 against 4·85 in the previous year. The working expenses included a number of special charges which are not likely to recur in future years. It is probable, therefore, that the financial results will be more favourable to the State as the branch lines develope.

*Traffic.*

135. The Railway has benefited by the regulations of fares by the Railway Board with effect from 1st October 1911 when the competitive rates were abolished. During the year reduced rates were in force for fodder sent to distressed areas and for cattle imported for grazing purposes.

*Miscellaneous.*

136. There was no damage by floods and no serious accidents. The policing of the line is entrusted to the Agency Police. Eleven offences were dealt with, convictions being obtained in 5 cases.

The Medical Dispensary afforded relief in 1,477 cases to railway servants and in 177 cases to the public.

## The Saurastra Post Office.

*The work done by Post Office.*

137. The State Post Office dealt with 3,11,245 letters and 17,831 parcels carried on State service, showing an increase of 5,545 and 2,156 respectively as compared with the previous year.

*Receipts from Post Office.*

The revenue derived by the post office from the sale of stamps, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,785–8–0 against Rs. 2,243–14–0 for the previous year, and the expenditure incurred in maintaining the establishment was Rs. 4,228–11–0 against Rs. 4,034, there being thus an increase of Rs. 194–11–0 due to the revision of the budget. The articles on State service are carried free, so that if the revenue due on them be calculated, it will be found that the Department works at a profit.

———§o§———

# CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

## Finance.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

138. It will be seen from the Appendix XXII that the total receipts during the year ending 31st August 1911 amounted to Rs. 33,82,782 against Rs. 29,58,760 in the previous year. There was thus an increase of Rs. 4,24,022, which is due mainly to the realization by sale of old cloth in the Jamdar-khana, old State houses and other property of very little use to the State. The State property sold as above stated, yielded Rs. 3,23,971 and when that sum is deducted, there remains a net increase of one lac of rupees which represents the excess of ordinary revenue in the year over that of the previous year. This excess may be attributed to the favourable nature of the season.

*Revenue.*

139. The ordinary revenue realized during the year was thus Rs. 30,58,811 inclusive of realizations of arrears amounting to Rs. 1,12,395 against Rs. 1,11,029 in the previous year, and, if the income of Barkhala villages, which was estimated at Rs. 10,98,545 be added to it, the total revenue of the State may be calculated to be Rs. 41,57,356. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,23,986 as compared with Rs. 23,25,918 in the last year. The financial result, exclusive of the income of the Barkhala villages, is thus represented by the following figures:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Income.....Rs. | 33,82,782 |
| Expenditure.....Rs. | 24,23,986 |
| Balance Rs. | 9,58,796 |

*State of old accounts.*

140. The accounts received from the late regime were in a state of the greatest confusion. A searching examination of the account books kept at the head-quarters revealed the gravest irregularities. The results of this examination are under consideration. The following facts may, however, be cited:—

1. Estimates of receipts were not included in the budget of each department.
2. A consolidated budget of each year was not prepared so as to give an estimate of the whole financial prospect
3. There was no proper check upon the expenditure sanctioned in the budget, and no proper audit of bills or other expenditure.
4. Payments were made at treasuries under the authority

of a ruka under the seal and sign maunal of H. H. the late Nawab Saheb, except that salary bills were first paid under the signature of the Diwan and confirmed by rukas. As a matter of fact, however, it has been found that payments were made long before a ruka issued.

5. The Khas Dukan at Junagadh was known as Huzur Treasury, but the Mahal sub-treasuries were independent of it. The Account Office had, in fact, no control upon the Mahal treasuries. There was no system of monthly accounts. Every department and every treasury had to submit for incorporation into Huzur accounts an abstract of their yearly accounts, which they did according to their convenience, months after the financial year had closed, the work of in-corporation generally lasting up to the close of the next year. As the incorporation of these accounts was made, as stated above, without verifying the counter Khatas of the department or treasury concerned, a large number of accounts of bygone years have eventually remained unadjusted up till now.

6. Deposit accounts in treasuries had not been verified and tallied from the date of the commencement of these *khatas* up to now. Similarly for years interest on loans advanced by the State has not been calculated and debited in the debtors' *khatas.*

7. In the account books of the Tankashal or State Bank, interest on the principal has not been calculated and debited in almost all cases. This work has been taken in hand and a complete *khata* of each debtor is being prepared.

8. Consolidated account of the alienees of the State has not been kept at head-quarters from 1901 A. D., and as a result all the ledger books are blank. Endeavours are being made to get the details together from Mahal accounts.

9. The Veraval branch of the Tankshal had advanced large sums to private traders and merchants on personal security only, and no demands for recoveries had been made during the last 30 to 35 years. Arrangements have now been made to adjust the accounts. Most of these debtors have left the State territory or have died leaving no property.

10. There are about 700 *khatas* in the account books of the Hisabi Daftar, late Head Accounts Office, which have not been verified and adjusted for years together. The same is the case with respect to accounts in the

Treasury formerly known as Khas Dukan and its branch known as Rokad Dukan, and as no verification has ever been made, it is found that in some cases over payments of deposits have been made, which are now irrecoverable.

11. Transactions appertaining to debt heads in the Mahal accounts have been incorporated into Huzur accounts simply by a single credit and debit entry against each Mahaldar, and so, these *khatas* of debt heads remain to be adjusted by obtaining the details of each individual account or transaction and classifying them according to heads and sub-heads.

12. State offices used to keep running accounts at the shops of bankers where remittances were sent for credit and withdrawals were made for disbursements.

13. At the commencement of the Administration, undisposed of papers numbering 2,468 in all were sent to the Chief Accounts Office. Of these 1,118 were bills awaiting sanction, some of which were 3 to 4 or even more years old and 589 were Rukas which had not been registered and issued. This arrear work was completed within a short period of 2 or 3 months with great difficulty.

14. The reforms that were necessary in the past system have been introduced with a view to maintain as much as was useful and wholesome in the old system and to apply as little innovation as possible. The spirit of the Civil Account and the P. W. D. Codes has in all cases been taken as a guide whenever any defect in the old system was to be remedied or any want was to be supplied.

It will be thus seen that the old system of accounts was faulty and imperfect in many ways and has through a lengthy and imperfect process of adjustment, led to vast accumulation of arrears entailing great confusion in accounts.

## The Customs Department.

*Customs.*

141. The receipts under sea customs and port dues rose from Rs. 91,072 to Rs. 1,02,637 showing an increase of Rs. 11,565. The port of Veraval has been efficiently managed by the Port Officer. Improvements have been planned and await allotment of funds.

Land customs have been considered by a Committee and a complete reorganization will come into effect on 1st September

next. It may be expected that under the new system trade will be stimulated and a free flow of commodities throughout the State will be promoted.

## Salt.

142. During the year under report 1,72,963 maunds of salt were produced in the State, against 1,57,555 in the previous year, out of which 1,10,329 maunds were sold to Junagadh subjects and 56,749 maunds to merchants from other States, making in all 1,67,078 maunds against 1,10,013½ mds. and 44,395 mds. respectively during the previous year. The average annual consumption shows a nominal decrease of 1℔ per head ( from 11.1 to 10.1 ). The decrease is due entirely to the use in the calculations of the figure of population as returned at the Census. The amount sold exceeded that of the previous year by 12,620 ℔s. The total sum realized from the sale of salt during the year under report amounts to Rs. 43,911 against Rs. 42,619 of the last year, and the total expenditure on all heads to Rs. 23,013 against Rs. 24,218 of the previous year. It will be thus seen that the State has realized a net profit of Rs. 20,898 against Rs. 18,401 in 1910–11. *Salt.*

143. An attempt was made to give a contract for the sale of salt, but no reasonably high bid was received. The subject of improving the production and distribution of salt is receiving attention. The rate of wages of Agarias, who produce it, has been improved. If certain proposals that have been made for improving the bundar at Bherai, the main producing centre, can be carried out, a larger production should be possible at a cheaper rate.

## Abkari.

144. The actual receipts for the Darbari year were Rs. 19,051 against Rs. 17,025 of the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,026. *Abkari.*

145. The revenue derived by the State from the licenses and ijaras of tobacco, ganja, &c., during the current year, was Rs. 41,426 against Rs. 39,886 for the last year.

This department requires to be reformed by a system of inspection and check.

## Opium.

146. The purchase and sale of opium were, till the end of of the Darbari year, conducted departmentally, but from the 1st of September, 1911, an Ijara for the work was given to a mer- *Opium.*

chant who agreed to pay Rs. 27,951 to the State. He has appointed agents for the transaction of the business in all the Mahals of the State. The balance of opium in stock on the 1st April 1911, was 111 mds. 10 sers. of the value of Rs. 63,680 and the quantity purchased during the year under report amounted to 10 mds. 3 sers. thus making a total of 121 mds. 13 sers. Deducting therefrom 116 mds. 5 sers., the quantity sold during the year, as also 25 ℔s. reduction in weight owing to dryage, there remained a closing balance of 4 mds. 23 sers. at the end of March 1912.

147. The receipts amounted to Rs. 74,196 against Rs. 75,398 in the previous year, and the net profit fell down from Rs. 27,696 to Rs. 16,887, chiefly because the balance of opium in stock, which was valued in the account books partly at Rs. 13½ and partly at Rs. 16 per ℔., was sold to the Ijardar at the rate of Rs. 10½ under the terms of the agreement entered into with him, and the amount realized from pass fee during the year under report was much less than that of the previous year owing to the purchase of fresh opium being limited to 3 chests only against 39 in the last year.

148. The contract system has proved only a partial success. The poor year reduced sales and the recent order by Government enforcing the sale of Bengal opium only, has caused some confusion. It is not yet clear whether Bengal opium will be appreciated, and it is not unlikely that part of the sum due from the contractor may have to be remitted.

## Stamps.

*Stamps.*

149. The realizations from the sale of stamped papers and adhesive stamps of all kinds amounted to Rs. 39,578 against Rs. 48,169 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to plague.

## Printing Press.

*Printing Press.*

150. Considerable sums were expended in the purchase of new machinery and type. The Press, however, is not yet able to cope with the increase of printing required by systematic methods of administration, and further extensions and improvements are under contemplation.

151. The total expenditure amounts to Rs. 9,636 and the income to Rs. 10,080 against Rs. 6,610 and Rs. 11,075 in the previous year. The increased expenditure is due to the purchase of new machinery and type.

## Jamdarkhana.

*Jamdarkhana.*

152. The Jamdarkhana is the store for rich brocaded cloths

and the like, which are required for the use of the Minor Nawab Saheb and for special occasions. A very large amount of work was done during the year in sorting and disposing of the immense quantity of every description and variety of miscellaneous articles that were found in the Palace after the demise of the late Nawab Saheb. The value of the store in the Jamdarkhana at the end of the year was about Rs. 37,000. In addition there was a large accumulation of articles still to be disposed of.

## Kothar.

153. The Kothar is the grain and grocers' shop of the State, supplying rations to the hospital, and grain for horses of mounted corps, besides distributing fixed charity grants in kind. There were two Kothars at the beginning of the year. They have now been amalgamated, and the transactions, which were both extravagant and unchecked, have been greatly curtailed. Further curtailment is under consideration. *Kothar.*

———:o:———

# CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS.

*Births.*

154. The total number of births registered during the year under report was 15,370 against 15,898 of the last year, showing a decrease of 528 births. Of 15,370 births 8,098 were boys and 7,272 girls against 8,242 and 7,656 respectively in the previous year. The birth rate per *mille* of population was 35·39 as compared with 36·67.

*Deaths.*

155. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 10,445 against 10,384 in the previous year, showing an increase of 61. The death rate per *mille* of population was 24·05 against 23·95 of the previous year. Of 10,445 deaths 5,548 were males and 4,897 females, giving male and female percentage of 53·12 and 46·88 respectively this year against 53·36 and 46·66 of the last year.

## Medical Relief.

*Medical staff.*

156. The Department consists of one Chief Medical Officer, 3 Assistant Surgeons—all graduates of the Grant Medical College Bombay, 2 unpassed Assistant Surgeons, 18 qualified Sub-assistant Surgeons, 2 unpassed Sub-assistant Surgeons and 3 non-qualified men.

*Medical Institutions.*

157. The State supports no less than 21 medical institutions (excepting one at Mangrol) viz:—One General Hospital, one Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum, and 2 Dispensaries at Junagadh, 16 Dispensaries in the district and one Travelling Dispensary.

158. During the year under report 2 more dispensaries were added, viz:—the Railway Dispensary at Junagadh and a Dispensary at Delvada. Of these, the Railway Dispensary has been working regularly since 1st April 1911, while the Delvada Dispensary was under construction, and was occupied after the close of the year.

*Contingent allowance.*

159. The grant for the purchase of drugs, instruments, books, &c., was raised to Rs. 15,000 from Rs. 12,934–12–0. An additional sum of Rs. 1,266–4–0 was granted to meet with every day increasing food and clothing expenditure for in-patients.

*Dead-stock.*

160. Dead-stock articles of the value of Rs. 300 were sanctioned this year, while a separate sum of Rs. 100 was provided for repairs of old dead-stock articles against Rs. 223–12–0 and Rs. 0–0–0 respectively of the preceding year.

161. 1,20,532 persons were treated this year at State institutions as compared with 1,28,596 in the last year, showing a decrease of 8,064. Of 1,20,532 persons treated, 1,319 were in-patients and 1,19,213 out-patients against 1,395 and 1,27,201 respectively of the last year. The daily average of new admissions was 326·30 this year against 345·77 of the last year; while aggregate daily average attendance was 1,342·23 against 1,514·67 in 1910–11. Of the attendance 323·02 were out-patients and 3·28 were in-patients. *Patients treated.*

162. The male, female and children percentage of the total attendance was 42 males, 20 females and 38 children respectively. *Percentage of Males, Females and Children.*

163. Of 1,319 in-patients Junagadh Hospital treated 1,126, Leper Asylum 108, Central Jail Dispensary 47, and the dispensaries in the districts 38. *In-patients.*

164. Of 379 cases of poisoning and poisoned wounds, 88 were purely of poisoning, 228 of bites and stings of animals, insects, &c., and 63 were due to opium-eating habits. Of these, 375 were discharged cured or relieved, 2 died and 2 are still under treatment. *Poisoning and Poisoned Wounds.*

165. Of 9 snake-bites 7 were cured and 2 died. *Snake bites.*

166. 4,395 surgical operations were performed during the year against 3,879. Of the surgical operations 396 were major and 3,999 minor as compared with 498 major and 3,381 minor, showing a decrease of 102 in major and an increase of 618 in minor operations. *Surgical operations.*

167. The Committees of visitors appointed since the year 1906–07 to supervise the dispensaries of the State in the district continue to work satisfactorily. *Committee of Visitors.*

168. 108 lepers were treated at the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum this year against 114. It is the only institution of its kind in the province of Kathiawad, having accommodation for 60 inmates. There were 45 lepers at the close of the last year and 63 were admitted this year making a total of 108. Of these 62 were discharged, 1 went away and 11 died, leaving 34 at the end of the year. *Lepers.*

169. Medical stores of the value of Rs. 12,934-12-0 were supplied as compared with Rs. 12,650 during the preceding year. *Medical Stores*

170. The total cost of maintaining the medical department was Rs. 63,910-5-10 against Rs. 56,736-7-11 in the previous year. The average cost per patient was Rs. 0-8-2½ against Rs. 0-7-1. *Total cost.*

## Epidemic Diseases.

*Plague.*

171. During the year a severe epidemic of plague broke out in the capital town of Junagadh and caused 890 deaths. As usual the out-break was preceded by an abnormal increase in the number of rats in the town and subsequently by a heavy mortality amongst them. 22 other places were also infected with plague. There were in all 1,512 attacks against 174 during the preceding year. The usual measures of evacuation and disinfection of houses were resorted to for controlling the spread of the disease.

*Small pox.*

172. There was an extensive epidemic of small-pox all over the State, 662 deaths being reported against 247 in the preceding year.

*Sanitation.*

173. During the year under report the sanitary department has been incorporated with the medical department. Hospital Assistant Shivshanker Vasudev Dave was sent to Bombay to join the Sanitary Surveyor class there at State expense. At Junagadh streets are better swept. The roads are better attended to. Foot-paths are being constructed. Refuse is no longer allowed to collect to putrify. There has been a distinct improvement in the sanitation of Junagadh but much remains to be done. With the institution of Municipal Committees in the larger villages, some sanitary measures will be possible there also.

174. The total expenditure incurred under the head of sanitation this year is Rs. 1,410 against Rs. 1,158-13-3 of the previous year.

*General remarks.*

175. The most urgent need of the medical department is the construction of an up-to-date hospital at Junagadh, equipped on modern lines. Plans and estimates for this are under preparation, and construction will, it is hoped, begin after the monsoon. The dispensaries both in Junagadh and in the *mahals* require in almost every case proper accommodation. This requires money, and funds will be allotted when available.

## Vaccination.

*General.*

176. The control of the Department was placed under the Chief Medical Officer and the establishment was thoroughly revised.

*No. of Vaccinations.*

177. The number of primary vaccinations and of re-vaccinations was 13,715 and 98 against 14,237 and 79 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of successful primary operations was 96·78, while out of the 98 re-vaccinations 67 are reported to have been successful.

178. All the villages of the State, 842 in number, were visited by the vaccinators. The Inspector visited 486 villages and inspected 9,672 children. The Assistant Superintendent visited 313 villages and examined 10,000 children. *Villages Visited.*

179. The cost of maintaining the Department was Rs. 7,754 against Rs. 6,210 in the previous year, the average cost per successful operation working out at Re. 0-9-5 against Re. 0-7-5. *Cost of Maintenance.*

180. A small-pox epidemic affected over 250 villages and the number of cases reported was 1,764. Among the unprotected the p. c. of deaths was 21·51 and among the protected 1·81. *Small-pox epidemic.*

## Veterinary.

181. The total number of animals belonging to the State treated was 785, of which 766 were cured, 10 died and 9 were incurable. The number of animals of the ryots and private owners treated was 409, of which 398 were cured, 7 died and 4 were incurable. *Veterinary.*

182. The number of operations of castration of horses performed was 64 this year, all of which were successful.

The district itinerating Veterinary Assistant treated 1,903 cattle in the different districts.

———$———

# CHAPTER VII.—EDUCATION.

183. The following is the General Summary of the Educational institutions in the State and the number of pupils attending them:—

*General Summary.*

| Class of institution. | No. in 1910–11. | No. in 1911–12. | Increase. | Decrease. | No. of pupils in 1910–11. | No. of pupils in 1911–12. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Junagadh College. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 136 | 157 | 21 | 0 |
| Public institutions | 137 | 139 | 2 | 0 | 10,831 | 12,016 | 1,185 | 0 |
| Aided private institutions. | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 266 | 394 | 128 | 0 |
| Unaided private institutions. | 91 | 101 | 10 | 0 | 2,859 | 3,261 | 402 | 0 |
| Total... | 235 | 247 | 12 | 0 | 14,092 | 15,828 | 1,736 | 0 |

The average monthly number on the registers was 11,626 as compared with 10,946, and the average daily attendance 8,914 against 8,533 in the preceding year, the percentage of average daily attendance to the average monthly number being nearly 79.

*Average attendance.*

184. Of the 12,173 children under instruction in the institutions maintained by the State, 9,912 were boys and 2,104 were girls. Of the boys 6,748 were Hindus of all castes, 3,146 were Musalmans, 6 Parsis, 5 Native Christians and 7 of other creeds. Of the girls, 1,941 were Hindus, 148 Musalmans, 5 Parsis and 10 of other creeds.

## Collegiate Education.

*Junagadh College.*

185. Notwithstanding the dislocation occasioned by plague, owing to which the College was closed for a large part of the second term, the institution has made satisfactory progress during the year. The number on the rolls at the beginning of the year was 136 and at the end 157.

186. The interruption of studies during the plague epidemic was reflected in the examination results, which were not up to the high standard that has annually been attained in the past.

*Hostel.*

187. The hostel, which consists of 3 blocks of quarters, is being

enlarged by the addition of a 4th block, and it will shortly afford accommodation for 96 students. There are three Professors and one Fellow in residence at the hostel, and the students are thus under ample supervision. Games are encouraged, most of the Professors taking part in them. The spirit that animates the College is good.

*Income and expenditure.*

188. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 44,063 while the income from fees and rents amounted to Rs. 7,962. All Mahomedan students are admitted without payment of fees, while in addition scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,320 are annually distributed.

*College Library.*

189. The Library continues to be enriched by judicious annual purchases, but during the present straitened financial year only books that are absolutely necessary are being purchased. The number of books in the Library up to date is 3,820 and the XIth Edition of the Encyclopædia Brittanica is the latest acquisition.

*Science Department.*

190. In the Science Department, great efforts are being made to meet the new conditions that will arise in January 1913. Already an order for about Rs. 1,350 worth of apparatus for the new physics' course, has been despatched to Philip, Harris & Co., Birmingham, and the State Engineer is arranging for the construction of a new Science Lecture Room and Physical Laboratory.

## High Schools.

*High Schools.*

191. At the end of the last year, there was only one High School in this State, namely, the Bahadurkhanji High School at Junagadh, but during the year under report, the Middle School at Mangrol has been raised to the status of a High School, so there are at present two High Schools under the State, one at Junagadh and the other at Mangrol.

192. There were 737 students on the rolls of the High Schools as against 500 in the previous year, showing a total increase of 237. The large increase is due to the opening of the new High School at Mangrol. In the Bahadurkhanji High School, the number has risen from 500 to 561. The outbreak of plague interfered with school attendance, so that the average monthly number decreased from 487 to 468 and the average daily attendance from 410 to 379. In the Mangrol High School, the average monthly number is 168 and average daily attendance 145.

The constructing of a new building for the High School will shortly be undertaken.

*Matric Examination results.*

193. The Matriculation Examination results of the last three years are compared below :—

| | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of pupils sent up. | 34 | 39 | 44 |
| Number of pupils passed. | 17 | 14 | 14 |
| Percentage of success. | 50 | 36 | 31 |

*Scholarships.*

194. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 300 per annum are allotted to the Bahadurkhanji High School. Besides the State Scholarships Rs. 48 were distributed from the Dahyabhai Memorial Fund.

*Teachers.*

195. Excluding the Gymnastic and drill instructors, there are 31 teachers in the High Schools of whom 6 are graduates, 7 undergraduates, 12 Matriculates and one of the teachers in the Bahadurkhanji High School holds the School Final Examination Certificate and 5 are non-qualified, all the latter being in the Mangrol High School.

## Mahabat Madrasa.

*Mahabat Madrasa.*

196. The number on the register was 510 as against 481 last year, showing an increase of 29. The average monthly number rose from 461 to 464 and the average daily attendance from 352 to 356. English, Gujarati, Persian and Koran reading are taught in addition to the ordinary subjects of instruction.

197. The grant of Rs. 1,200 for Scholarships has been continued. Additional Scholarships amounting to Rs. 48 are granted from the interest on the Asharaffally Memorial Fund.

*Teaching Staff.*

198. Excluding the Gymnastic and drill instructors, there are 20 teachers on the staff of this institution, 1 of whom is a graduate, 2 undergraduates, 3 matriculates, one qualified, 2 trained and 11 unqualified and untrained.

## Middle Schools.

*Middle Schools.*

199. 219 students were under instruction in the Middle Schools at Veraval and Una. The average monthly number is 196 and the average daily attendance 163. The Annual Examination results in these Schools were satisfactory.

A building for the Veraval Middle School is a great desideratum and it is hoped that the work will soon be taken in hand.

200. The Veraval School teaches up to the fifth standard and the Una School upto the fourth standard. Of the teachers 1 is a graduate, 5 matriculates and two are unqualified.

## Primary Education.

*Primary Education.*

201. The average monthly number rose from 7,878 to 7,969 and the average daily attendance from 6,203 to 6,446. Out of 6,430 pupils examined 4,841 or 75 p. c. passed the Inspector's test. Accommodation in Junagadh City, and in some of the villages in the moffusil, is insufficient and unsuitable, and the work of providing good school-houses will be taken in hand as soon as possible. The question is under consideration.

202. The number of teachers employed in these schools is 314, of whom 91 are trained and 223 untrained. Of the 91 trained, 30 have full three years' qualification, 43 have for two years' and 18 for one year's training. The pay of the teachers, which was undesirably low, was improved during the year.

## Girls' Schools.

*Girls' Schools.*

203. 15 girls' schools are maintained by the State. The number of girls attending the schools increased from 1,347 to 1,577. The average monthly number rose from 1,386 to 1,446 and the average daily attendance from 927 to 995. Out of 1,019 girls, presented for examination, 931 or nearly 72 p. c. passed. In addition to the usual subjects, girls are taught sewing, knitting and embroidery. The teachers employed in the girls' schools number 48, of whom 24 are males and 24 are females. 14 are trained and 34 are untrained. Of the trained teachers 1 is a male and 13 are females. Out of the remaining untrained teachers 23 are males and 11 females.

## The Musalman Girls' School.

*The Musalman Girls' Schools.*

204. The number of Moslem girls on the register was 57 against 53. This school was maintained by Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal of Jamnagar till December last, but it has now been taken over by the State as the Sheth declined to contribute further.

## Techno-Industrial School.

*Techno-Industrial School.*

205. The number on the roll has remained stationary at 14. The average monthly number was 12 against 13 last year and the average daily attendanee 10 against 11. This Institution has been developed by the addition of a teacher in carpentary and one in clay modelling. The institution has been badly neglected in the past. No proper courses had been laid down and the instruction was for the most part perfectly useless from the practical point of view. The institution has been closed and industrial and technical training will be provided for by a system of apprenticeship to the State Railway workshop.

## Scholarships.

*Scholarships.*

206. In addition to the scholarships mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, stipends amounting to Rs. 785 were given to students studying in other Colleges in the Presidency and abroad. The total value of these Scholarships amounted to Rs. 2,365 during the year.

## Expenditure.

*Expenditure.*

207. The following table shows the expenditure on Education for the year 1910–11 and 1911–12.

| Details of expenditure. | 1910–11. | 1911–12. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collegiate education. | | | | |
| High School. | 14,360 | 17,824 | 3,464 | · |
| Madressa | 7,855 | 8,831 | 976 | · |
| Middle Schools. | 4,768 | 2,901 | · | 1,867 |
| Primary Schools. | 59,287 | 65,431 | 6,144 | · |
| Techno-Industrial School. | 695 | 1,338 | 643 | · |
| Grants to private schools. | 1,066 | 1,032 | · | 34 |
| Scholarships. | 4,049 | 2,365 | · | 1,684 |
| Libraries. | 1,027 | 1,237 | 210 | · |
| Direction & Inspection | 9,778 | 10,203 | 430 | · |
| Office establishment. | 1,594 | 1,957 | 363 | · |
| Buildings & repairs. | 1,562 | 4,109 | 2,547 | · |
| Miscellaneous. | 2,414 | 378 | · | 2,036 |
| Total. | 1,08,455 | 11,7,611 | 14,777 | 5,621 |

*Fee-receipts.*

208. The fee-receipts are contrasted below with the figures for the previous year:—

1910–11 Rs. 6,931
1911–12 Rs. 7,369

Increase Rs. 438.

## Physical Education.

*Physical Education.*

209. Gymnasia are attached to the High Schools and the Madressa and school drill and manly exercises and native games are practised by the boys.

210. The High School Eleven played Cricket Matches with Porbandar, Amreli and Palitana and Rajkot teams and won all the matches except that with the Rajkot Eleven.

Suitable games and Rasadas are played by girls in girls' schools.

## Discipline.

*Discipline.*

211. Discipline varies with the capacity of the teacher but shows very considerable improvement on the whole.

## Library.

*Library.*

212. The annual cost of maintaining the Bahadurkhanji Library at Junagadh amounts to Rs. 1,395. There are 3,684 volumes in English, Sanskrit, Persian, and Gujarati, of the total value of Rs. 9,000 in the institution. Newspapers and magazines are supplied to the Library at an annual cost of Rs. 300. New books of the value of Rs. 200 are added to the stock every year.

## Museum.

*Museum.*

213. Attached to the Bahadurkhanji Library is a Museum which contains objects of scientific and archæological interest.

*General Remarks.*

214. There is an active demand for education in the State, and almost every educational institution is overcrowded. Mahomedans are admitted free to all classes of institutions. An attempt was made in 1909 to make education compulsory in all Mahomedans in the larger towns, but ended in ignominous failure, the only school master who attempted to enforce the rules getting into trouble for his temerity. All cultivators' sons are free in primary schools, and 15 p. c. of the remainder, so that in an ordinary village school fee receipts are exceedingly small. Masters, especially in primary schools, are badly paid, school buildings have been every where quite neglected and are in some cases very defective. Before, therefore, any large extension of facilities for education are possible, the available funds will be utilized in remedying some at least of these defects. It is possible, however, that some spread of primary education may be effected through the agency of indigenous village schools of which a number exist in the State. I have found villagers willing to pay 8 annas a month per child in these schools, at which they can be encouraged by small grants if some systematic teaching of the "3 Rs." is undertaken.

—$—

# CHAPTER VIII.—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

*Special Committees.*

215. Immediately after the commencement of the Administration a notice was issued calling upon all persons who had claims against the State to present them within a certain time. In response, a very large number of applications were received, and in order to deal with them, two Committees were appointed, one to deal with claims to landed property, and the other to deal with monetary and other miscellaneous claims. These Committees investigated each claim in detail, hearing the parties, recording oral evidence and collecting documentary evidence. Each case was then submitted to the Administrator for orders with a full statement of the nature of the claim and the available evidence in support or rebuttal of it.

216. In this way, landed property claims have been disposed of, the amount awarded being Rs. 41,232. These claims were for the most part concerned with property that had been settled under the Alienation Settlement Rules, but which had in recent years been forfeited to the State on various pretexts, some of which were found to be quite unsustainable.

217. The Committee dealing with money claims investigated all claims for outstanding debts due or alleged to be due by members of the ruling family. The number of these claims presented was 537, and the compensation asked for amounted to Rs. 4,47,247. The number disposed of by the end of March was 182, and the sums awarded amounted to Rs. 1,59,882-0-8. After the close of the year the work was expedited, and there now remain a very few claims for investigation.

218. Another Committee dealt with the horde of persons who were in receipt of allowances, in money and in kind. Due regard was paid to the religious sentiment and tradition of the State, and this work has now been practically completed. Out of these, 420 claimants have been awarded allowances amounting in all to Rs. 40,251 a year.

*General condition and prospects.*

219. Turning to the general circumstances of the people, it was unfortunate that in the first year of its existence the Administration should have had to encounter distressed conditions. While it was not necessary to declare famine or to undertake relief works on a large scale, the condition of the cultivating classes required watchful care. The method of relief adopted was to make liberal *tagavi* advances for the raising of irrigated crops. Practically every well in the State was set at work and a large

number of new ones were dug and brought into operation. In this way the cultivators were kept busily employed on their land. The floating labour was amply provided for by the large number of public works in progress, and by the special grass operations.

220. The State cultivators were further heartened by the liberal concessions made at the time of the *Sunat Sadi*. The whole of the arrears due by them was remitted and written off the books. The major portion of these arrears was on account of dues left unpaid in the year of the great famine, 1900, while in some cases arrears dated back to before 1835 A. D.

221. With the assistance given them during the present year, with the arrears wiped off that formerly hung over them as a constant menace, and with the fair treatment that they will receive under the Administration, it is not too much to hope that the cultivators of the State will make long strides towards prosperity. The Agricultural Department has now been set to work on proper lines, and as the soil of the State is fertile and the cultivators as a rule hard working, there is much scope for the development in agriculture. The cash assessment now being introduced will prove of great benefit, relieving the cultivators from many petty harassments, and stimulating them to improvements. But too speedy results cannot be expected, and the Junagadh cultivator will require careful nursing before he attains any large measure of prosperity.

222. In other directions of State activity much remains to be done. The foregoing Chapters have indicated that in all Departments reforms and re-organization are required. A beginning has been made, but the poor year with its short revenue has to some extent delayed progress. The prospects of the present monsoon are encouraging, and with a few good seasons, the funds for the developments that are required in every Department will be forthcoming. Considering, however, the condition of dis-organization that has reigned for so many years, it will take time to re-establish a full measure of prosperity.

*Officers.*

223. I am much indebted to the heads of the various Departments of the State for their co-operation during the past year. After the close of the year the State suffered a marked loss in the retirement, owing to ill health, of Mr. H. S. Davies, the Manager of the J. S. Railway and Chief Engineer in the P. W. D. During the short period for which he was connected with the State, Mr. Davies successfully undertook a heavy

burden of work in the organization of the J S. Railway as an integral system, in reforming the P. W. D., and in carrying out a heavy programme of public works.

224. The Police under Mr. Boyd have been completely reorganized.

225. I am particularly indebted to Rao Bahadur A. S. Tambe, my Huzur Assistant, for his unwearying efforts to lighten the burden that falls upon the Administrator, and for his experienced advice and trustworthy counsel during a period of exceptionally heavy work and often of great difficulty.

Junagadh,
6th August, 1912.

**L. ROBERTSON, I. C. S.**
Administrator, Junagadh State.

# STATISTICAL RETURNS.

# Appendix I.

*Names of high officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1911-1912.*

| | Name of Officer. | Appointment. | Period. From | Period. To | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | H. D. Rendall, Esq. I. C. S. | Administrator, Junagadh State. | 1—4—11 | 14—11—11 | |
| 2 | L. Robertson, Esq,, I. C. S. | Administrator, Junagadh State. | 15—11—11 | 31—3—12 | |
| 3 | W. Tudor Owen, Esq., I. C. S. | Tutor & Guardian to the Minor Nawab and Director of Public Instruction Junagadh State. | 25—1—12 | 31—3—12 | |
| 4 | H. S. Davies Esq. M. I. C.E. | Chief Engineer, Junagadh State and Manager and Engineer-in-Chief Junagadh State Railway. | 5—4—11 | 31—3—12 | |
| 5 | Mr. I. C. Boyd. | Superintendent of Police, Junagadh State. | 1—4—11 | 31—3—12 | |
| 6 | Mr. James Scott M. A. (Glasgow) Bar-at-Law (Sidney) | Principal, Junagadh College. | 1—4—11 | 31—3—12 | |
| 7 | R. B. A. S. Tambe. | Huzur Assistant to the Administrator, Junagadh State. | 1—4—11 | 31—3—12 | |
| 8 | Mr. E. Reuben, B. A., LL. B. | Chief Judicial Officer, Junagadh State. | 26—8—11 | 31—3—12 | |
| 9 | Mr. M. A. Turkhud. | Director of Public Instruction. | 1—4—11 | 24—1—12 | |
| 10 | Mr. Keshavlal G. Trivedi. | Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh. | 5—4—11 | 31—3—12 | |
| 11 | Dr. Narsinhdas Trikamji Mehta, L. M. & S. | Chief Medical Officer, Junagadh. | 1—4—11 | 31—3—12 | |
| 12 | Mr. Manishankar R. Trivedi B. A., LL. B. | Chief Accounts Officer, Junagadh. | 1—4—11 | 31—3—12 | |
| 13 | Mr. Chhaganlal H. Pandya, B. A. | Superintendent, General Department, Junagadh State. | 1—4—11 | 31—3—12 | |
| 14 | Mr. M. Fakih, B. A. Bar-at-Law. | Chief Judge, Sadar Adalat, Junagadh. | 1—4—11 | 31—3—12 | |
| 15 | Mr. A. Marks. | Assistant Manager, Junagadh State Railway. | 15—6—11 | 31—3—12 | |
| 16 | Mr. S. B. Apte. | Auditor, Junagadh State Railway | 25—6—11 | 31—3—12 | |
| 17 | Dr. Mulchand K. Desai. | Paddock Superintendent. | 1—4—11 | 31—3—12 | |
| 18 | Mr. Tribhowanrai Dulerai Rana, B. A., LL. B. | Sarkari Vakil. | 1—4—11 | 31—3—12 | |
| 19 | Mr. Keshavrao. | Traffic Assistant, Junagadh State Railway. | 7—6—11 | 31—3—12 | |
| 20 | Mr. D. N. Phansalkar. | Superintendent, Huzur Office, Junagadh State. | 14—4—11 | 31—3—12 | |
| 21 | Mr. Motilal Jhaverchand. | Superintendent, Managed Estates, Junagadh State. | 25—5—11 | 31—3—12 | |
| 22 | Mr. Ghulam Rasulkhan. | Commanding Officer the Imperial Service Lancers. | 1—4—11 | 31—3—12 | |

# Appendix II.

*List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State.*

| No. | Description. | Whether adapted from British Indian Acts. | Introduced during the year under report. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Penal Code. | Yes. | No. | |
| 2 | Criminal Procedure Code. | ,, | ,, | |
| 3 | Civil Procedure Code. | ,, | ,, | |
| 4 | Limitation Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 5 | Registration Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 6 | Stamp and Court Fees Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 7 | Cattle Trespass Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 8 | Encumbered Estates Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 9 | Whipping Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 10 | Police Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 11 | Arms Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 12 | Prevention of Gambling Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 13 | Opium Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 14 | Prevention of Cruelty to animals Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 15 | Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game | ,, | ,, | |
| 16 | Boilers' Inspection Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 17 | Legal practitioners' Act. | No. | ,, | |
| 18 | Forest Act. | Yes. | ,, | |
| 19 | Explosives Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 20 | Companies Act. | ,, | ,, | |

# Appendix III.

*Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Junagadh State for the year 1911–12.*

| Arm of service. | Number of fighting officers and men. | | | | | | Details of force at end of the current year. | | | | | | Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At the end of last year. | Recruited this year. | Casualties. | | | At the end of the current year. | Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries. | Number of guns. | Number of men. | | | | | |
| | | | Died. | Invalided. | Discharged, deserted, &c. | | | | European Commissioned officers. | Native Commissioned officers. | Non-commissioned officers. | Fighting men | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Cavalry (B. G.). | 58 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 33 | 15,031–14–4 | 12 Vacancies. |
| Lal Resala. | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Amalgamated with Mounted Police from 1–9–11. |
| Artillery. | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Infantry. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Amalgamated with Foot Police from 1–9–11. |
| Khas Party. | 216 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Jail Guard. | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Band. | 25 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 23 | 5,449–11–6 | |
| Imperial S. Lancers. | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62,306—0–0 | Total strength is 100. 2 to be filled up. |
| | 550 | | | | | 166 | | 66 | | | | | Rs 82,787–9–10 | |

# Appendix IV.

*Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1911-12.*

| Description of Office. | Number. | Pay of Grade. | Fixed allowance. | Sanctioned cost. | Actual cost. | Punishments. | | | | Punished judicially. | Rewards. | | Education. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Dismissed. | Fined. | Degraded. | Suspended. | | By promotion | By money. | Literate. | Illiterate. | |
| | | P. C. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Superintendent of Police. | 1 | 900+225 | 100 | 15,375 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Inspector I grade. | 1 | 150 | 0 | 1,800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| „ II „ | 2 | 125 | 15 | 3,360 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| „ III „ | 3 | 100 | 15 | 4,110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | |
| Fouzdar I „ | 3 | 75 | 10 | 3,060 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| „ II „ | 5 | 60 | 10 | 4,200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | |
| „ III „ | 8 | 45 | 10 | 5,280 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | |
| Jamadar I „ | 12 | 37/8 | 8 | 6,552 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | |
| „ II „ | 18 | 25 | 8 | 7,028 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | |
| Havaldar I „ | 13 | 20 | 0 | 3,120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Havaldar II Grade. | 14 | 17/8 | 0 | 2,940 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 12 |
| „ III „ | 14 | 15 | 0 | 2,520 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Naiks. | 63 | 12 | 0 | 9,072 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 20 |
| Lance Naiks. | 7 | 10 | 0 | 840 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Constables I grade. | 130 | 10 | 0 | 15,600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| „ II „ | 275 | 9 | 0 | 29,700 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 139 |
| „ III „ | 413 | 8 | 0 | 39,648 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 150 | 280 |
| Mounted Police. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Risaldar. | 1 | 75+25 | 17/8 | 1,410 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Jamadar I grade. | 1 | 37/8 | 17/8 | 660 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| „ II „ | 1 | 25 | 17/8 | 510 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Dafedar II „ | 3 | 17/8 | 17/8 | 1,260 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| „ III „ | 3 | 15 | 17/8 | 1,170 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Lance Dafedars. | 7 | 12 | 17/8 | 2,268 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Swars I grade. | 28 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| „ II „ | 37 | 9 | 17/8 | 32,763 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| „ III „ | 47 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 |
| Total..... | 1110 | | | 1,94,246 | 1,48,857 | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miscellaneous Expenses including pay of Office Establishment contingency &c. | | | | 88,764 | 23,268 | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 1110 | | | 2,83,010 | 1,72,125 | 44 | 187 | 3 | | 7 | 380 | 531 | |
| Mangrol | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 Infantry. | 67 | | | 7,880-4-0 | | | 58 | | | | 28 | 39 | |
| 8 Mounted Swars. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# Appendix V.

*Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1911-12.*

| State. | Number of offences. | | Number of accused arrested. | | Number of accused sent for trial. | | Number of accused convicted. | | Number of accused acquitted or discharged. | | Percentage of convictions to arrests. | | Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Junagadh. | 828 | 1,552 | 1,132 | 1,331 | 935 | 1,256 | 505 | 669 | 359 | 499 | 48 | 50·2 | 59 | 54 | These include Mangrol figures also. |

# Appendix VI.

*Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Junagadh State during the year 1911-12.*

| State. | Amount stolen. | | Amount recovered. | | Percentage of recoveries of property stolen. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year. Rs. | Present year. Rs. | Past year. Rs. | Present year. Rs. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Junagadh. | 19,546 | 30,719 | 11,016 | 8,358 | 56.4 | 27.2 | |
| Mangrol. | 229 | 775 | 74 | 169 | 32·2 | 21·8 | |
| Total. | 19,775 | 31,494 | 11,090 | 8,527 | 56·8 | 27·0 | |

# Appendix VII.

*Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1911-12.*

| Description of offences. | Number of offences. | | | Number of cases disposed of during past year. | Number of cases disposed of during present year. | Number of persons apprehended. | Number of persons convicted. | Number of persons sentenced. | | | | | | | Number of persons acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons confined being insane. | Number of persons died during or before trial. | Term of imprisonment. | | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Imprisonment. | | Imprisonment and fine. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Balance from past year. | Committed during the present year. | Total. | | | | | Simple. | Rigorous. | Simple. | Rigorous. | Fine only. | Whipping. | Total. | | | | Under 1 month. | From 1 to 2 months. | From 2 to 3 months. | From 3 to 6 months. | From 6 to 12 months | From 1 to 2 years. | From 2 to 3 years. | From 3 to 5 years. | Above 5 years. | Transportation. | Capital punishment. | Cases awaiting trial. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| 1 Offences against the public tranquillity, S. 146. | 2 | 14 | 16 | 75 | 15 | 84 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 14 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 2 Offences by or relating to public servants, S. 188. | 0 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 30 | 56 | 29 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 29 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 3 Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, S. 240. | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 4 Murder, S. 300. | 1 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 32 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 5 Culpable homicide, S. 299. | 1 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 19 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| 6 Attempt to commit murder, S. 307. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 7 Causing miscarriage, S. 312. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 8 Grievous hurt, S. 320. | 0 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 40 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 28 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| 9 Hurt and criminal force, S. 319-350. | 19 | 1,001 | 1,020 | 995 | 999 | 1,940 | 172 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 147 | 5 | 172 | 1,726 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | |
| 10 Kidnapping, S. 359. | 1 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 11 Rape, S. 375. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 12 Unnatural offence, S. 377. | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 13 Dacoity, S. 391. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 14 Theft, etc., S. 378-445. | 8 | 511 | 519 | 368 | 518 | 831 | 460 | 34 | 98 | 44 | 99 | 172 | 13 | 460 | 368 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 152 | 23 | 31 | 27 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 15 Robbery, S. 390. | 0 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 18 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 16 Criminal trespass, S. 441. | 2 | 22 | 24 | 20 | 23 | 45 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 17 Offences relating to marriage, S. 474-497-499. | 3 | 71 | 74 | 59 | 71 | 186 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 166 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| 18 Forgery. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 19 Offences relating to special and local laws. | 1 | 136 | 137 | 94 | 136 | 173 | 94 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 83 | 0 | 94 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 20 Miscellaneous cases under S. 481 of Criminal procedure Code. | 5 | 347 | 352 | 251 | 352 | 638 | 141 | 1 | 28 | 3 | 27 | 74 | 8 | 141 | 497 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 16 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 21 Total. | 45 | 2,196 | 2,241 | 1,933 | 2,203 | 4,097 | 980 | 43 | 144 | 51 | 211 | 505 | 26 | 980 | 3,041 | 0 | 1 | 72 | 172 | 40 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 38 | |
| 22 Mangrol. | 15 | 463 | 478 | 298 | 447 | 551 | 73 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 57 | 5 | 73 | 447 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | |
| 23 Grand total. | 60 | 2,659 | 2,719 | 2,231 | 2,650 | 4,648 | 1,053 | 44 | 145 | 52 | 219 | 562 | 31 | 1,053 | 3,488 | 0 | 1 | 83 | 172 | 40 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 69 | |

# Appendix VIII.

*Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1911–12.*

| Class of Court. | Number of offences reported during the year. | | Number of persons dealt with. | | | | | | | | Persons Disposed of. | | | | | Persons remaining at the end of the year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Remaining at the end of the year. | Brought to trial in 1911–12. | | | | | Total. | | Discharged without trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. | Committed or referred. | Died, escaped or transferred. | | |
| | Past year. | Present year. | | Arrested by Police. | Upon warrant. | On summons. | Voluntary. | Arrested in the presence of Magistrates. | Past year. | Present year. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Munsiff's Courts. | 1,570 | 1,805 | 72 | 1,061 | 202 | 1,890 | 13 | 46 | 2,779 | 3,284 | 1,071 | 1,337 | 735 | 99 | 13 | 29 | |
| City Magistrate's Court. | 390 | 391 | 47 | 175 | 0 | 590 | 0 | 0 | 946 | 812 | 143 | 437 | 186 | 22 | C | 24 | |
| Assistant Judges' Courts. | (36) | (44) | (11) | (78) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (53) | (89 | 0 | (46) | (38) | 0 | (1) | (4) | |
| Sadar Adalat. | (5) | (13) | 1 | (53) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (8)+1* | (53)+1* | 0 | (15) | (20) | 0 | 0 | (17)+1 | |
| Mangrol Munsiff's Court. | 303 | 463 | 15 | 89 | 5 | 439 | 0 | 3 | 448 | 551 | 332 | 115 | 71 | 2 | 0 | 31 | |
| Mangrol Sessions Court. | 0 | (2) | 0 | 0 | (2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2) | 0 | 0 | (2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total. | 2,263 | 2,659 | 135 | 1,325 | 207 | 2,919 | 13 | 49 | 4,174 | 4,648 | 1,546 | 1,889 | 992 | 123 | 13 | 85 | |

N. B.—The figures in brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the sessions. As these are included in the figures relating to the City Magistrate's and Munsiffs' Courts they are not counted in making up the totals of columes 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, and 11.

* This figure is showu separately, as it has to be counted in making up the total of column 11. It refers to the persons remaining under trial at the end of last year who are not included in the figures for the Munsiffs' and the City Magistrate's Courts for the present year in the same columns.

# Appendix IX.

*Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1911–12.*

| Tribunal. | Number of applications. | Number of persons and cases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Average duration of criminal appeals. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Applications rejected. | | Sentences. | | | | | | Proceedings quashed. | | Referred. | | Further enquiry, &c., ordered. | | Pending. | | | |
| | | | | Confirmed. | | Modified. | | Reversed. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Hazur Adalat. | 64 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 39 | 31 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 11 | 6 | M. D. 1 10 | |
| Sadar Adalat. | 50 | 1 | 1 | 65 | 41 | 4 | 3 | 14 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | D. 21 | |
| Assistant Judges' Courts. | 70 | 2 | 2 | 33 | 28 | 20 | 13 | 46 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | D. 9 | |
| Mangrol Appeal Court. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total..... | 186 | 3 | 3 | 167 | 108 | 56 | 26 | 67 | 35 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 6 | | |

# Appendix X.

*(Civil.)—Nature and value of original suits fild and disposed of during 1911-12.*

| Tribunal. | Opening balance. | | Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand. | | Total. | | Disposed of during the year. | | Closing balance | | Suits filed during the present year. | | | | | | | | | Suits disposed of during the present year. | | | | | Average duration. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value. Rs. | Suits *re* landed property. | Suits for money transactions. | Suits for other rights. | Number of suits under Rs. 100. | Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500. | Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000. | Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000. | Above Rs. 5000. | *Exparte.* | Admitted and compromised. | Struck off the file. | Otherwise disposed off. | Value. Rs. | Past year. | Present yea. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| Assistant Judges' Courts. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 M. d. | 0 D. | |
| Munsiffs' Courts. | 255 | 315 | 2,864 | 2,260 | 3,119 | 2,575 | 2,804 | 2,251 | 315 | 324 | 4,20,738 | 29 | 2,102 | 129 | 1,617 | 511 | 75 | 49 | 8 | 430 | 584 | 97 | 1,140 | 3,88,774 | 1-18 M. | 23 M. d. | |
| Small Cause Court. | 107 | 162 | 842 | 746 | 949 | 908 | 787 | 714 | 162 | 194 | 17,043 | 0 | 746 | 0 | 728 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 299 | 148 | 143 | 124 | 17,061 | 2 M. D | 2-15 Y. M. D | |
| Mangrol Munsiff's Court. | 68 | 72 | 401 | 547 | 469 | 619 | 397 | 561 | 72 | 58 | 32,620 | 12 | 521 | 14 | 497 | 43 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 21 | 280 | 13 | 247 | 50,951 | 5-28 | 1-8-14 | |
| Total | 430 | 549 | 4,107 | 3,553 | 4,537 | 4,102 | 3,988 | 3,526 | 549 | 576 | 4,70,401 | 41 | 3,369 | 143 | 2,842 | 572 | 78 | 52 | 9 | 750 | 1,012 | 253 | 1,511 | 4,56,786 | | | |

# Appendix XI.

*(Civil.)—Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1911-12.*

| Tribunal. | Opening balance. | | Value of opening balance for present year. | Applications brought to the register. | | | Total. | | | Disposed of. | | | Closing balance. | | | Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year. | Present year. | | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for Present year. | Below 6 months. | Below 12 months. | above 12 months. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Assistant Judges' Court. | 3 | 5 | 21,497 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 21,497 | 2 | 1 | 2,400 | 5 | 4 | 19,099 | 0 | 1 | 3 | |
| Munsiffs' Courts. | 3,008 | 1,540 | 7,07,292 | 4,277 | 2,645 | 5,24,893 | 7,285 | 4,185 | 12,32,185 | 5,745 | 3,483 | 6,74,735 | 1,540 | 702 | 5,57,450 | 259 | 132 | 311 | |
| Small Cause Court. | 898 | 783 | 30,670 | 679 | 465 | 14,671 | 1,577 | 1,248 | 45,341 | 794 | 601 | 2,2037 | 783 | 647 | 23,304 | 176 | 140 | 331 | |
| Mangrol. | 146 | 136 | 16,086 | 207 | 241 | 16,267 | 353 | 377 | 32,353 | 217 | 240 | 16,174 | 136 | 137 | 1,61,179 | 22 | 19 | 96 | |
| Total..... | 4,055 | 2,464 | 7,75,545 | 5,167 | 3,351 | 5,55,831 | 9,222 | 5,815 | 13,31,376 | 6,758 | 4,325 | 7,15,346 | 2,464 | 1,490 | 6,16,030 | 457 | 292 | 741 | |

# Appendix XII.

*(Civil).—Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1911–12.*

| Tribunal. | Opening balance. | | Filed during. | | Total. | | Disposed of during. | | Closing balance. | | Value of appeals filed during. | | How disposed of. | | | | | | | | | | Average duration. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Decisions confirmed. | | Decisions reversed. | | Decisions amended. | | Cases remanded for retrial. | | Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of. | | | | |
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| *Huzur Adalat.* | 6 | 19 | 101 | 89 | 107 | 108 | 88 | 86 | 19 | 22 | 31,925 | 25,563 | 54 | 64 | 18 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 3 | M. D. 3–26 | M. D. 3—3 | |
| Sadar Adalat. | 30 | 67 | 95 | 96 | 125 | 163 | 58 | 21 | 67 | 142 | 26,492 | 36,887 | 30 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 3–17 | M. 5 | |
| Assistant Judges' Courts | 15 | 10 | 194 | 141 | 209 | 151 | 199 | 146 | 10 | 5 | 15,529 | 11,604 | 101 | 80 | 43 | 32 | 27 | 14 | 24 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 1—4 | D. 11 | |
| Mangrol Appeal Court. | 5 | 10 | 24 | 24 | 29 | 34 | 19 | 19 | 10 | 15 | 9,745 | 3,470 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Y. M. D. 1-11-20 | M. D. 6—5 | |
| Total. | 56 | 106 | 414 | 350 | 470 | 456 | 364 | 272 | 106 | 184 | 83,691 | 77,024 | 190 | 162 | 77 | 41 | 52 | 31 | 30 | 17 | 15 | 21 | | | |

# Appendix XIII.

*Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1911–12.*

| | Number of prisons. | Number of persons. | | | | Daily Average. | | Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year. | Total cost of Jails and prisoners. | Average period of accused under trial. | Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Remaining from last year. | Admitted during the year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | | Rs | Days. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Junagadh State. | 9 | 155 | 488 | 570 | 643 | 101 | 120 | 128 | 12,934 | 8·5 | 3 deaths. |
| *Mangrol Taluka.* | 1 | 8 | 66 | 47 | 74 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 1,255 | 5·2 | |
| Total. | 10 | 163 | 554 | 617 | 717 | 106 | 124 | 136 | 14,189 | | |

# Appendix XIV.

*Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1911–12.*

| Name of State. | Documents presented. | | Nature of documents presented. | | | | | | | | | | Documents registered. | | Value of documents registered | | Documents of which registry has been refused. | | Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mortgages | | Sale deeds. | | Wills. | | Money bonds. | | Miscellaneous. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year | Past year. | Present year. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Junagadh. | 477 | 419 | 133 | 130 | 328 | 280 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 456 | 322 | 3,48,258–15–9 | 3,50,733–9–10 | 11 | 9 | 152 | 53 |

# Appendix XV.

*Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1911-12.*

| Description. | Past year. | | | | | | | Present year. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of deeds presented | Value of property. | | | Fees realised. | | | Number of deeds presented | Value of property. | | | Fees realised. | | | |
| | | Rs. | As. | Ps. | Rs. | As. | Ps. | | Rs. | As. | Ps. | Rs. | As. | Ps. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Mortgages. | 133 | 1,24,277 | 9 | 11 | 2,540 | 9 | 11 | 130 | 1,24,206 | 12 | 6 | 2,940 | 14 | 2½ | |
| Sale deeds. | 328 | 2,17,119 | 9 | 0 | 10,941 | 12 | 4 | 280 | 2,23,247 | 0 | 4 | 11,391 | 14 | 2½ | |
| Wills. | 7 | 6,309 | 6 | 0 | 252 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | |
| Money bonds. | 7 | 11,567 | 9 | 0 | 227 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1,961 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 6 | 10 | |
| Miscellaneous. | 2 | 498 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 918 | 13 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 6 | |
| Total. | 477 | 3,59,772 | 13 | 11 | 1,39,664 | 9 | 0 | 419 | 3,50,733 | 9 | 10 | 14,385 | 6 | 9 | |

# Appendix XVI.

*Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Junagadh State during the year 1911–12.*

| Name. | Opening balance on the 1st April 1911. Rs. | Receipts during the year. | | Total in current year. Rs. | Expenditure during the year. | | Balance on the 31st March, 1912. Rs. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Past Rs. | Present Rs. | | Past Rs. | Present Rs. | | |
| Junagadh. | . | 4,110 | 34,723 | 34,723 | 22,992 | 20,723 | 14,000 | |
| Verawal. | . | 5,240 | 9,175 | 9,175 | 3,230 | 3,735 | 5,440 | |
| Una. | . | 1,339 | 978 | 978 | 1,060 | 1,171 | . | |
| Delwada. | . | | 175 | 175 | | 53 | 122 | |
| Sutrapada. | . | 813 | 652 | 652 | 201 | 224 | 428 | |
| Patan. | . | 1,276 | 346 | 346 | 981 | 1,046 | . | |
| Chorwad. | . | 969 | 194 | 194 | 427 | 390 | . | |
| Malia. | . | 748 | 698 | 698 | 277 | 218 | 480 | |
| Keshod. | . | 850 | 336 | 336 | 305 | 137 | 199 | |
| Balagam. | . | 289 | 202 | 202 | 231 | 92 | 110 | |
| Shil. | . | 312 | 27 | 27 | 124 | 60 | . | |
| Kutiana. | . | 2,813 | 2,808 | 2,808 | 1,830 | 1,733 | 1,075 | |
| Vadal. | . | 384 | 479 | 479 | 164 | 64 | 415 | |
| Visavadar. | . | 139 | 161 | 161 | 92 | 56 | 105 | |
| Bagdu. | . | 134 | 157 | 157 | 72 | 37 | 120 | |
| Vanthali. | . | 2,322 | 3,097 | 3,097 | 1,500 | 1,242 | 1,855 | |
| Bhesan. | . | 149 | 152 | 152 | 32 | 55 | 97 | |
| Total. | . | 21,877 | 54,360 | 54,360 | 33,518 | 31,036 | 24,446 | |

# Appendix XVII.

*Statement of rainfall in the Junagadh State during the year 1911-12.*

| | April 1911. | | May 1911. | | June 1911. | | July. 1911. | | August 1911. | | September. 1911. | | October. 1911. | | November 1911. | | December 1911. | | January. 1912. | | February. 1912. | | March 1912. | | Total. | | Total past year. | | Average of past 5 years. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | |
| Junagadh. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 17 | 0 | 43 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 65 | 47 | 78 | 40 | 95 | |
| Verawal. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 75 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 35 | 1 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 43 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 31 | |
| Una. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 55 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 29 | 65 | 25 | 40 | |
| Kutiyana. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 25 | 0 | 82 | 1 | 31 | 1 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 62 | 31 | 82 | 24 | 5 | |
| Vanthali. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 32 | 1 | 36 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 98 | 50 | 23 | 32 | 6 | |
| Patan. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 68 | 1 | 51 | 2 | 85 | 1 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 48 | 27 | 74 | 26 | 37 | |
| Malia. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 77 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 13 | 39 | 20 | 31 | 66 | |
| Keshod. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 44 | 0 | 66 | 2 | 54 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 39 | 43 | 43 | 31 | 38 | |
| Visavadar. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 90 | 0 | 83 | 3 | 92 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 74 | 39 | 61 | 30 | 93 | |
| Chorwad. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 62 | 1 | 44 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 33 | 28 | 94 | 27 | 6 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Navagadh. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 68 | 0 | 19 | 1 | 80 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 92 | 36 | 43 | 30 | 90 |
| Bherai. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 91 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 84 | 1 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 64 | 17 | 67 | 22 | 3 |
| Bhesan. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 84 | 0 | 41 | 2 | 18 | 1 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 80 | 35 | 55 | 33 | 20 |
| Sasan. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 41 | 4 | 77 | 1 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 46 | 91 | 50 | 85 |
| Shil. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 33 | 1 | 67 | 0 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 35 | 56 | 26 | 12 |
| Bugdoo. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 93 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 24 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 40 | 42 | 19 | 30 | 99 |
| Sutrapada. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 30 | 2 | 32 | 2 | 90 | 1 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 32 | 27 | 68 | 30 | 27 |
| Mangrol. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 28 | 2 | 64 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 83 | 30 | 80 | 28 | 19 |

# Appendix XVIII.

*Statement as to prices of staple crops.*

| Article. | Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1911.) Rs. A. P. | Price per *Khandi* (31st March, 1912.) Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton. | 240–0–0 | 240–0–0 |
| Bajro *(Pennisteum Typhoideum)*. | 34–0–0 | 45–0–0 |
| Juwar *(Sorghum Vulgari)*. | 26–0–0 | 36–0–0 |
| Wheat. | 29–0–0 | 45–0–0 |
| Gram. | 23–0–0 | 36–0–0 |
| Urad *(Phaceolus Mungo va. Radiatus)* | 26–0–0 | 51–0–0 |
| Tur *(Cajanus Indicus)*. | 40–0–0 | 60–0–0 |
| Rice. | 46–0–0 | 80–0–0 |
| Mug *(Phaceolus Mungo)*. | 20–0–0 | 45–0–0 |

# Appendix XIX.

*Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the year 1911-12.*

| | Bullocks. | Cows. | Buffaloes. | | Horses. | Mares. | Colts and Fillies. | Asses. | Sheep and Goats. | Camels. | Ploughs. | | Carts. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Male. | Female | | | | | | | Drawn by two bullocks. | Drawn by four bullocks. | Riding. | Loading. | |
| *Khalsa* villages. | 61,549 | 37,502 | 3,751 | 28,706 | 1,414 | 1,804 | 630 | 3,423 | 83,532 | 138 | 25,248 | 2 | 3,843 | 6,334 | |
| Alienated vllages. | 27,675 | 16,292 | 2,078 | 12,863 | 854 | 957 | 462 | 3,371 | 46,149 | 118 | 13,646 | 35 | 2,253 | 3,861 | |
| Total..... | 89,224 | 53,794 | 5,829 | 41,569 | 2,268 | 2,761 | 1,092 | 6,794 | 1,29,681 | 256 | 38,894 | 37 | 6,096 | 10,195 | |

# Appendix XX.

*Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1911–12.*

| Description of Work. | State Funds. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original. | Maintenance & Repairs. | Total. | Remarks. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Buildings. | 2,18,268 | 58,934 | 2,77,202 | |
| Roads. | 0 | 75,342 | 75,342 | |
| Water Works. | 0 | 7,297 | 7,297 | |
| Irrigation Works. | 650 | 1,045 | 1,695 | |
| Bundar Improvement. | 41 | 3,050 | 3,091 | |
| Municipal improvement. | 7,106 | 0 | 7,106 | |
| Electric Light. | 0 | 5,150 | 5,150 | |
| Motor Cars. | 0 | 2,392 | 2,392 | |
| Telephone. | 5,350 | 0 | 5,350 | |
| Steam Launch. | 0 | 2,242 | 2,242 | |
| Miscellaneous. | 5,013 | 4,192 | 9,205 | |
| Suspense Heads. | 14,578 | 0 | 14,578 | |
| Establishment. | 32,905 | 0 | 32,905 | |
| Total. | 2,83,911 | 1,59,644 | 4,43,555 | |

# Appendix XXI.

*Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Junagadh State during the year 1911-12.*

| Name of State. | Country spirit. | | Opium. | | Ganja. | | Toddy. | | Total. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | |
| Junagadh. | 26 | Rs. 19,051 | 27 | Rs. 16,886-14-9 | 40 | Rs. 9,873-5-0 | 0 | Rs. 178-8-0 | 93 | Rs. 45,989-11-9 | |

# Appendix

*Statement showing receipts and expenditure*

| Name of Receipts. | Receipts. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | St. 1966. (1909-10). Rs. | St. 1967. (1910-11). Rs. | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
| Land Revenue. | 15,68,651 | 16,71,781 | 1,03,130 | . |
| Customs. | 2,70,824 | 2,82,788 | 11,964 | . |
| Forests. | 1,58,878 | 1,40,716 | . | 18,162 |
| Stamps. | 49,685 | 46,664 | . | 3,021 |
| Registration. | 12,334 | 14,692 | 2,358 | . |
| Law and Justice. | 20,268 | 23,392 | 3,124 | . |
| Police. | 38,006 | 43,387 | 5,381 | . |
| Education. | 9,826 | 10,400 | 574 | . |
| Abkari. | 39,274 | 46,203 | 6,929 | . |
| Opium. | 33,872 | 37,405 | 3,532 | . |
| Salt. | 26,037 | 29,227 | 3,190 | . |
| Printing Press. | 9,843 | 7,026 | . | 2,817 |
| Post. | 2,238 | 1,439 | . | 799 |
| Zortalbi, Sudhara Varad and other levies. | 2,34,225 | 2,23,239 | . | 10,986 |
| Interest and exchange | 69,046 | 76,394 | 7,348 | . |
| Railway (Net earnings). | 2,21,688 | 2,28,487 | 6,799 | . |
| Miscellaneous. | 83,034 | 3,88,144 | 3,05,110 | . |
| Previous Tahsil recoveries. | 1,11,030 | 1,12,395 | 1,365 | . |
| Total Rs. | 29,58,760 | 33,83,779 | 4,60,804 | 35,785 |

Net increase Rs. 4,25,019

# XXII.

*during the St. years 1966 (1909-10) and 1967 (1910-1911).*

| Nature of Expenditure. | Expenditure. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | St. 1966 (1909-10) Rs. | St. 1967 (1910-11) Rs. | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
| Huzur and cognate Departments. | 3,09,469 | 1,81,467 | . | 1,27,502 |
| Rayasat. | 1,79,578 | 2,38,550 | 58,972 | . |
| Amirs. | 24,772 | 27,377 | 2,605 | . |
| General Administration. | 2,01,583 | 1,53,453 | . | 48,130 |
| Land Revenue. | 1,82,553 | 1,80,938 | . | 1,615 |
| Customs. | 10,502 | 11,145 | 643 | . |
| Forests. | 13,317 | 30,100 | 16,783 | . |
| Law and Justice. | 55,929 | 62,707 | 6,778 | . |
| Jail. | 12,578 | 12,181 | . | 397 |
| Police. | 1,46,241 | 1,70,885 | 24,644 | . |
| Education. | 1,28,237 | 1,36,698 | 8,461 | . |
| Medical. | 73,025 | 64,987 | . | 8,038 |
| Public Works. | 3,75,709 | 5,41,272 | 1,66,063 | . |
| Abkari, Salt and Opium. | 9,933 | 8,443 | . | 990 |
| Printing Press. | 5,337 | 4,649 | . | 688 |
| Post. | 3,623 | 4,108 | 485 | . |
| Peshkashi and contributions. | 1,06,469 | 1,25,699 | 19,230 | . |
| Military. | 1,55,297 | 1,34 968 | . | 20,329 |
| Assignments and charity in cash and kind. | 73,742 | 97,922 | 24,180 | . |
| Miscellaneous. | 2,58,024 | 2,34,936 | . | 23,088 |
| Total Rs. | 23,25,918 | 24,23,985 | 3,28,844 | 2,30,777 |

Net increase Rs. 98,067.

# Appendix XXIII.

*Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Junagadh State during the year 1911-12.*

| No. | Name of Dispensary. | Number of patients treated. | | Results of in-door patients. | | | | Expenditure. | Daily average. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Out-door. | In-door. | Cured or relieved. | Absented. | Died. | Remaining at the end of the year. | Rs. A. P, | | |
| 1 | Junagadh Hospital. | 27,518 | 1,126 | 836 | 185 | 35 | 70 | 34,734-14-6 | 348·46 | |
| 2 | ,, New Dispensary. | 7,813 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,770—7-0 | 89·22 | |
| 3 | ,, Leper Asylum. | 0 | 108 | 62 | 1 | 11 | 34 | 4,906—5-1 | 39·65 | |
| 4 | ,, Jail Dispensary. | 965 | 47 | 43 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1,140—0-0 | 34·17 | |
| 5 | Verawal ,, | 12,716 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,432—0-0 | 129·35 | |
| 6 | Una ,, | 7,371 | 13 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2,504-13-0 | 75·72 | |
| 7 | Kutiana ,, | 8,818 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,693—0-0 | 95·22 | |
| 8 | Vanthali ,, | 5,718 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,412—0-0 | 56·73 | |
| 9 | Patan ,, | 5,531 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,271—0-0 | 78·18 | |
| 10 | Malia ,, | 4,024 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 710—4-0 | 40·34 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Keshod | Dispensary. | 4,298 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,207—5–6 | 40·35 | |
| 12 | Visavadar | ,, | 2,214 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 800—0–0 | 18·10 | |
| 13 | Chorwad | ,, | 3,385 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,269—4–9 | 28·28 | |
| 14 | Navagadh | ,, | 3,151 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,362—0–0 | 21·86 | |
| 15 | Bherai | ,, | 1,549 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,002—0–0 | 15·86 | |
| 16 | Bhesan | ,, | 2,061 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 929—4–0 | 14·25 | |
| 17 | Sasan | ,, | 2,375 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 888—0–0 | 20·0 | |
| 18 | Shil | ,, | 2,030 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 917—0–0 | 20·09 | |
| 19 | Bagdoo | ,, | 2,281 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 755—8–0 | 21·23 | |
| 20 | Sutrapada | ,, | 2,730 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 973—4–0 | 21·04 | |
| 21 | Mangrol | ,, | 10,743 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,262–15–1 | 92·07 | |
| | Travelling | | 1,922 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,232—0–0 | 14·08 | |
| | | Total. | 1,19,213 | 1,319 | 978 | 186 | 49 | 106 | 68,173—4–11<br>4,262–15—1 | 1,342·23 | |

63,910–5–10=Excluding Mangrol.

# Appendix XXIV.

*Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1911-1912.*

| Name of the State. | Population. | Births. | | Increase. | Decrease. | Deaths. | | Increase. | Decrease. | Ratio per 1,000 of population. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Past year. | Present year. | | | Past year. | Present year. | | | Births. | | Deaths. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Junagadh. | 4,34,222 | 15,898 | 15,370 | 0 | 528 | 10,384 | 10,445 | 61 | 0 | 36·67 | 35·39 | 23·95 | 24·05 | |

# Appendix XXV.

*Particulars as to Schools maintained by the Junagadh State for the year 1911–12.*

| No. of Schools. | | Description of Schools. | No. of pupils on the 31st March. | | Daily average attendance. | | Expenditure. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Past year. | Present year. | | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | High School. | Second-dary. | Primary. |
| 137 | 139 | 2 High Schools. | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 Middle Schools. | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 Madressa. | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 Sanskrit Pathshala. | | | | | | | |
| | | 115 Primary Schools for boys. | 10,831 | 12,016 | 8,397 | 8,914 | 18,210 | 8,650 | 73,952 |
| | | 2 Arabic and Persian Schools attached to the Madressa. | | | | | | | |
| | | 15 Girls' Schools. | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 Techno-Industrial School. | | | | | | | |
| | 139 | | | | | | | | |

# Appendix XXVI.

*Statement showing the rates of customs duty on goods through-booked from Bombay via Veraval.*

| Names of imported articles. | Rate. Rs. AS. PS | On weight or value or Number. |
|---|---|---|
| Grains of all kinds, rice, *tur*, *khorasani* and *til* seeds:— | | |
| (1) Booked to all stations from Veraval to Junagadh... | 0—1—0 | Per Railway maund. |
| (2) „ Vadal ... ... ... ... ... | 0—0—9 | Do. |
| (3) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ... | 0—0—3 | Do. |
| (4) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar. | Free. | |
| Ghee:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal... ... | 0—4—0 | Do. |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and beyond ... ... ... | 0—0—3 | Do. |
| Tobacco leaves:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal... ... | 0—2—0 | Do. |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar | 0—0—4 | Do. |
| (3) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar | Free. | |
| Snuff:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal ... | 0—3—0 | Do. |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ... | 0—0—9 | Do. |
| (3) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar | Free. | |
| Jaggery:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Keshod ... | 0—1—6 | Do. |
| (2) „ Lushala and Shahpur ... ... ... | 0—1—4 | Do. |
| (3) „ Junagadh and Vadal ... ... ... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (4) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line ... ... | 0—0—2 | Do. |
| (5) „ Dhoraji ... ... ... ... | 0—1—3 | Do. |
| (6) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar | Free. | |
| Sugar:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Lushala ... | 0—1—9 | Do. |
| (2) „ Shahpur and Junagadh ... ... ... | 0—1—6 | Do. |
| (3) „ Vadal ... ... ... ... | 0—0—9 | Do. |
| (4) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line... ... ... | 0—0—2 | Do. |
| (5) „ Dhoraji ... ... ... ... | 0—0—3 | Do. |
| (6) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar | Free. | |
| Sugarcandy:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal ... | 0—2—7 | Do. |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and beyond ... ... ... | 0—0—6 | Do. |
| Cocoanuts:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal ... | 0—9—0 | Per 100 cocoanuts. |

| Names of imported articles. | Rate. Rs. AS. PS | On weight or value of Number. |
|---|---|---|
| (2) Booked to Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ... | 0—2—0 | Per 100 cocoanuts. |
| (3) ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar... | Free. | |
| Yarn and cotton twist:— | | |
| (1) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal and Vanthli Sorath. ... ..... ..... | 1–12—0 | Per Rs. 100 value declared. |
| (2) ,, Bantwa and Manavadar ..... ... | 0—8—0 | Do. |
| (3) ,, Jetalsar and beyond ..... ..... | 0—4—0 | Do. |
| Timber:— | | |
| (1) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal ..... | 1—9—0 | Do. |
| (2) ,, Jetalsar and beyond ..... ..... | 0—8—0 | |
| Piece-goods:— | | |
| (1) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal Vanthli Sorath ..... ..... ..... | 0–14—0 | Do. |
| (2) ,, Bantwa and Manavadar ..... | 0—7—0 | Do. |
| (3) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar..... | 0—4—0 | Do. |
| (4) ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar... | Free. | |
| Cotton seeds:— | | |
| (1) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal ..... | 0—0—6 | Per Railway maund. |
| (2) ,, Jetalsar and stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar | 0—0—2 | Do. |
| (3) ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar | Free. | |
| Betelnut:— | | |
| (1) ,, all stations from Veraval to Shahpur ..... | 0—3—3 | Do. |
| (2) ,, Junagadh..... ..... ..... | 0—3—0 | Do. |
| (3) ,, Vadal ..... ..... ..... | 0—2—6 | Do. |
| (4) ,, Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except Jetpur and those between Supedi and Porbandar..... ..... ..... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (5) ,, Jetpur ..... ..... ... | 0—0—3 | Do. |
| (6) ,, stations between Supedi and Porbandar | Free. | |
| Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, Machinery, Chinaware glassware, all kind of seeds (except til and cotton seeds) Silk, oil and miscellaneous articles:— | | |
| (1) ,, all stations from Veraval to Vadal and station Vanthli Sorath..... ..... | 1–12—0 | |
| (2) ,, Jetalsar and beyond ..... ..... | 0—4—0 | |
| (3) Stations Bantwa and Manavader:— | | |
| (*a*) all kind of seeds (except til and cotton seeds) oil and miscellaneous articles ... | 1–12—0 | |
| (*b*) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery machinery chinaware glassware ..... | 0—8—0 | |
| (*c*) Silk ..... ..... ..... | 0—7—0 | |
| *Attar*, printed books, used household articles, used old bags, *khâro* (used for washing) Chorwad stone, gold, silver, British currency and private furniture for Europeans. | Free. | |
| All goods booked to Rajkot and any station on the Jamnagar and Morvi lines..... ..... ..... ... | Free. | |

# Appendix XXVII.

*Statement showing the rates of customs duty on goods through-booked to Bombay via Veraval.*

| Names of exported articles. | Rate. Rs. AS. PS | On weight or value or number. |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton full pressed, ¾ pressed, ½ pressed and dhocras:— | | |
| (1) From Amreli, Chital and Kunkavav. | Free. | |
| (2) „ Lunidhar, and stations between Jetalsar and Ribda... ... ... ... ... | 0—0—3 | Per Railway maund. |
| (3) „ Stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar (excepting for full pressed cotton). ... ... | 0—0—3 | Do. |
| (4) „ Any station between Vadal and Veraval (except Bantwa, Sardargadh and Manawadar cotton booked from Keshod, Shahpur or Junagadh, for which the duty is 10 pies per maund).... ... ... ... ... ... | 0—1—5 | Do. |
| (5) „ Any other station... ... ... ... | Free. | |
| (6) Full pressed cotton booked from any station between Supedi and Porbandar. ... ... ... | Free. | |
| (7) Do. from Dhoraji... | 0—0—1 | Do. |
| (8) Cotton from Vadal pressed at Shahpur.... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (8A) Do. Do Kutiyana Do. Do. and Junagadh. | Free. | |
| (9) Cotton from Vadal (excepting Bilkha and Ranpur cotton) pressed at Junagadh and Vadal. ... | 0—0—5 | Do. |
| Grains of all kinds and *til* seeds:— | | |
| (1) From Rajkot and beyond... ... ... ... | Free. | |
| (2) „ Jetalsar, Jetpur, Vavdi and stations on the Jetalsar-Rajkot section up to Ribda (excepting wheat from Gondal). ... ... ... | 0—0—2 | Do. |
| (3) „ all stations between Vadal and Veraval (except wheat from Lushala, Keshod and Malia for which the duty is 3 pies per maund)... ... ... ... ... ... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (4) „ all stations beyond Khakharia on the Dhola section and stations beyond Dhoraji on the Porbandar section. ... ... ... | Free. | |
| (5) wheat from Gondal... ... ... ... | Free. | |
| Wool:— | | |
| (1) From Rajkot, Gondal and Kunkavav. ... ... | Free. | |
| (2) „ Dhoraji... ..... ..... ... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (3) „ all stations between Upleta and Porbandar. | Free. | |
| (4) „ all stations between Vadal and Veraval. ... | 0—2—9 | Do. |
| (5) „ Jetalsar and all other stations.... ..... | 0—0—8 | Do. |
| Copper, brass, tin and metal manufactured:— | | |
| (1) From stations between Vadal and Veraval. | 0—2—0 | Do. |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and other stations. .. ... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| Ghee..... ..... ..... ..... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| Caster seeds:— | | |
| (1) From Jetalsar, Nawagadh and Virpur... ... | 0—0—4 | Do. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (2) From Gondal and stations beyond... ..... | Free. | |
| (3) „ stations between Khakharia and Jetpur..... | 0—0—5 | Per Railway maund. |
| (4) „ Kunkavav and stations beyond on the Dhola section..... ..... ..... | Free. | |
| (5) „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar..... | Free. | |
| (6) „ stations between Vadal and Veraval (except Lushala, Keshod and Malia) ..... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (7) „ Lushala, Keshod and Malia. ... ..... | 0—0—3 | Do. |
| Oil. ..... ..... ..... ..... ... | 0—0—6 | Do. |
| Other goods:— | | |
| (1) From Jetalsar and stations beyond on the Dhola and Jetalsar-Rajkot sections... ..... | 0—8—0 | Per Rs. 100 value declared. |
| (2) „ stations between Vadal and Veraval..... | 1—9—0 | Do. |
| (3) „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar... | 0—4—0 | Do. |
| All goods from Rajkot and stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railways ..... ..... ..... | Free. | |

# Appendix

*Statement showing the rates of customs duty at Veraval for locally booked goods*

| Name of Port. | Export tariff. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Names of articles. | Rate. |
| Veraval (Local booking) | Full pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval... | Rs. 0–14—4 per *khandi*. |
| | Do. from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh..... ..... ..... | „ 0—8—0 „ |
| | Do. from Jetalsar and beyond..... | „ 0—3—4 „ |
| | Loose cotton imported by sea and exported after being full-pressed... ... ... ... | „ 0—3—4 „ |
| | Three-fourth or half-pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval... ... | „ 1—2—4 „ |
| | Do. from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh... ... ..... | „ 0—8— 0 „ |
| | Do. from Jetalsar and beyond... | „ 0—4—1 „ |
| | Ghee if brought to Veraval by road... ..... | „ 0—6—0 per Railway maund. |
| | Do. Do. by rail... ... | „ 0—4—0 „ |
| | Fire-wood... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| | Chunam..... ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 0—1—6 per *khandi*. |
| | Chorwad stone..... ... ... ... ... | „ 1—0—0 per 100 stones. |
| | *Bidi* leaves..... ... ... ... ... | „ 0—3—0 per *dhakdi* (bundle). |
| | Wheat and castor seed booked from Malia, Keshod and Lushala... ... ... ... | „ 0—0—3 per Railway maund. |
| | Other goods generally if booked from stations between Jetalsar and Veraval... ... ... | 2 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| | Do. beyond Jetalsar... ... ... | 1 „ |
| | Octrai-paid goods... ... ... ... ... | ½ „ |
| Navabandar, Simar and Rajpura. | Fish..... ... ... ... ... ... | ½ anna per Railway maund. |
| | Una cotton ..... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 2 per *khandi*. |
| | *Kapás* brought from foreign Talukas in Kathiawar... ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 1—8—0 per *khandi*. |
| | Do. from outside Kathiawar,..... ... | „ 0—8—0 Do. |
| | Other goods generally,..... ... ... ... | 1½ *per cent.* on declared value. |
| | Horses... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6¼ „ |
| | Buffaloes and other animals... ... ... ... | 5 „ |
| | Goods exported to Div... ... ... ... | 5 „ |
| Dharabandar. | All goods | 1 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Bherai. | Cotton and *kapás* (of the Junagadh State)... | Rs. 1–11—0 per *khandi*. |
| | Do. Do. (of any other State or Taluka). | „ 1—0—0 „ |
| | Wool..... ..... ... ... ... ... | „ 3—0—0 „ |
| | Hay and *kharo* (used for washing)..... ... | „ 0—4—0 „ |
| | Fish..... ..... ... ... ... ... | 3½ *per cent.* on declared value. |
| | Iron, timber, bones, garlic and onions... ... | 2 „ |
| | Grains, piece-goods, cotton seeds and all other goods... ..... ... ... ... ... | 1 „ |

# XXVIII.

*and at the ports of Navabandar, Simar, Rajpura, Dharabandar and Bherai.*

IMPORT TARIFF.

| Names of articles. | Rate. |
|---|---|
| Piece-goods (booked to Jetalsar and beyond)..... | ½ *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Do. (booked to stations between Veraval and Vadal)... .. ... ... ... | ⅞ |
| Grains, sugar, jaggery, coir, yarn, cocoanuts and betelnut (if booked to Jetalsar and beyond)..... | ⅞ |
| Attar, books, old furniture, empty cases, gunny bags, Chorwad stone, *Kharo* (from Jafrabad), gold and gold ornaments, British and Junagadh coins... ... ... ... ... ... | Free. |
| Silver and silver ornaments (from British ports)..... | Free. |
| Do. (from other than British ports) .. ... | 5 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Bombil fish... ... ... ... ... ... | 1½ anna per 1000. |
| Other goods generally... ... ... ... ... | $1\frac{9}{16}$ *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Coal ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 annas per ton. |
| Any goods for Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh... | 1 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Do. for Kutiyana... ... ... ... ... | $\frac{9}{16}$ ,, |
| Grain and cotton seeds booked direct to Dhoraji and beyond.... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ¼ p. c. |
| All goods generally... ... ... ... ... | 2 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Imports from Div ... ... ... ... ... | 5 ,, |
| Cotton imported from foreign territory... ... ... | 0—1—4 per *khandi*. |
| All goods ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Cotton (of the Junagadh State)..... ... ... | Rs. 1–11—0 per *khandi*. |
| Do. (of any other State or Taluka)... ... ... | ,, 1—0—0 ,, |
| Wool... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ,, 3—0—0 ,, |
| Hay and *Kharo* (used for washing) ... ... ... | ,, 0—4—0 ,, |
| Fish... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3½ *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Iron, timber, bones, garlic and onions... ... ... | 2 ,, |
| Grains, *kapas*, piece-goods and all other goods..... | 1 ,, |

# REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

# JUNAGADH STATE

FOR THE

## YEAR 1912-13.

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

JUNAGADH:
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS.
1913.

Litho. Govt. Photozinco, Office, Poona, 1913.

# CONTENTS.


Page.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Physical Aspect..... ... 1
Map..... ... *ib.*
Area..... ... *ib.*
Population... ... *ib.*
Revenue expenditure... ... *ib.*
Tribute paid and received..... ... *ib.*
Principal articles of production and manufacture..... ... *ib.*
His Excellency the Governor's visit. ... 2
Opening of the Junagadh-Bilkha-Visavadar line and the Law Courts ... 13
Conversion of local currency ... 14
The Minor Chief ... 16
Ladies Club ... 17
Donations ... *ib.*
Distinguished Visitors ... 18
Relations with British Government and neighbouring States ... *ib.*
*Personnel* of the Administration. ... *ib.*
Administrator's tour in the districts..... ... *ib.*

CHAPTER II—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Divisions of State for revenue purposes... ... 20
Revenue and Account codes ... ... *ib.*
Revenue Survey..... ... *ib.*
Soil and Surface ..... ... *ib.*
Land Revenue System ... *ib.*
Vighoti system ... 21
Field work... ... 22
Barkhali Department ... *ib.*
Barkhali ... *ib.*
Boundary Settlement ... *ib.*
Collection of land revenue..... ... 23
Arrears... ... *ib.*
Extension of cultivation ... 24
City Surveys ... *ib.*
Wards' Estates..... ... *ib.*
Encumbered Estates ... 25
Management of Wards' and Encumbered Estates ... *ib.*

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

Acts and regulations ... 26

Composition & numerical strength... ..... ..... ... 26
Cost of maintenance ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Duties ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 27
Remounts ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Nationality ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Arms ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Inspection ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Siledari Fund ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Numerical Strength ..... ..... ..... ... 28
Cost ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Arms ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Nationality ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Education ... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 29
Discipline.... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Buildings... . ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Cognizable crime ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Value of the property stolen & percentage of recoveries ... 30
Efficiency of Police ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Prosecution ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 31
Village Police ..... ..... ..... ... 32
General ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Cases decided ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 33
Accused persons dealt with..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Percentage of convictions ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Duration of trial ..... ..... ..... .... *ib.*
Appellate work ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Suits for disposal ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 34
Value of suits ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
*Ex parte* suits ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Contested and uncontested claims ..... ..... ... 35
Average duration..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Miscellaneous ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Appeals disposed of ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Value of appeals ..... ..... ..... ... 36
Average duration ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Execution of decrees ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Work of the Rajprakarni Court ..... ..... ... 37
Heirship-cases ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Extradition ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Central Jail ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 38
Admissions ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Proportion of admission to the free population..... ... *ib.*
Nationality and sex of the convicts ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Daily average of prisoners..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Releases ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*

Health of convicts. ..... ..... ..... ... 38
Jail discipline..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Proceeds of convict labour ..... ..... ..... .... *ib.*
Cost of maintenance and control ..... ..... ... 39
Registration..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Receipts and expenditure of Courts ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Municipalities ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 41
Junagadh Municipality ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Cholera ... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Night-Soil..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Receipts and expenditure ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Veraval and other Municipalities in the State ..... ... *ib.*
General Remarks ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 42
Chemical analysis..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*

## Chapter IV—Production & Distribution.

Agriculture ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 43
Malia Farm ..... ..... ..... ..... .... *ib.*
Horticulture ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Season and Rain-fall ..... ..... ..... ... 44
Crops ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Grass operations ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Storage of grass ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 46
Famine Insurance Fund ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Area cropped ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 47
Agricultural Stock ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Prices and wages ... ..... ..... ..... ... 48
Tree planting ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Fruit trees ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Babul plantation ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Industries. ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Tagavi advances ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Immigration and Emigration ..... ..... ... 49
Irrigation ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Wells ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 50
Drainage ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Ericulture ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Horse-breeding and Stable Department ... ..... ... *ib.*
Hathikhana ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 51
Camel-Herd ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Carriage Department ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Gadikhana Work shop ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Forests.
Area ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Demarcation ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*

Working Plans ..... ..... ..... ... 52
Grass ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
General protection ..... ..... ..... ... 52
Protection from Fire ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Protection from Cattle ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Natural Re-production ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Exploitation of major and minor Forests produce..... ... 53
Financial Result ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
General ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Cattle Camp ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 54
Trade ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 55
Exports and Imports ... ..... ..... ..... ... 56
Income ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 57
Public Works Department Section.
Original Works ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Electric installation or Remunerative Works..... ... *ib.*
Roads ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 58
Other Works..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Junagadh State Railway.
Lines completed and under Construction ..... ... *ib.*
Survey ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 59
Open line ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Permanent way..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Rolling Stock ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Coaching stock..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Goods stock ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Finance ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Traffic..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 60
Miscellaneous ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
J. R. Railway..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Personnel ... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 61
The Saurashtra Post Office. ... ..... ..... ... *ib*


## Chapter V—Revenue and Finance.


Receipts ..... ..... ..... ..... .... 62
Expenditure ..... ..... ..... ..... .... *ib.*
Revenue..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Loans and investments ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Tahsil ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... 64
Sub-Treasuries ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Work of the Chief Accounts and subordinate Offices ... *ib.*
Junagadh Tankshal ..... ..... ..... ..... .... 65
Veraval Branch ..... ..... ..... ... 66
The work of Barkhali accounts ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Customs ..... ..... ..... ..... .... 67

Salt ..... 68
Abkari ..... *ib.*
Opium ..... 69
Stamp Act ..... *ib.*
Change in Stamps..... *ib.*
Revenue ..... *ib.*
Printing Press ..... 70
Jamdarkhana ..... *ib.*
Kothar ..... *ib.*

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS.

Births ..... 72
Deaths ..... *ib.*
Medical Staff ..... *ib.*
Medical Institutions ... *ib.*
Patients treated ..... *ib.*
In-patients ..... *ib.*
Poisoned Wounds..... 73
Surgical operations ..... *ib.*
Committees of Visitors ..... *ib.*
Lepers ..... *ib.*
Medical Stores ..... *ib.*
Total cost ..... *ib.*
Injuries ..... *ib.*
Post-mortem examination ..... *ib.*
Temperature ..... *ib.*
Epidemic Diseases.
Plague ..... *ib.*
Cholera ..... 74
Small pox ..... *ib.*
Measles ..... *ib.*
Whooping cough ..... *ib.*
Malaria ..... *ib.*
General remarks ..... *ib.*
Vaccination.
No. of Vaccinations ..... *ib.*
Result of Vaccination ..... *ib.*
Villages visited..... 74
Cost of maintenance ..... 75
Veterinary.
"Surra" ..... *ib.*
"Pam" ..... *ib.*

CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION.

Changes in the Department ..... 76
General Summary ..... *ib.*

Average attendance ... ..... ..... ..... ... 76
Nationality ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Junagadh College ... ..... ..... ..... ... 77
Rolls ... .. ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Results ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Hostel ... ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Gymkhana ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Social Gathering ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Alteration in the building..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Governor's visit ..... ..... ..... .... 78.
Other visitors ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Income and expenditure..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Library ... ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Changes in staff ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
High Schools
Matriculation Examination results..... ..... ... 79
Scholarships ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Teachers .... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
First aid to the injured ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Mahabat Madrasa
Scholarships ..... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Teaching Staff ... ..... ..... ..... .... *ib.*
Middle Schools ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Primary Education
Girls' Schools ... ..... ..... ..... ... 80
The Musalman Girls' School ... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Techno-Industrial School ..... ..... ..... ... 81
Scholarships ..... ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Expenditure ..... ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Fee receipts ..... ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
The Mahabat Khanji Orphanage ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Physical Education ... ..... ..... ..... ... 82
Discipline ..... ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Library ... ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
Museum ..... ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*
General remarks ... ..... ..... ..... ... *ib.*


CHAPTER VIII—CONCLUDING REMARKS.


Special Committees ... ..... ..... ..... ... 84
General remarks ..... ..... ..... ... 86

# Statistical Returns.

Appendix.


*Personnel* OF THE ADMINISTRATION—

Names of High officials, showing changes in the *Personnel* during the year 1912–13... ... ... .... .... I.

LEGISLATION—

List of Laws in force ... ... ... ... ... II.

MILITARY—

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force. ... ... ... ... ... III.

POLICE—

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police. ... ... ... .... ... IV.

Statement showing the Working of the Police. ... ... V.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and Amount of Recoveries... ... ... ... ... ... VI.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION—

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting Trial. ... ... VII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts..... ... ... ... VIII.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts. ... ... ... ... IX.

(Civil.)——Nature and value of Original Suits filed and disposed of. ... ... ... ... ... ... X.

(Civil)——Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees. XI.

(Civil)——Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits... XII.

JAILS—

Statement showing the number of Persons confined in Jails and Lock-ups... ... ... ... ... ... XIII.

REGISTRATION—

Registration of Documents... ... ... ... ... XIV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration... ... ... ... ... ... XV.

MUNICIPALITIES—

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities. ... ... XVI.

AGRICULTURE—

Statement of Rainfall... ... ... ... ... XVII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Crops... ... .... XVIII.

Agricultural Stock.... ... ... ... ... ... XIX.

PUBLIC WORKS—

Expenditure on Public Works... ... ... ... XX.

EXCISE—

Statement showing Excise Shops and Excise Revenue ... XXI.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—

Statement showing Receipts during the *Samvat* years 1967 and 1968 ... ... ... ... ... XXII A.

Statement showing Expenditure during the *Samvat* years 1967 and 1968 ... ... ... ... Do. B.

VITAL STATISTICS—

Statement of Medical Relief... ... ... ... XXIII.

Vital Statistics... ... ... ... ... ... XXIV.

EDUCATION—

Particulars relating to Schools... ... ... ... XXV.

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES—

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty on Goods Through-Booked *from* Bombay *via* Veraval... ... ... XXVI.

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty on Goods Through-Booked *to* Bombay *via* Veraval... ... ... XXVII.

Statement showing the Rates of Customs Duty at Veraval for Locally Booked Goods and at the Ports of Nawabandar, Rajpura, Simar, Dharabandar and Bherai... ... ... XXVIII.

# CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

*Physical aspect.*

The State of Junagadh, as mentioned in previous reports, lies in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24° 44′ and 21° 53′ north latitude and 70° and 72° east longitude, with the Halar Division of the Province as its northern boundary, and Gohelwad Prant on its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian sea. It has 16 ports, of which the principal is Veraval. The capital town of Junagadh is situated on the slope of the famous Girnar Hills, the peaks of which rise to a height of 3,660 feet above sea level whence fine views of the sacred shrine of Datar can be obtained. To the south-west of the Girnar Hills lies the extensive forest of Gir, which supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion.

*Map.*

2. The attached map shows the head-quarters of the Revenue divisions of the State, the principal ports and rivers and lines of Railway including those opened for traffic during the year under report, and other important details.

*Area.*

3. The area of the State is 3,283 square miles.

*Population.*

4. The population of the State is 4,34,222 souls, of which 88,130 are Mahommedans, 3,38,258 Hindus, and 7,120 Jains, while 714 are of other castes.

*Revenue Expenditure.*

5. The total revenue of the State for the year was Rs. 31,01,749 exclusive of the Alienated revenue amounting to Rs. 8,88,027, whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,58,212.

*Tribute paid and received.*

6. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and a Peshkashi of Rs. 37,210 to H. H. the Gaekwar; on the other hand the State of Junagadh receives tribute from 134 States. This tribute, styled Zortalbi, amounts to Rs. 92,421, of which the largest item of Rs. 22,858, is paid by Bhavnagar. It is recovered and paid to the State through the Agency, at a charge of 25 per cent. on account of the expenses of collection under treaty engagements.

*Principal articles of production and manufacture.*

7. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugarcane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed, &c., while those of manufactures are ghee, molasses, sugar-candy, copper and brass

ware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hard ware, leather, &c.

## Chief events of the year.

*His Excellency the Governor's visit.*

8. His Excellency Lord Sydenham, accompanied by Lady Sydenham and members of his staff, paid a visit to Junagadh in February last. This being the first occasion of such a visit during the period of Administration, was looked forward to with much satisfaction and greatly heartened those whose efforts have been unceasing during a time of heavy stress and anxiety.

9. Their Excellencies with their party landed at Veraval on 10th February 1913, in the morning. They were met at the Bundar by Mr. Robertson, the Administrator, and the Railway Manager, Junagadh State Railway. Their Excellencies' special arrived at Junagadh Station at 12 noon where they were greeted by the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and the Political Agent Sorath, who had preceded the Governor ; also by the Minor Nawab Saheb with his guardian Mr. Tudor-Owen and the Officers of the Agency and the State. After introduction of the Ruling Chiefs, the principal Officers and Amirs of the State, in due order, by the Agent to the Governor and the Administrator, Their Excellencies proceeded to Huzur Manzil, the residence of the Administrator. In the afternoon Their Excellencies drove to the Bahauddin College, the Upperkote or upper citadel which recalls many stirring incidents in the history of the State, and the State Paddock, returning through the city which was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. His Excellency was pleased to record his satisfaction with the management of the Paddock. He also addressed a few words of encouragement to the students of the College and approved of the institution with its added facilities.

On the same evening there was a State banquet at Huzur Manzil, after which Their Excellencies were conducted to a Reception Shamiana where the Ruling Chiefs, Amirs, State Officers, and private gentry were formally presented by the Private Secretary and the Administrator. After the presentation, His Excellency personally awarded the Coronation Durbar Medals to Rao Bahadur A. S. Tambe, Huzur Assistant ; Mr. Keshavlal G. Trivedi, Chief Revenue Officer ; Dr. Narsinhdas T. Mehta, Chief Medical Officer ; and Mr. M. R. Trivedi, Chief Accounts Officer for their good services. The reception ended with a display of fireworks.

10. On the 11th February His Excellency fulfilled the

especial object of his visit in performing the ceremony of opening the Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital for pardanashin ladies. On arrival of Their Excellencies at the Shamiana, the Administrator called upon Mr. T. T. Majmudar to read the address of welcome presented by the subjects of Junagadh, on this occasion, which ran as follows :—

**Your Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham, Mr. Robertson, Minor Nawab Saheb, Ladies and Gentlemen.**

"Today it is the proud privilege of the subjects of His Highness the Nawab Saheb to have the unique honour of extending a most respectful and cordial welcome to Your Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham on this memorable and noteworthy occasion, to this City of Junagadh, the historic capital of Saurashtra, well known for its antiquity and sanctity.

Nothing could be more joyful than that Your Excellency, the representative of our great sovereign, notwithstanding engrossing duties and multifarious engagements, should condescend to find time to visit Junagadh at the invitation of the Administrator, and all the people of Junagadh are sincerely glad that Your Excellency has consented to open the Zenana Hospital, since it represents an humble token of the love, esteem and reverence in which Their Imperial Majesties are held by the people of Saurashtra in common with the entire population of India. This graceful act on the part of Your Excellency is an additional testimony of the sympathetic and kind-hearted disposition which has characterized Your Excellency's benign Administration for the five years during which time Your Excellency has been guiding the destiny of the Bombay Presidency with statesmanlike ability.

The unprecedented event of the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and the auspicious occasion of their Coronation at Delhi evoked universal feelings of loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of His Most Gracious Majesty King Emperor George V. throughout the length and breadth of this great empire of India, and we, the subjects of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, forming a link in the chain of the empire, deemed it our paramount duty to join with the millions of the Indian population in the expression of the sentiment of loyalty and devotion for Their Majesties on such a glorious and epoch-making occasion. Before proceeding further we desire on behalf of all the subjects of this State to express our abhorrence at and detesta-

tion of the grievious crime that marred the State entry of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Vicereine into Delhi, and we would beg Your Excellency to convey to Their Excellencies an expression of our feelings, our congratulations on their escape from deadly peril and our prayers for His Excellency's speedy recovery.

In order to take steps for the commemoration of the Coronation Darbar at Delhi a public meeting was called under the presidentship of our esteemed Administrator, Mr. L. Robertson, and it was then resolved to raise a Coronation Memorial fund, with which to found some permanent institution of public utility as a standing monument of our gratitude for the innumerable blessings of peace and prosperity which we enjoy under the auspices of the benign British rule in India. The public fund raised in accordance with that resolution was fortunate to receive the patronage of Her Highness the Bibi Saheba who led the list by subscribing the handsome sum of Rs. 1,000. Other leading contributaries are the sons of the late Dr. Tribhuvandas Motichand Shah, and late Pandit Shri Gattulalji Memorial fund Committee, who have subscribed Rs. 2,000 and 1,100 respectively on certain conditions. The cultivators and the people in the mofussil have also paid in handsome amounts. The fund thus started will amount to nearly Rs. 20,000. An equal sum has been graciously promised to be paid from the State Treasury by our esteemed Administrator, Mr. Robertson, so that the total amount of the fund will come to Rs. 40,000. The shape that the memorial might most appropriately take was the subject of careful deliberation, and it is a matter of congratulation that the decision to erect a Zenana Hospital has received universal approval.

The liberality of His Highness the late Nawab Saheb Sir Rasulkhanji and his illustrious predecessors has supplied the State with numerous and splendid institutions of public utility and benefit, but the need of the pardanashin ladies and of the gentle sex in general for medical aid remained to be suitably provided for. Thus an institution of the kind of a Zenana Hospital, which extends its sphere of usefulness to all the women, rich and poor alike, was admittedly a long felt desideratum in the city of Junagadh.

We perceive the hand of Providence guiding the course of this laudable public movement from its very commencement to its completion, in-as-much as it was started under the auspices of our Administrator, Mr. Robertson, and the building has been pushed on with exceptional rapidity by

the head of the Public Works Department, Mr. Brook Fox, and, to crown all, is to-day brought to a successful termination at Your Excellency's hands. We rejoice to note the recent manifestation of the trust and confidence reposed in Your Excellency by His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor. It is indeed a happy combination of events that Your Lordship is here to-day and that we are favoured with the opportunity of respectfully tendering our sincerest congratulations to Your Excellency, in person, for the high distinction conferred upon Your Excellency by His Imperial Majesty.

Institutions like these are of special interest to Lady Sydenham, whose presence on this occasion we all hail with unmeasured feelings of joy and gratitude. Her Ladyship's sympathy for womanhood in general and her readiness to help the needy have endeared her to the people of this country, and we tender our heart-felt gratitude to Her Ladyship for kindly gracing this occasion by her presence.

We take this opportunity of thanking our esteemed Administrator, Mr. L. Robertson; we also offer our heart-felt prayers to the Almighty God to grant long life, health and happiness to the Minor Nawab Saheb, who has derived so much benefit from the able guidance and wise training of Mr. Tudor-Owen.

In conclusion, we beg permission to express our feelings of regret at the prospect of Your Excellency's departure from India in the near future. We wish Your Lordship and Lady Sydenham "Bon Voyage" and fervently pray the heavenly Father to spare you both for many years to come in perfect health and happiness to enjoy your well merited rest."

11. The Administrator then continued the proceedings in a speech, in which he cordially welcomed Their Excellencies to Junagadh and briefly reviewed the chief improvements introduced in the State since the advent of British Administration, in the following terms:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

"I need not dilate upon the sincere pleasure that Your Excellency has given to every one in Junagadh by kindly accepting my invitation to pay us a visit, and I desire to take this opportunity of publicly extending a hearty welcome on behalf of Her Highness the Bibi Saheba, the Minor Nawab Saheb and all the loyal subjects of Junagadh.

Before proceeding to invite you, Sir, to declare our Zenana

Hospital open, I would like, with Your Excellency's permission, to give Your Excellency a short account in as few words as possible, of the proceedings of the Administration which Your Excellency has established in this State. The late lamented Nawab Saheb, Sir Rasulkhanji, died with dramatic suddenness on the 21st January 1911. The work of securing the valuables and cash, a duty which is so important on such occasions, was performed by Major Carter, who was in charge of the Sorath Prant, and Captain Kay who fortunately happened to be present in Junagadh at the time. With the arrival of Mr. Rendall, whom Your Excellency appointed to be first Administrator, the work of organization began. The task to be accomplished was immense. The departments of the State had fallen into a state of lamentable disorganization and the work of putting them in order was of itself a heavy task. In addition, the initial months of the Administration were troubled by untoward incidents, such as, a bad outbreak of plague, the severe illness of the Minor Nawab Saheb and lastly the failure of the rains of 1911.

Two years have now elapsed since those initial months, and I am glad to be able to inform Your Excellency that the Junagadh State has now a well organized form of administration. During these two years we have successfully combated severe scarcity within our own borders and supplied fodder to the extent of 2½ crores of lbs. to animals from other parts of Kathiawar and from Gujarat. The finances have been placed upon a proper footing and the local coinage, the fluctuations of which in relation to the rupee were the cause of much hardship to the poorer classes, has been abolished. In the Revenue Department, we have begun to introduce cash assessment and the villages that have been settled have gratefully accepted the rates imposed. We have remitted and written off the books of all land revenue arrears mostly due for the great famine year of 1900, amounting to 3 lakhs of rupees. A large number of petty imposts which caused harassment to collect and which brought only trifling sums to the Treasury have been abolished. Numerous new wells for irrigation have already been constructed and it is hoped that the liberal rules that have been framed to encourage this class of irrigation will bring many more into existence in a short period. In the Land Customs Department, under which each Mahal was a water-tight compartment having its own rates of levy and imposing them on goods from all other Mahals, considerable improvements have been achieved. The rates have been made uniform throughout the State and goods upon which the levy had once been taken are not again subject to duty.

The Judicial Department has been re-organized. A number of new Acts have been brought into force, and the administration of impartial justice has been secured. The Police Department has been completely overhauled and now possesses a well disciplined force of gradually increasing efficiency. In the Public Works Department and the Railway Department a large amount of useful work has been done. The Junagadh State Railway has been organized as a separate working unit—one unfinished branch has been completed and another has been constructed since the Administration took charge of the State. Commodious Law Courts, g o l Police Lines, new Barracks for the Imperial Service Lancers and the Body Guard, and a number of bungalows, and finally the Zenana Hospital, which Your Excellency will declare open, have been constructed at Junagadh, while a number of minor public improvements promoting the comfort of the people has been effected.

Had it not been for the year of scarcity, I have no doubt this recital would have been longer, and it would have been possible to have brought to Your Excellency's notice a number of useful public improvements in the Mahals where so much development is required. Plans are under active preparation so that when money becomes available, well ordered progress can be made.

The first complete financial year of the Administration ended with a deficit of about 6 lakhs of rupees, due to the short revenue and heavy expenditure of a famine year. We are now in the second financial year, and we have estimated for a record income of 39 lakhs and for a substantial surplus of 7 lakhs of rupees. Five months of the financial year have elapsed, and the figures of collection and expenditure so far available tend to show that these figures will be realised.

Mr. Rendall was singularly fortunate in the advisers whom he selected to aid him in his work. I will not trouble Your Excellency with a list of names, but I would like to take this opportunity of publicly thanking all the Heads of Departments who have worked so hard and so loyally to accomplish the results which I have been able to lay before Your Excellency to-day.

To mark the auspicious event of Your Excellency and Lady Sydenham's presence here, I have ordered the grant of certain concessions. Last year was pre-eminently a year of fodder scarcity. We supplied our cultivators with cut grass from the Gir Forest at a nominal rate of Rs. 5 a thousand lbs. I have ordered the remission of all outstanding dues on

account of this grass, thus putting into the pockets of cultivators the sum of Rs. 21,000. The great famine of 1900 is still remembered in this State. The Girasias, Bhayats and holders of alienated land have special cause to remember it, since the money expended by the State for the relief of inhabitants of their villages was charged to their account and has been gradually collected from them. A considerable sum is still outstanding on this account, mostly from the poorer Girasias. This sum has also been remitted and written off the books. In making this remission, I do not wish it to be understood that I disapprove the procedure under which the expenditure was charged to these land-holders. On the contrary, I consider that the relief of their cultivators and others in times of distress is a primary duty, but as in most other cases, the principle put into practice requires to be adjusted to the circumstance of the moment.

As Your Excellency is aware, the up-bringing of the Minor Nawab Saheb has been the subject of anxious consideration. The inheritance which he will be called upon to govern will impose upon him highly responsible duties and his up-bringing and education should be directed to secure their efficient discharge. We were exceedingly fortunate to secure the services of Mr. Tudor-Owen as Tutor and Guardian, and we note with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction the good results which his influence and that of his wife have accomplished. Your Excellency has wisely decided that the Minor Nawab Saheb should shortly proceed to England, where he will continue under the guardianship of Mr. Tudor-Owen and secure the benefit of that healthy moral atmosphere which, we hope, will assist him to develope into a worthy ruler of the premier State of Kathiawar. It is not intended that he should lose touch with his own people. The present visit will last for some 18 months and the course of future training will then be considered. We may, therefore, make this the occasion of taking a public farewell of the Minor Nawab Saheb and of wishing him bon voyage, a happy stay in England and a safe return.

I am afraid, Sir, I have detained you too long, and I must now proceed to the business of the day. The Zenana Hospital, which Your Excellency has so kindly consented to open, embodies the Memorial, by which the people of Junagadh desire to commemorate the Coronation Durbar, which their Majesties, the King Emperor and the Queen Empress, held at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. Your Excellency has been fully informed of the inception and execution of the project. I will, therefore, confine myself to remarking that this in-

stitution is the first public building in Junagadh to be built with the aid of public voluntary subscription, and is, I believe, the first completed Memorial of the event which it commemorates. I would now invite Your Excellency to declare the Hospital open."

12. His Excellency in reply made a very instructive speech, dwelling upon the great Imperial purpose of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi and the warm response in the Junagadh State in the establishment of a Zenana Hospital, which was the first occasion for considerable voluntary subscriptions from the public. His Excellency was pleased to declare the confidence of Government in the efforts of the Administration towards reform and commended the abolition of the local coinage, the establishment of uniform customs rates, the encouragement of well irrigation, the reorganization of the Revenue, Police, and Judicial Departments, the management and extensions of the State Railway, and general and special remissions of arrears of land revenue. His Excellency also expressed special approval of the Gir grass operations, which provided 3½ crores of pounds of grass for Junagadh subjects and outside States and cultivators at cheap rates during the previous year, and referred to the progress of the Minor Chief under the guidance of Mr. and Mrs. Tudor-Owen and the advantages which must accrue from a continuance of such influences during a stay in England. The speech of His Excellency was in the following words :—

**Mr. Robertson, Minor Nawab Saheb, Mr. Majmudar,**

**Ladies, and Gentlemen.**

" Just three years have passed since I visited Junagadh as the guest of His Highness the late Sir Rasulkhanji. In these years many events have happened affecting the life of India and closely touching that of the State of Junagadh. The Coronation ceremony at Delhi was much more than a great Imperial pageant. It fitly symbolized the dominant position of India in the British Empire. The gracious personalities of Their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress were revealed to the millions of their Indian subjects, and their words of deep affection found an echo throughout the land. The heart of India was touched as never before in all her history, and from the people of all races, creeds and classes came spontaneous expressions of loyal devotion to the ancient Throne of Britain. The unique gathering of the Princes and Chiefs assembled to do homage

to their Sovereign in the city, so often ruined by interminable wars and cruel conquests, consecrated the era of peace which British rule has established. For the first time India was moved by a common impulse, stilling faction, and inculcating the great lesson of national unity.

Much has followed, not only in the form of Coronation boons, which has not yet attained full fruition, but in memorials erected in all parts of India, which will not only remind future generations of an historic event, but will minister to the needs of the poor and suffering. Such a memorial we have met today to inaugurate, and in Junagadh no wiser decision could have been taken than to make provision for urgently required and greatly needed medical aid to women while carefully safe-guarding their natural susceptibilities. I note that the institutions ministering to public needs in Junagadh have almost entirely been created by State funds. It is, therefore, a new departure that, in the case of the Zenana Hospital nearly Rs. 20,000 have been forthcoming from private sources. This is a very gratifying fact which we may trace to the beneficent influences arising from the visit of Their Majesties. Her Highness the Bibi Saheb and the sons of the late Dr. Tribhuvandas Motichand Shah and the Pandit Shri Gattulalji Memorial Committee have set a fine example which, I am sure, will find imitators in the future. Wealth is a great trust involving special responsibilities, and those who possess it can find no more certain source of true happiness than in ministering to the wants of their less fortunate brothers and sisters. There is a wide scope for such well-conceived charity in the State of Junagadh where more schools and dispensaries are greatly needed.

The year of the Darbar brought mourning to the State in the sudden death of the late Nawab Saheb, whose kindness of heart will not be forgotten. It became necessary for Government at once to take action to preserve order and to secure an efficient administration in the interests of the people. I can assure you that this question gave me much anxious thought. In appointing Mr. Rendall in the first instance, Government selected an officer of marked ability, who possessed special knowledge of Kathiawar where he was well known. A heavy task fell upon him and upon his successor, Mr. Robertson, with whose qualities of heart and head I was well acquainted, as he was for some time my trusted Private Secretary. The State Departments required complete reorganization. Abuses had crept into the administration which needed redress. Reforms in many directions were essential,

and the greatest tact was necessary in carrying them out in such a way as to arouse the minimum of opposition. To add to the difficulties of the Administrators, the year 1911 was deficient in rainfall and there was a sharp outbreak of plague, while the severe illness of the Minor Nawab Saheb was a cause of great anxiety to us all. Government reposed absolute confidence in the officers chosen, and I was determined that they should be provided with such skilled assistance as they asked for. They have completely justified our confidence, and the work that has been accomplished in two years is a record of successful administrative achievement. It may be that a few individuals have resented the necessary changes; but I am convinced that the vast majority of the subjects of the State fully realize the advantages which have been conferred upon them by the strenuous labours of their British Administrators.

It is a notable fact that the current budget can count upon a record revenue of 39 lakhs and a surplus of 7 lakhs of Rupees. The abolition of local coinage, the fluctuations of which entailed hardships upon the poorer classes, must be widely appreciated, while the settled cash assessment and the remission arrears of 3 lakhs of Rupees, dating back to the great famine of 1900, will inspire the cultivators with new hopes. The establishment of uniform Customs rates throughout the Mahals, and the prevention of the impost of a second duty upon goods which have once paid the levy are important steps in the direction of orderly methods. The encouragement of well irrigation is a distinct boon, which will have permanent results, and the reorganization of the Judicial Department and the Police, with the provision of good Law Courts and Lines, will ensure impartial justice to all citizens and conduce to a higher standard of public order. Railway finance, which was chaotic, has been regularized and fresh construction has been carried out with direct and indirect advantage to the State.

There is one point on which I wish to lay stress, because it struck me forcibly at the time. In last year's fodder famine, Junagadh was not only able to save its own animals, but to provide valuable assistance to the stricken areas outside the State. This happy result was due to Mr. Robertson's strenuous efforts in getting grass from the Gir, which being an unknown and terrifying part of the country, had not been previously utilized. From this source, the State cultivators obtained a crore of pounds of grass at the nominal rate of Rs. 5 per thousand pounds, while $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores were made available for outside needs. This is not all. On the

representation of the Talukdari Settlement Officer, no less than Rs. 40,000 was remitted from the cost of grass supplied to the cattle of Ahmedabad to the great advantage of the poor cultivators of that District. I think that these facts should be remembered, and I am sure that the people of Junagadh will derive satisfaction from the consciousness of ready help given to their brothers outside at a time of need.

Lady Sydenham and I are very glad to know that, in honour of our visit, special remissions have been made of outstanding dues for grass to the cultivators and to the poorer Girasias. I warmly thank the Administrator for this graceful act.

The welfare of the Minor Nawab Saheb has given me much anxious thought. A great future bringing most responsible duties lies before him. This State has resources still undeveloped, which can conduce to its prosperity and the happiness of its citizens. It is vitally important that the future Ruler should receive the training best suited to enable him to be a real father of his people. In placing him under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Tudor-Owen, I felt certain that he would be under the best influences. In deciding that he should go to England shortly, I was determined by the consideration that those influences must be continued. I do not wish him to remain long away from India. He must not lose touch of his own country or of the State which he will rule. For the present, it is wiser that he should go under the best auspices, and with the motherly care which he will receive from Mrs. Tudor-Owen. I cordially join in wishing him a happy stay in England and a safe return, and I hope that I may be able to see him from time to time and to assure myself of his real welfare.

Lady Sydenham and I warmly thank the citizens of Junagadh for the hearty welcome they have extended to us. We are particularly glad to be able to pay you this last visit and to be associated with a work of mercy testifying to your loving esteem for Their Imperial Majesties, under whose rule the people of Kathiawar, long distracted by war and disorders, now live in peace and prosperity. To Lady Sydenham, who has striven during her stay in this country to help her Indian sisters, the establishment of this Zenana Hospital is a source of rejoicing. May it bring restored health and relief from suffering to many in years to come, thus fulfilling its mission of sisterly love.

I know that the evil forces of sedition have found no

support in Kathiawar, and that the people of Junagadh feel sorrow and shame at the recent outrage on our common humanity. You will remain true and loyal subjects of the King Emperor, and in far away England I shall always think of you as such, and remember the great kindness which I have twice received in this interesting and historic city. I warmly congratulate the Administrator and all who have worked under him, on the success of his arduous labours for the good of the State; also his wife who has been by his side through many anxious times, who has been a true helpmate to him, and who by her kindness of heart has won the esteem and love of the people. The fruit of these labours will be more and more apparent as time passes. You will soon lose Mr. Robertson, who will leave a deep mark upon the State administration; but Mr. Rendall will return to you with health restored and will resume the work which he began so well. We wish you all happiness, prosperity and true progress, and in our English home we shall not forget the ceremony of to-day and the good people who made it one of the most charming of our many Indian memories."

13. Subsequently at the request of the Administrator His Excellency formally declared the Coronation Zenana Medical Hospital open for public use.

14. Their Excellencies then paid a visit to H. H. the Babi Saheba, mother of the Minor Nawab Saheb, and in the afternoon took their departure from Junagadh, accompanied by the Administrator as far as Veraval; whence they sailed for Bombay.

## Other important events of the year.

*Opening of the Junagadh-Bilkha-Visavadar line and the Law Courts.*

15. The ceremonies of opening the Junagadh-Visavadar Branch Railway line upto Bilkha on the 19th May 1912, and the Law Courts on the 18th July 1912, were performed by Mr. J. Sladen I. C. S., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar. Both these works reflect great credit on the engineering skill and experience of Mr. Davies, the then Railway Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Junagadh State. This branch line of 14 miles has since been extended as far as Visavadar, a distance of 28 miles, and was opened for traffic in March last. It forms the first step towards improved communications of which the Junagadh State is in urgent need. Though it may not at once prove financially a highly remunerative investment, yet it opens up a fertile and cotton producing area and forms a permanent safeguard in respect of transport of grass, should the Gir again become the scene of fodder operations, and thus partially relieves the whole province and this State in particular from such anxieties as were

experienced last year. In addition it must help to bring into the market the valuable commodities of the Gir, which will at length prove to be more accessible to both capital and labour. The further extension of this line through the Gir forest would be a highly expensive project, but alternative surveys and connected enquiries are being pushed on.

16. The establishment of a commodious central building for all the Law Courts at head-quarters has much benefited the public and proved a great convenience to Bench and Bar, for all of whom there is ample accommodation in congenial surroundings in place of the scattered squalid quarters which formerly served this purpose. The change has also tended to administrative efficiency and control, absence of which had formerly proved very prejudicial to justice.

*Conversion of local currency.*

17. A most important and critical event in the history of the State was the successful conversion of the local silver Kori coinage, which was sanctioned by the Government of India in November 1912. The proceedings are summarized in a Notification in the State Gazette, from which the following extracts will prove interesting:—

"Soon after the Administration took charge of the State, it became apparent that the local Kori coinage should be abandoned in favour of British India currency. The fluctuations of the Kori in relation to the Rupee were the cause of suffering to low paid servants and to the poor classes generally. Moreover the liabilities of the State on account of large public works and extensions of the State Railway had to be made in rupees, so that the rupee balance in the Huzur Treasury was subject to undue depletion while Koris accumulated. Finally the Kori coinage acted as a hindrance to trade.

Accordingly by letter No. $\frac{C}{191}$, dated 15/1/12, the Administrator addressed the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, requesting him to invoke the aid of Government to enable this State to undertake operations for conversion of the Kori coinage into British India currency. On 7/11/12 a telegram was received from the Government of India sanctioning the operations. The terms upon which the Government of India undertook to recoin Koris into Rupees were as follows:—

(1) Seigniorage at half per cent. would be charged.

(2) For every 400 Koris received at the Bombay Mint, 100 Rs. would be delivered.

(3) Carriage charges to and from the Mint would be borne by the State.

(4) The State would be permitted to call in Koris at 405 to 100 Rs.

It was a fortunate coincidence that when the conversion operations were sanctioned, Government were coining rupees in large amounts, so that there was in stock at the Mint a large quantity of fine silver which could be used to bring the silver in the Koris up to the requisite fineness. The recoinage of the Kori therefore formed part of large coinage operations at the Mint and it was possible to give the State the specially low rate of seigniorage of half per centum compared with the ordinary charge of 2% or Rs. 20 per thousand, thus permitting the State to make a saving of Rs. 36,312.

It was estimated that there were some 2 crores of Koris in circulation in the State, but in the course of the operations it soon became evident that this was an over-estimate. The total amount of Koris dealt with by the Huzur Treasury during the operations was 97,03,845–1. After deducting out-goings, and a sum of 2,152 Koris which are to be preserved, and writing off a sum of 12 annas of a Kori due to difference in the accounts, the net amount of Koris sent to the Mint for recoinage was 96,83,048 and the equivalent, namely Rs 24,20,762 was received from the Mint.

Operations were begun on 9th November 1912, and the final instalment of rupees was received from the Mint on the 3rd February 1913, the operations thus occupying about 2½ months. The Notification calling in Koris from the people of the State was issued on 15th November 1912. The date after which Koris would not be received was fixed at 24th December 1912, and by subsequent extensions the period was prolonged to 22nd January 1913. Koris, however, ceased to be legal tender in the State on 24th December 1912, although they were received at the treasury uptil the date above mentioned in exchange for Rupees.

The total direct cost incurred by the State upon the operations inclusive of the seigniorage charge is reported to be Rs. 21,927–4–0. The profit realized owing to the difference between the buying rate and the rate at which Koris were recoined into Rupees at the Mint, amounted to Rs. 13,301–14–0 so that there is a nominal loss to the State of Rs. 8,625–6–0. In addition, the Bank of Bombay charged interest to the extent of Rs. 2,712–0–4 on an over-draft

which had to be incurred in order to obtain rupees for which to exchange the Koris that were obtained from the public. The total cost may, therefore, be taken at Rs. 11,337-6-4. This may be taken to represent the cost to the State of recoining the Koris in the State Treasuries at the time of conversion, amounting to Koris 54,26,448. If, however, we take into account the profit realized on Koris bought during 1911-12 in order to keep the rate in the Bazar steady and thus relieve low paid servants from loss, the above expenditure will be more than covered.

The operation has, therefore, been expeditiously and economically carried out, for which the State owes a debt of gratitude to Government and the Mint officials who were at pains to give every possible assistance. The Chief Accounts Officer was in direct charge of the operations throughout, and to him and to all the members of the Chief Accounts Office, the thanks of the Administrator are due.

The low paid State servants and the poorer classes generally have thus been freed from a source of constant harassment and loss and one restriction in trade has thus been removed. The State is to be congratulated on these results which have been attained at a minimum cost."

Government were subsequently pleased to acknowledge the efforts of the Administrator, Mr. Robertson, in effecting this conversion.

The circulation of local copper 'dokdas' at a fixed rate of exchange has been continued, in the interests of the poorer classes.

## The Ruler and his Family.

18. The State continued to be in charge of the Administrator on behalf of the Minor Nawab Saheb, who is the sole surviving son of His Highness Sir Rasulkhanji, the late Chief. The office of Administrator was held by Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., until the 19th March 1913, when I took charge.

*The Minor Chief.*

19. The Minor Nawab Saheb remained in charge of Mr. Tudor-Owen, his tutor and guardian, throughout the year. Having completely thrown off the results of enteric fever in the preceding year, the Minor Chief has developed to a remarkable extent. He has already a good knowledge of English and has recently written me a well expressed letter in that language. In his general studies he has shown great natural aptitude and a keen anxiety to learn, of which full advantage has been taken by the sympathetic and experienced care of Mr. and Mrs. Tudor-Owen to whom his steady progress owes so much. There has

been a marked improvement as regards his former shyness and inability to concentrate his thoughts, and in every way he shows great promise. He has become a keen and fearless rider, and the companionship of the Minor Thakor Saheb of Palitana and other Kumars with whom he has fortunately been able to spend his holidays, including a visit to Mussoorie during the less healthy autumn months, has continued to be a highly beneficial stimulant to his physical and mental energies. As already stated, it was determined to send him to England at the close of the present year in company with the Minor Chief of Palitana and other Kumars, under the personal care of Mr. and Mrs. Tudor-Owen, and in this new atmosphere and continued influence he will find such improved associations as cannot fail to establish habits of manliness and self-restraint with true independence of character.

20. The occasion of the Minor Chief's departure to England uuder these happy auspices was marked by an entertainment at an Evening Party by the citizens and State officials of Junagadh, and reports hitherto received show that the young Nawab Saheb is remarkably well and happy in his new surroundings.

21. The daughter of the late Shahzada Sherjumakhanji was betrothed to the Minor Nawab Saheb of Balasinor during the year. The ceremony was performed on the 5th December. Poshaks and presents were given to the bridegroom and his party, and a Durbar was held to which Amirs, State Officers and leading citizens were invited to participate in the rejoicings.

22. Maji Saheb Nurbu Saheb, mother of His Highness Sir Rasulkhanji, the late Chief, performed a pilgrimage to Mecca during the year.

23. In September last a Ladies' Club was inaugurated to promote friendly and social intercourse between the wives of Officials, Amirs and gentry of the town, and it is a pleasure to observe that several Pardanashin ladies have become members of this club, and genuinely appreciate its amenities. *Ladies' Club.*

24. The following donations were made during the year:— *Donations.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 500/ | Past Kumars' Association and Club, Rajkumar College, Rajkot. |
| Rs. | 15,000/ | Lord Sydenham Memorial fund. |
| Rs. | 15,000/ | King Edward VII Scholarship's fund. |
| Rs. | 700/ | Kathiawar Race Club for Sir Rasulkhanji Cup. |
| Rs. | 5,000/ | Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan. |

*Distinguished Visitors.*

25. In addition to Their Excellencies with their staff, the Agent to the Governor and the Political Agent, Sorath Prant, other distinguished guests included the Hon'able Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, Financial Member of the Government of India; the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, Bombay High Court; the Right Rev. E. J. Palmer, Lord Bishop of Bombay ; the Hon'ble Mr. Pattani, Member of Council and formerly Diwan of Bhavnagar State; His Highness the Maharao of Cutch; Admiral Goodrich of the United States Navy; Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay; Colonel and Mrs. Beyens, of 32nd Lancers; Mr. French, I. C. S., Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar ; Major Holden and Captain Ruth, Inspecting Officers Rajputana I. S. Cavalry and Transport.

*Relations with British Government and neighbouring States.*

26. The relations of Junagadh with the Paramount Power and neighbouring States continued to be cordial and friendly, and some petty interstatal disputes were brought to an amicable settlement.

*Personnel of the Administration.*

27. A list of principal officers of the State, showing changes in the personnel of the Administration is appended (appendix I).

*Administrator's tour in the districts.*

28. During the year the Administrator made the following tours:—

Between 25th and 28th April, camp was pitched at Sapnes in the Gir, where the officers in charge of the Ahmedabad cattle operations were met and arrangements made to assist them.

During May, Verawal and Patan Mahals were inspected.

Between 27th July and 10th August tbe Administrator went to Bombay and Poona in connection with Kori conversion operations and other official business.

In October Verawal and Bholawad were visited.

Between 29th October and 4th November the Administrator again went to Bombay to confer with the Mint Master regarding Kori conversion operations.

Between 8th and 31st December, Navagadh, Ranpur, Manekwada, Keshod, and Ajak were inspected.

In January Mangrol was visited and Keshod, Kutiana and Shapur inspected.

Between 16th and 24th February Jamwala in the Gir was visited and helts were made at Prachi and Gorakhmadhi.

Thus the larger part of the State was inspected and partic-ular attention was paid to the areas requiring speedy development of communications by light Railway or steam tramway.

———§o§———

## CHAPTER II.—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

*Divisions of State for Revenue purposes.*

29. The administrative divisions of the State being inconvenient and irregular during the old regime, the State has since been divided into 13 Mahals which have been grouped into 3 Divisions, each Division being placed in charge of an Assistant Revenue Officer, and the Mahal in charge of a Wahivatdar. This method of Revenue administration has undergone no change during the year, and it is gratifying that the working of the department has materially improved under the revised system.

*Revenue and Account codes.*

30. The publication of a Land Revenue Code and an Account Code has materially facilitated the work of the department and done away with a large amount of unnecessary correspondence.

*Revenue survey.*

31. The work of survey has been in progress for several years and is now approaching completion; but it is feared that much of the old work will require to be revised or done again. Changes in the dimensions and divisions of the fields which have been made in the past have not been recorded in the Survey Registers, boundary marks have been entirely neglected, and the names of holders are found to be wrongly entered in many places.

During the year under report a detailed survey was made of 13 Khalsa villages, of the Girnar Hill, and also a part of the Gir Forest comprising 86,337 acres against 14,859 acres surveyed last year. The total area surveyed up to the close of the year was 20,54,075 acres or a little over 3,209 sq. miles. The area of the State being computed at 3,283 sq. miles, only 74 sq. miles now remain to be surveyed.

The work of classification has not been commenced and the State has still to organize the necessary machinery for this purpose.

*Soil & Surface.*

32. The soil and surface of the State vary considerably. In some Mahals the country is uniformly flat, while in others it is undulating and broken by numerous hills and cut up by rivers and nallas. The quality of the soil also varies from the richest black to poor rocky and sandy soil. A considerable portion of the State Khalsa land is occupied by the Girnar and the Gir Forests and other hills, leaving about half of the total area fit for cultivation.

*Land Revenue system.*

33. State lands were held on six different principal tenures before the Administration:—

I. **Bhagami Tenure:** i. e. only a share in the produce in the land,

II. **Bhagbatai Tenure:** i. e. Vaje and Vero, a certain share of the produce as Vaje and cash per Bigha as Vero.

III. **Bhagbatai with Jansi Vighoti:** i. e. Vaje and Vero and in certain crops Vero plus cash assessment on account of the produce per Bigha instead of share in kind as Vaje.

IV. **Vighoti Tenure:**

V. **Vighoti plus special cash levy on certain crops:** i. e. Sugarcane.

VI. **Udhad Tenure:** i. e. cash in place of Vaje and Vero fixed per Bigha or Santi (Khatabandi) without any regular classification of land.

*Vighoti System*

34. The advantages or otherwise of these systems were discussed in last year's report, and for reasons therein stated the cash assessment system was found to be distinctly preferable and was welcomed by the people. Arrangements were accordingly made to convert other tenures into the cash tenure, and before the close of the year cash assessment was introduced in the following Mahals:—

| Name of Mahal. | Number of villages in the Mahal in which Vighoti is introduced. |
|---|---|
| (1) Nawagadh | Whole Mahal. |
| (2) Malia | 19 Villages. |
| (3) Wanthali | 17 „ |
| (4) Junagadh | 2 „ |
| (5) Patan | 31 „ |
| (6) Una | 36 „ |

The mode of fixing the cash assessment has been described at length in last year's report. Every care is taken to see that the change does not operate harshly on cultivators and that individual cases of hardship are personally enquired into and rectified. The immediate risk of cash assessment is that quality and not quantity of land becomes the test, so that inferior lands are given up or small areas of large holdings retained. The measures devised and instructions issued to combat this tendency have been so far successful that in spite of a very poor season the amount of land under cultivation increased.

With improved seasonal conditions and restored confidence and the provision of decent means of communication, a large area of land will gradually come under the plough. The difficulty is dearth of cultivators and dearness of labour, but considerable progress will be recorded in next year's report.

Special attention has been devoted to the separation of rights of Girassias in co-shared villages and the ascertainment of remuneration to village servants and grants to charitable institutions. For the present, assessment rates have been sanctioned for a period of only five years when they will undergo revision where necessary.

*Field work.*

35. During the year under report Vighoti operations are being carried out in the villages of Junagadh, Bhesan, Vanthali, Keshod, Malia, Una and Babariawad Mahals. This will tend to limit the profits of the State on account of high prices of cotton; but if the balance goes into the pockets of cultivators and is not wasted by them, their prosperity must prove an invaluable asset to the State.

*Barkhali Department.*

36. The Barkhali Department has been split up and the executive portion of its work has been transferred to the Revenue Department and the accounts to the Account Department.

*Barkhali.*

37. During the year no Barkhali lands were purchased by the State. Two cases about the purchase of 223 acres have been decided but actual purchase has not yet been effected.

The lands held by Mulgirasias, Bhayats and alienees were as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Mulgirasias | 2,30,184 | acres. |
| (2) Bhayats | 57,233 | ,, |
| (3) Alienees | 3,71,710 | ,, |

No change occurred in the areas of land held by Bhayats during the year. 46 acres were purchased by the State from Mulgirasias, leaving 2,30,138 acres with them. Out of the land held by alienees 1,721 acres lapsed to the State, and 46 acres were settled during the year. Thus the area which remained with the alienees at the end of the year was 3,70,011 acres.

*Boundary Settlement.*

38. No boundary settlement was effected during the year, but 385 jurisdictional marks or stones between the villages of this State and those of adjoining States or Talukas were rectified or replaced. Of these marks 94 were situated on boundaries between Porbander and Junagadh and 57 on the boundaries of Jetpur, 54 of Gondal, 40 of Jafarabad, 38 of Manavadar, 6 of Bhavnagar and the rest of other Talukas.

39. The subjoined statement shows the realization under the principal heads of Land Revenue for the St. year 1968 ending 31st August 1912 as compared with those of the foregoing year. *Collection of Land Revenue.*

| Heads of receipts. | Samvat 1967. | Samvat 1968. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Vaje or State share of the field produce in kind. | 14,54,707 | 14,10,821 | 0 | 43,886 |
| Vero and other cash rates. | 1,16,699 | 1,16,922 | 223 | 0 |
| Produce of stone quarries and sales of land | 16,331 | 56,562 | 40,231 | 0 |
| Total... | 15,87,737 | 15,84,305 | 40,454 | 43,886. |

The above table shows a net decrease of Rs. 3,432 in the Land Revenue, according to accounts made up till 31st August 1912. The decrease in the revenue under the Vaje is 43,886 which is due to scarcity of rain in some Mahals of the State. This decrease is, however, almost counterbalanced by produce from stone quarries and sale of land. In this respect Junagadh State was more fortunate than its neighbours, and its peculiar situation and condition render actual famine conditions over a large area highly improbable.

40. Owing to the incomplete state of accounts exact figures of revenue arrears cannot be had. As ascertained up to the present, the total amount of arrears remaining at the end of the last year amounted to Rs. 9,60,879 out of which Rs. 77,857 were collected in the year under report and Rs. 74,687 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,08,343 as outstanding at the close of the year. Most of this amount relates to the years prior to St. 1967 and will fall under the remissions pronounced on the occasion of the Sunat Shadi. *Arrears.*

As experience showed that the land assessment was somewhat high in several areas, considerable reduction has been made, more especially in villages which showed evident signs of decline, where ryots had begun to emigrate, where land once cultivated had been relinquished, and where large arrears had accumulated from inability to pay. That this abatement in the demand together with liberal remissions granted on the occasion of the Sunat Shadi of the Minor Nawab Saheb and of His Excellency's visit is greatly appreciated by culti-

vators may be inferred from practical results. There is greater general contentment among ryots, revenues are more easily collected and fallow land is being gradually taken up: moreover occupied land is acquiring value and is an object of greater desire and competition than before, so that on the whole the outlook is hopeful for the future.

*Extension of cultivation.*

41. The approximate area of the cultivable lands in the Khalsa villages of the State according to the last Survey returns is 7,19,789 acres, out of which 6,12,224 were under cultivation and 1,07,565 remained waste.

The large area of cultivable waste land referred to above is mostly found in the Patan and Una Mahals. Considerable areas of waste land are found in the other Mahals also owing to want of cultivators and want of means with them. Efforts are being made to bring under the plough as much land as possible. Liberal terms and lenient conditions are offered to induce fresh cultivators to take up lands, and it is certain that they will gradually take effect, especially in Una which offers extraordinary advantages of soil, climate and irrigation, when decent communications have been established.

*City Surveys.*

42. Orders have been issued for the survey and settlement of the towns of Junagadh, Wanthali, Kutiana, Verawal, Patan and Una, and this work has actually begun in the town of Junagadh where during the year under report 58 circles comprising 1,058 houses were surveyed. The total area dealt with was 54 acres against 22 acres in the last year.

*Wards' Estates.*

43. The office of the Superintendent of Managed Estates to whom the work of Wards' Estates was entrusted has been abolished and the work has been transferred to the Revenue Department since the commencement of the year. The change has been beneficial, but the burden of the Chief Revenne Officer, who is also Barkhali Officer, is now very heavy.

The number of estates under attachment at the commencement of the year was 34 yielding a revenue of Rs. 47,940-1-1 as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 31 | Estates of minors of the total annual income of... ... | Rs. 37,875-4-9. |
| 3 | Estates on other grounds of the total income of ... ... | ,, 10,064-12-4. |
| 34 | | Total...Rs. 47,940-1-1. |

During the year under report 9 estates of minors with a total revenue of Rs. 10,707-9-0 came under management, while 6 estates yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,549-10-1 were released from

management. One more estate worth about Rs. 11,000 came under management on account of the imbecility of the estate-holder. Thus at the close of the year there were 38 estates of minors &c., under management, yielding an aggregate revenue of Rs. 67,098.

*Encumbered Estates.*

44. There were 155 Encumbered Estates under management, yielding a revenue of Rs. 58,576-4-8½ and 12 more of the revenue of Rs. 2,693 came under management during the year, while 7 estates of the total income of Rs. 1,500-10-8 were discharged from management, leaving 160 encumbered estates worth Rs. 59,769-10-½ under management at the close of the year.

At the beginning of the year there were 84 estates with an aggregate liability of Rs. 1,65,198-3-2¾ for which liquidation schemes had been framed. Further schemes for 23 estates were framed during the year under report, making a total of 107 estates. Of these 5 were released during the year, leaving 102 estates with liabilities amounting to Rs. 2,13,675-15-¾ at the close of the year.

The total debts paid off during the year amounted to Rs. 13,917-7-0 against Rs. 8,398-0-9½ in the previous year. The total liabilities upon these estates at the close of the year were, therefore, reduced to Rs. 1,99,758-8-¾.

*Management of Wards' and Encumbered Estates.*

45. The work of revising the rules for the management of Encumbered Estates, which was under contemplation last year, has been finished, and it is hoped that the revised rules with a few good harvests will effect substantial improvement.

———:o:———

# CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

## Legislation.

*Acts and regulations.*

46. Appendix II shows the laws in force in the State including those that were introduced during the year.

## Military.

*Composition and numerical strength.*

47. The Military forces of the State now consist of :—

| | Regular. | Irregular. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial Service Lancers | 84 | 0 | 84 |
| Body Guard | 0 | 45 | 45 |
| City Sibandi | 0 | 233 | 233 |
| Total. | 84 | 278 | 362 |

The total sanctioned strength of the Imperial Service Lancers is 100 but 16 vacancies remain to be filled for want of fit men.

The sanctioned strength of the Military forces, apart from Imperial Service Lancers, was 278 as against 290 in the previous year. The reduction is due to the Body Guard having been diminished by 12 men. In this year's report City Sibandi only are included under Military, whereas in the numbers shown last year, Revenue Sibandi also were included.

*Cost of maintenance.*

48. The cost of maintenance as compared with that of the previous year was :—

| | Total. | | Average per man. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911–12 | 1912–13. | 1911–12 | 1912–13. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Imperial Service Lancers | 55,267 | 67,630 | 553 | 606 |
| Body Guard | 15,031 | 16,640 | 263 | 370 |
| Sibandi | 70,032 | 27,786 | 93 | 119 |
| Total cost..... | 1,40,330 | 1,12,056 | 909 | 1,095 |

The increase in the maintenance of I. S. Lancers is due to non-recurring charges, while in the case of the Body Guard it is owing to Horse allowance for the whole year being included, while in the last year's report it was entered for 6 months only during which the Body Guard was Siledari. Again in October there was a severe outbreak of " Surra " owing to which 29 horses succumbed, and as they were not immediately replaced, actual current expenses were reduced.

The decrease in the cost of Sibandi this year is due to the exclusion of the Revenue Sibandi from the figures of the year under report.

*Duties.*

49. The Imperial Service Lancers are trained as regular cavalry. During a part of the year a large number was engaged on special duty of a very trying nature in connection with Grass operations, which owed much to their vigilant patrol work.

The duties of the Body Guard and City Sibandi were the same as in the previous year.

*Remounts.*

50. Remounts are now no longer furnished at State expense since the Body Guard is managed on the Siledari system. During the year under report 99 horses and 51 ponies were maintained in the Imperial Service Lancers.

*Nationality.*

51. In the whole force, excluding vacancies, there were during the year under report 354 Mahomedans, and 8 Hindus.

*Arms.*

52. The Lancers are armed with Magazine Lee Enfield carbines, swords and lances; the Body Guard with carbines, swords and lances, and the City Sibandi with match-locks and swords.

*Inspection.*

53. The Lancers were inspected 6 times during the year by the Inspecting Officer Captain H. C. Kay, and the Signalling Inspecting Officer also inspected the corps during the year. The arms of the Lancers were inspected by the Chief Armourer.

*Siledari Fund.*

54. The following figures show the state of the Siledari Horse and Assami Funds on 31st March 1913. But these figures also include those for Mounted Police, as the Funds were run jointly:–

## Horse Fund.

| Rs. as. ps. | | Rs. as. ps. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3,016–11–6 | Balance on hand and on deposit. | 5,095–0–0 | Due to Junagadh State. |
| 95—0–0 | On loan. | 700–0–0 | Due to Stable Department. |
| 750—0–0 | Amount due from sale of horses. | 335–0–0 | Due to Imperial Service Lancers. |
| 1,443—0–0 | Amount due from State on account of loss owing to "Surra". | 6,130–0–0 | Total. |
| 825—4–6 | Excess of liability over assets. | | |
| 6,130—0–0 | Total. | | |

## Assami Fund.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash in hand ... ... ... | ...4,051–4–2 |
| On loan ... ... ... | .... 183–0–0 |
| | Total... 4,234–4–2 |

The money in the Assami Funds belongs to the men themselves. Against the excess of liabilities over assets in the Horse Fund, the Fund actually owns 23 horses and 10 bicycles but the saddlery is still on loan from the State. Apart from the epidemic of "Surra" finance is satisfactory. This outbreak of "Surra" upset departmental arrangements considerably as it necessitated the separation of the force into two distinct parties and complete vacation of stables. This also delayed the men moving into their new lines and put a stop to regular drill and parade for several months.

From the 1st of April 1913 the Body Guard has been amalgamated with the mounted Police which will entail a financial saving and should also lead to greater efficiency. There are thus now no Irregular Cavalry in the State.

## Police.

*Numerical Strength.*

55. The sanctioned strength of the Police was 923 as against 1,110 last year. The reduction in the force was made in September 1912 and had no practical effect, since the vacancies actually existing were more than the number of posts reduced.

The force consisted of 833 foot and 90 mounted men, and there were 144 vacancies on the 31st March 1913. The number of vacancies is still large partly on account of the higher pay and better prospects of the Kathiawar Agency Police and the disinclination of the majority of Junagadh subjects to drill and discipline. With improved pay and prospects these vacancies should gradually be filled. This has, however, to some extent affected progress; for it has meant harder work for individuals and less time available for instruction.

*Cost.*

56. The actual cost of maintaining the above force amounted to Rs. 1,87,586 as against 1,72,125 in the previous year, the actual sanctioned cost being Rs. 2,30,000. The saving is due to the large number of vacancies.

*Arms.*

57. Both the Mounted and Foot Police are still armed with muzzle loading weapons, but a request has been made to obtain Government sanction for the arming of a portion of the force with breech loading muskets.

*Nationality.*

58. The following is the classification of the force according to race:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mahomedans .... ... | ...585 |
| Hindus ... ... | ...190 |
| Christians ... ... | ... 2 |
| Parsis ... ... | ... 2 |

59. 302 men are reported to be literate. *Education.*

60. 59 men were dismissed and 33 punished departmentally and 2 judicially. These figures do not include departmental punishments for minor petty offences. *Discipline.*

61. The lines for the Head Quarter, Foot Police, have been completed and the men are now all comfortably housed. The Mounted Police since the 1st of April 1913 moved into the Body Guard lines as the two forces have been amalgamated. A drill shed has been built at Head Quarters and is now being gradually fitted out as a gymnasium. Rs. 50,000 have been sanctioned for lines in the Mahals and their construction at Kutiana, Verawal and Nageshri has been taken in hand. *Buildings.*

62. There were 1,773 complaints of cognizable crime as against 1,463 in the previous year. These figures include 108 cases referred by Magistrates to the Police for enquiry. This increase is due to scarcity in the first three months of the year under report i. e. April to June, and to the registration of stray cattle cases as thefts to the number of 77 cases. In no case was enquiry refused. *Cognizable Crime.*

Of these 1,773 cases, 411 were, after enquiry by the Police, classified as false or non-cognizable: of the remaining 1,362 cases, 772 or 56% were sent for trial, of which 490 ended in conviction, 54 were compounded, 181 were acquitted and 47 were still under trial at the end of the year.

Of the 181 cases ending in acquittal, 148 were classed as non-cognizable or false. As the officers' knowledge of law improves, there should be corresponding progress in the number of convictions obtained, but the figures show an improvement of 6 % over last year's return.

As regards the remaining 590 cases, 388 have been classed as undetected and 116 are still pending with the Police, in 5 of which *prima facie* cases have been sent to extradite the accused, whilst 86 cases have been sent to the Magistrate for classification (33 undetected, 9 maliciously false and 44 not maliciously false) but orders have not yet been passed.

In connection with these cases, 1,261 persons were arrested, of whom 1,236 were sent for trial. Of these, 706 were convicted and 2 died while under trial, 103 were acquitted as the cases were compounded, and 328 were acquitted in other cases; 94 were still under trial at the end of the year and 3

were in Police custody. These figures also show an improvement over last year.

*Value of the property stolen and percentage of recoveries.*

63. The value of property stolen was Rs. 37,550-10-4 and recovered Rs. 11,906-10-2 or 31·7 % as against 27·2 of last year. The results are fairly good, since Rs.1,665 represent the value of stray cattle not yet found, and property valued at Rs. 4,000 was stolen in one case which is still under enquiry, Rs. 600 only having been recovered as yet.

*Efficiency of Police.*

64. The following table shows the efficiency of the Police in the usual form:—

| Years. | Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried. | Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested. | Percentage of undetected cases to true cases. | Percentag of stolen property recovered. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910–11 | 62 | 54 | 15 | 56 |
| 1911–12 | 67 | 51 | 22 | 27 |
| 1912–13 | 73 | 56 | 28 | 31·7 |

Figures for 1910–11 are not reliable and it was pointed out in last year's report that the above test is artificial.

There were 224 cases registered of cattle theft, 147 of which were actual thefts, the remaining 77 being stray cattle cases. In these 77 cases cattle valued at Rs. 3,731 and Rs. 1,993 were respectively lost and found. In cases of actual cattle theft, animals valued at Rs. 5,502 have been stolen and Rs. 2,565 recovered, but in only 46 cases have convictions been obtained. Nageshri, Visavadar, Bhesan and Kutiana are the areas where the majority of these offences has been committed, especially Nageshri. Looking to the importance of these cases and the difficulty of detecting them or of even recovering the property when disposed of outside the State, it is possible that the States might desire to concert some regulation for sale of cattle.

There were 285 true complaints of house breaking, of which 71 were detected and ended in conviction, and 6 are still under trial. In only one case was property of any great value stolen and that is still under enquiry, 2 accused having been arrested and a *prima facie* case sent for extradition of a third.

In order to ensure proper enquiries being made in accidental and suspicious death cases, reports of these were entered at once in the Cognizable Register, the case only being classed as

accidental when after regular enquiries no suspicion of foul play remained.

The following is a statement of such cases:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drowning | ... | ... | ...33 |
| Snake bite | ... | ... | ...36 |
| Suicide | ... | .... | ...18 |
| Other causes | ... | ... | ...44 |
| | | **Total** | **131** |

Below is a statement showing the result of cases committed to the Sessions for trial:—

| Junagadh State. | Cases. | | | | | Accused. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sent for trial. | Convicted. | Discharged. | Pending trial. | Accused died. | Arrested. | Sent for trial. | Conviction. | Discharged. | Pending trial. | Died. | |
| Murder. | 10 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 40 | 40 | 20 | 14 | 6 | 0 | Of the 2 murder cases pending trial 1 has since ended in conviction and the other in acquittal. |
| Culpable Homicide. | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Robbery. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Miscellaneous. | 9 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 1 | |
| **Total...** | 24 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 69 | 69 | 39 | 23 | 6 | 1 | |

*Prosecution.*

65. Some investigating officers' knowledge of law is still limited, with the result that cases are sent for trial on insufficient evidence, but this defect will gradually disappear. Great care is now being exercised to see that no confessions are recorded unless made absolutely voluntarily.

In all but three courts there are now Police Prosecutors who also do the clerical work of the Fauzdar's Office.

The Public Prosecutor who has lately been placed under the orders of the Superintendent of Police also instructs Jamadars etc. in law, which will ensure these officers when promoted to Fauzdars having valuable practical knowledge.

*Village Police.* 66. The village police numbered 2,123 against 2,107 during the previous year and were distributed as follows:—

| | Police Patels. | | | Pasaitas. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stipendiary. | Holding land on service tenure. | Total. | Stipendiary. | Holding land on service tenure. | Total. | Total. |
| *Khalsa* villages | 29 | 353 | 382 | 582 | 56 | 638 | 1,020 |
| *Barkhala* villages | 331 | 28 | 359 | 593 | 45 | 638 | 997 |
| Mangrol swang | | | 25 | | | 81 | 106 |
| **Grand Total** | **360** | **381** | **766** | **1,175** | **101** | **1,357** | **2,123** |

Their work, on the whole, has been good, and with careful handling they can be made a most useful body of men. A Village Police Regulation has been prepared during the year, in order to regulate departmental control.

*General.* 67. Extra work, which was performed satisfactorily, was thrown on the District and Village Police in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Governor and also in escorting treasure to Bombay when the Kori currency was converted.

A new sub police station was opened at Bagdu on the 1st September 1912 and the Panchkoshi Police Station was amalgamated with that of Junagadh City from the same date. The City, for purposes of watch and ward, has been divided into 7 sections, each in charge of a Havaldar, and this has been found to work well, on the whole. Reorganization of City Sibandi is also being worked out.

Hockey has been started at Head Quarters and drill instruction and regular marching exercise have improved the physique of the force. The new Head Quarters lines are commodious for whole families, and their occupation resulted in only a few resignations. The men in Junagadh city are now well disciplined and controlled, and the erection of lines in outside Mahals should bring the whole force to a high state of efficiency as the result of two years' persistent and patient effort. The improved morale of the department is appreciated by the public, and further security and convenience will result from a scheme now being considered for local outposts.

Complaints are registered most conscientiously. The state of the department is, on the whole, highly satisfactory, and with the introduction of minor reforms, and modern methods of discipline, should shortly reach an unusual standard of excellence, to secure which no trouble or money has been spared.

## Criminal Justice.

*Cases decided.*

68. At the commencement of the year, there was a balance of 69 undisposed cases inclusive of 31 cases before the Mangrol courts as compared with 60 in the previous year. 2,624 new cases were brought to trial against 2,659 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 35 cases. The total number of cases to be dealt with by the courts was, therefore, 2,693 as against 2,719 of the last year. Of these, 2,623 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 70 cases inclusive of 45 cases before Mangrol courts at the close of the year.

*Accused persons dealt with.*

69. The cases pending disposal at the close of the previous year involved 85 accused persons, and the new cases brought to trial during the year incriminated 4,420 persons against 4,513 in the previous year. The aggregate number of accused persons to be dealt with by the courts was 4,505 as compared with 4,648 in the previous year; the decrease being of 143 offenders. Of the persons dealt with, 1,296 were discharged, 1,904 acquitted, 1,099 convicted, 97 committed, 1 died, 29 were transferred and the remaining 79 remained under trial at the close of the year as against 85 of the last year. Of the persons awaiting trial at the end of the year, 34 were before the Junagadh courts and 45 before the Mangrol courts.

*Percentage of convictions.*

70. The percentage of convictions, acquittals and discharges was 24, 42 and 29 respectively as against 23, 34 and 42 of the previous year. Out of 4,420 accused persons brought to trial during the year, 1,456 were arrested by the Police, 15 were arrested in the presence of Magistrates, 201 were produced on warrants, 2,710 on summonses and the remaining 38 appeared voluntarily.

*Duration of trial.*

71. The average duration of trials before the criminal courts was 6-8 days against 6 days last year.

## Criminal appellate work.

*Appellate work.*

72. The total number of appeals before the courts during the year was 211 against 186 in the preceding year. Of these 204 appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 7 pending disposal at the close of the year. The percentage of appeals in which the decisions of the lower courts were reversed was 25 against 18 last year.

The average duration of appeals was 23 days against 23 last year.

## Civil Justice.

*Suits for disposal.*

73. At the beginning of the year, there was a balance of 576 undecided cases against 549 at the beginning of the previous year. 5,300 suits were filed during the year against 3,553 of the last year. The aggregate number of suits before the courts for disposal was, therefore, 5,876 against 4,102 last year, the increase being due to a more prosperous season. The following summary contrasts the file, disposal and pending balance of original suits during the year with the figures of the last year:—

| | 1911–12. | 1912–13. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Number of suits pending at the commencement of the year. | 549 | 576 |
| 2 Number of suits filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand. | 3,553 | 5,300 |
| Total. | 4,102 | 5,876 |
| Disposed of. | 3,526 | 5,319 |
| Pending at the close of the year. | 576 | 557 |

Thus there was an increase of 1,747 in the number of suits filed and of 1,793 in the number of suits disposed during the year. Out of 557 suits pending at the end of the year, 464 were of less than one year's duration. There were 18 suits before the courts in *forma pauperis*, out of which 13 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5 cases.

*Value of suits.*

74. The total value of suits filed in the courts of original jurisdiction was Rs. 7,73,895 as contrasted with Rs. 4,70,401 in the previous year. The value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 6,20,547 against Rs. 4,56,786 last year. The money suits alone covered 87 per cent. of the aggregate value of the suits decided during the year. These suits varied in value from annas 4 to Rs. 15,925. The average value of a suit filed during the year was Rs. 146 against 152 and of a suit disposed of Rs. 114 against 129 last year.

*Ex parte suits.*

75. The number of suits decided *ex parte* was 1,120 or 29 per cent. of the total number of decisions, against 750 or 21

per cent. in the previous year. The pecuniary value of *ex parte* decrees was Rs. 1,21,092 against Rs. 51,798 last year.

Of the *ex parte* decisions, 1,101 were for the plaintiffs and 19 for defendants, against 730 and 20 respectively in the preceding year.

*Contested and uncontested claims.*

76. The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 2,196 of the value of Rs. 3,15,427, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 1,511 of the value of Rs. 1,62,417. Of the decisions in contested suits, 1,939 were for the plaintiffs and the remaining 257 were for the defendants against 1,356 and 155 last year.

*Average duration.*

77. The number, average value and average duration of contested and uncontested suits for 1911–12 and 1912–13 are compared below:—

| Civil suits. | 1911–12. | | | 1912–13 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Average value. Rs. | Average duration Days. | No. | Average value. Rs. | Average duration Days. |
| Contested. | 1,511 | 107 | 86 | 2,196 | 143 | 95 |
| Uncontested. | 750 | 69 | 46 | 1,120 | 108 | 35 |

The slight increase in average duration of contested cases is attributable to the special attention paid to long standing suits.

*Miscellaneous.*

78. 222 miscellaneous cases were before the courts for disposal against 178 of the last year. Of these, 175 as compared with 75 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 47 cases against 103 of the last year, the improvement being due to more careful scrutiny.

## Civil appellate work.

*Appeals disposed of.*

79. 446 Civil appeals were filed during the year against 350 last year. Including the balance of the previous year the number of appeals for disposal was 630 against 456 in the preceding year. Of these, 459 appeals were decided during the year against 282 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 171 appeals pending against 184 of the last year.

The larger number of disposals is due to extra assistance cheerfully rendered and more expeditious work by the superior staff.

As last year in 59 out of 100 cases under appeal the decisions of the Lower Courts were maintained.

*Value of appeals.*

80. The value of the appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 98,660 against Rs. 77,024 in 1911–12, and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 2,34,602 against Rs. 19,000 in the previous year.

*Average duration.*

81. The following is the average duration of Civil Appeals before the Courts (including Mangrol) for the last three years:–

| | Months. | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| 1910–11 | 2 | 4 |
| 1911–12 | 2 | 27 |
| 1912–13 | 7 | 4½ |
| Exclusive of Mangrol | 4 | 21 |

The slight increase of duration is due to reduction of one Court and absence of another Appeal Judge on leave.

## Execution of Decrees.

*Execution of decrees.*

82. The year opened with a balance of 1,490 unexecuted decrees, and 7,423 new applications for execution were received during the year. The total number of applications for disposal by the Courts was, therefore, 8,913 against 5,815 last year. The following table shows how the applications were dealt with as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

| Nature of disposal. | 1911–12. | 1912–13. |
|---|---|---|
| Cases in which satisfaction was obtained in full ... ... ... | 794 | 1,465 |
| „ „ „ „ „ in part.... | 1,122 | 1,790 |
| „ „ „ „ was not obtained at all ... ... ... ... | 1,975 | 2,419 |
| „ struck off the file ... ... ... | 434 | 591 |
| Pending at the close of the year ... ... | 1,490 | 2,648 |

The noticeable improvement in the execution department is satisfactory and is due to better supervision and the improved season.

16 Judgment-debtors were arrested and 5 were actually im-

prisoned, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 17 and 5.

## The Rajprakarni Court.

*Work of the Rajprakarni Court.*

83. 24 suits between Mul-Girasias and other Alienees were filed during the year in the Rajprakarni Court against 20 in in the preceding year. Inclusive of last year's balance the total number of such suits for disposal in the year under report was 66 against 57 in the preceding year, out of which 31 against 15 of the last year were disposed of, leaving a pending balance of 35 at the close of the year. The total value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 65,049-2-0 against Rs. 15,169 and of the suits disposed of Rs. 15,949 against Rs. 14,865. In addition to this there were 13 suits before the Court during the year in which the State was a defendant, against 17 in the preceding year. Out of these, 13 cases were disposed of against 3 last year, leaving a pending balance of 14 at the close of the year. There were also 87 miscellaneous cases before the Court during the year as against 66 in the preceding year, out of which 35 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 52 at the close of the year.

*Heir-ship cases.*

84. 8 cases of heir-ship and coparcenary were also disposed of during the year, out of a total of 16 cases, 15 of which were filed during the year. The pending balance of such cases at the close of the year was 8. At the commencement of the year, the total number of applications for execution of decrees was 31 and 40 new applications were filed during the year, making a total of 71, out of which 37 were disposed of, leaving a pending balance of 34. The number of applications for execution disposed of in the previous year was 22 out of a total of 53. Thus during the year under report in all 282 cases including 3 *Giras Jamin Cases* came before this Court for disposal, out of which 135 were disposod of, leaving a balance of 147 at the close of the year.

## Extradition.

*Extradition.*

85. During the year under report the State made Extradition demands through the Political Agent in 26 cases involving 36 persons against 18 cases involving 18 persons last year, and all such demands were complied with. Of extradited persons 17 were convicted, 15 acquitted, and the remaining 4 were under trial.

Under the existing arrangements extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act, so far as the British Authorities and Baroda are concerned, while with the neighbouring

Kathiawar States there is a reciprocal compact authorizing extradition demands for all offences under the Indian Penal Code.

## Prisons.

*Central jail.* 86. There are one Central Jail and 9 subordinate Jails and Lock-ups in the State, including one in Mangrol. The Central Jail, which is at Junagadh, is a spacious and substantial building with accommodation for about 500 prisoners and is visited periodically by the Jail Committee.

*Admissions.* 87. The year under report opened with 136 convicts in the State Jails, and 438 convicts were incarcerated in the course of the year, making a total of 574 convicts against 717, of whom 371 were released and 3 died during the year, leaving 200 convicts in confinement at its close.

*Proportion of admission to the free population.* 88. Of the 438 new admissions, 37 were old offenders. The proportion of admissions to the free population of the State was 1 to 991 against 1 to 784 last year.

*Nationality and sex of the convicts.* 89. Of the convicts admitted in the Jails during the year there were:—

| | Hidus | Muhamadans | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 225 | 161 | 386 |
| Females | 46 | 6 | 52 |
| Total | 271 | 167 | 438 |

*Daily average of prisoners.* 90. The daily average number of convicts in the Jails during the year was 165 against 120, of under-trial prisoners 23 against 17, and of the prisoners in the Police custody 4 against 6 last year.

*Releases.* 91. Of the releases made during the year, 316 were on expiry of sentence and 42 on appeal, and 13 on the Mohorram day; whilst 3 convicts died. No escape from the Jail took place during the year.

*Health of Convicts.* 92. The health of the convicts was generally good.

*Jail discipline.* 93. No breach of Jail discipline was reported during the year.

*Proceeds of convict labour.* 94. The convicts were employed in the Jail work-shop and Jail garden and during the year arrangements have been made to send about 25 convicts to the Railway-yard for extra-mural labour.

The proceeds of convict labour, inclusive of the value of articles in hand at the close of the preceding year, amounted to Rs. 4,897. Goods valued at Rs. 3,304 were sold during

the year, leaving a stock worth about Rs. 1,593 in hand at its close. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 3,274, 1,974 and 1,300. The net profit on the sales during the year was Rs. 685 against Rs. 473 last year. The income from the garden in the Central Jail was Rs. 181 against Rs. 114 in the previous year. Income of the Jail Soda Water Factory amounted to Rs. 332. During the year under report a Soda Water Factory has been started and arrangements made to supply to the public carefully filtered aerated waters at a small cost. Five improved hand-looms from the Salvation Army work-shop at Ludhiana, which turn out different kinds of cloth including Turkish Towels have also been introduced. It is further under contemplation to obtain a trained and resident Deputy-Jailer who will be able to introduce up-to-date methods of Jail Administration in respect of management and discipline.

*Cost of maintenance and control.*

95. The cost of maintenance and control exclusive of the cost of the Jail Guard amounted to Rs. 16,558, giving an average of Rs. 91 per prisoner against 90 last year.

## Registration.

*Registration.*

96. During the year under report 9 Registry Offices were at work in the State. There were 878 registrations during the year as compared with 522 in 1911–12, the increase being of 556 transactions, due chiefly to special orders enforcing registration of title to fruit trees. The total declared value of property affected by the documents registered during the year, amounted to Rs. 4,85,809 against Rs. 3,50,733 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,35,076. The average Registration fee was Rs. 17 against Rs. 34 last year.

*Receipts and expenditure of Courts.*

97. During the year the total receipts of the Civil and Criminal Courts including Registration fees, amounted to Rs. 90,124 against Rs. 73,378 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 67,435 against Rs. 53,033. The aggregate receipts thus exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 22,689. Increased expenditure is due to promotion in the department and increased revenue to the introduction of Court Fees on a new scale and the larger number of disposals.

## General Remarks.

98. The year under report has seen several changes. First, as regards the Courts, the Court at Shil was linked to Malia from 1st April 1912 whilst the *Nani Diwani Adalat* at Junagadh has been amalgamated with the *Moti Diwani Adalat* since 1st September 1912. The following New Acts have also been introduced :—

The Small Cause Courts Act No. 1 of 1968.
The Court fees Act No. 1 of 1969.
The Stamp Act No. 2 of 1969; and are found to work satisfactorily.

Small Cause powers have been conferred on the *Diwani Court* at Junagadh up to Rs. 50, and on the Courts at Verawal and Vanthali up to Rs. 12-8-0.

99. In the Criminal Procedure Code a chapter investing Magistrates for the first time with summary powers has been introduced during the year. An important change has also been made in the powers and jurisdiction of First Class Magistrates who could formerly inflict punishment of imprisonment up to one year only and fine of Rs. 250 but can now order imprisonment up to 2 years and maximum fines of Rs. 500. Heretofore many cases more or less of a petty nature were committed to the sessions for trial by the Madadnish Adalat entailing considerable expense to the State and inconvenience to the public, whereas such cases are now tried by the Magistrates and disposed of on the spot.

100. As regards Civil Powers, the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs ordinarily extends to Rs. 2,500. But owing to the distance of the Courts at Nageshri, Una and Kutiana and the trouble and expense incurred by the public in repairing to Junagadh, the powers of those Courts have been increased to Rs. 5,000.

101. The amalgamation of Moti and Nani Diwani Adalats since 1st September last is an experiment which is so far justified by results but may necessitate some readjustment of minor duties.

102. The execution of decrees against *Kheduts* was formerly entrusted to the Wahivatdars, and, in the absence of rules, was in a most unsatisfactory condition. Rules regulating the despatch of work and proper execution of decrees have now been framed in consultation with the Revenue Department. Under the former law one-third of the salaries of State servants was always attachable but ~~Rs~~. 10 have now been fixed as the maximum unattachable. The dwelling houses, buildings required for confining agricultural stock and materials of houses belonging to agriculturists, are now for the first time exempted from attachment. While all reasonable consideration is thus shown to judgment-debtors, endeavours have been made to facilitate the speedier execution of decrees.

103. Adhesive stamps even of the smallest denominations were not available before 1st January last. These have now been introduced in various denominations up to Rs. 5 and are a

great convenience to the public. A variation has been made in the rates of levy but without any hardship to suitors.

104. Subordinate courts were regularly inspected by the Chief Judicial Officer with the object of introducing uniform methods, systematic methods of work, and closer adherence to the Laws and Codes in force in the State, and the results are already apparent.

## Municipalities.

*Municipalities.*

105. Appendix XVI gives the usual details about the Municipalities in the State.

*Junagadh Municipality.*

106. The Municipality at Junagadh is in its infancy, and the people have much to learn as regards elementary rules of sanitation and hygiene; but there has already been some advance.

107. The appointment of a qualified Health Officer as Municipal Secretary in Junagadh City has effected marked improvement in the cleanliness of the town, and schemes for widening roads have taken practical shape as stated elsewhere in the report. Extended water supply, regular drainage, better lighting, wider roads, and improved markets are difficult to provide until the State can furnish funds, as Municipal resources and revenues are limited, and the public, whilst anxious for improved conditions, expects the State to finance them.

*Cholera.*

108. Between March and December last, when cholera broke out in Kathiawar and Bombay, a few imported cases were detected in Junagadh city, but by disinfection and constant supervision the disease was stamped out soon after its appearance, only 9 deaths occurring during the year.

*Night-soil.*

109. Night-soil is now removed from the city to trenching grounds outside with the aid of night-soil carts, but cultivators have not learnt to appreciate its value as a manure. Plots of land have accordingly been reserved for experimental and demonstrative purposes, and it is hoped that night-soil will soon prove a source of revenue rather than expenditure.

*Receipts and expenditure.*

110. The Municipality has no direct income of its own, and is supported by a share in the city Customs revenues and by the rent of State houses mostly purchased by H. H. the late Nawab Saheb. Total receipts amounted to Rs. 37,000, and expenditure to Rs. 28,131.

*Veraval and other Municipalities in the State.*

111. Veraval Municipality is under the supervision of the Port Officer, Veraval, and other Municipalities in the State are controlled by the Revenue Department.

*General remarks.*

112. The sanitary condition of Junagadh town and the whole State in general is slowly improving, but much remains to be done as fast as public opinion and finance permit.

The city of Junagadh has undergone discernible improvements. The principal roads have been repaired; the main streets are fairly well lighted; and are partially watered during the hot months. Progress must be gradual and in accordance with the sentiments of the people who are extremely backward. Streets and bye lanes in Junagadh City are now kept clear and clean, but in smaller towns there is little improvement.

## Chemical Analysis.

113. In the year 1912–13 there were in all 43 cases submitted for chemical analysis wherein 236 samples had to be examined.

Out of 15 cases of suspected poisoning received for examination, opium was detected in 5, arsenic in 3, Dhatura in 2 and no poison was found in the remaining 5.

The cases of suspected blood and blood stains were 21 and blood was detected in 18 of them.

The cases of suspected seminal stains were 7 and in 4 of them human spermatozoa were detected.

# CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

*Agriculture.*

114. The State has got no properly constituted Agricultural Department; but an agricultural farm is maintained at Malia, which is placed under the control of the Chief Revenue Officer, and useful experiments have been conducted. It is expected that gradually valuable information will be acquired in respect of seed and soil variations.

*Malia Farm.*

115. Until last year, this farm was practically neglected. It was instituted in 1906 but up till now it was not worked under any system. No system of experiments or demonstrations was planned, no competent staff was employed on it and the condition of the farm was no better than that of an ordinary field. With a view to put matters on a systematic basis, it was placed in charge of an experienced Superintendent who has turned it into a model farm by working under scientific conditions. Experiments are carried out in many varieties of crops such as ground-nuts, good Gujarat rice, pulses, valukad Bajro, sugarcane, cotton seeds of all sorts and English vegetables in accordance with the cropping scheme laid down by Mr. K. D. Kulkarni of the Bombay Agricultural Department, whose services were lent to this State by the Department of Agriculture, Bombay.

The farm was visited in October last when the progress effected was considered highly satisfactory.

During the year of report the amount spent on the farm was Rs. 689 and the income amounted to Rs. 415, leaving a deficit of Rs. 274 only to be borne by the State. It is hoped that the Farm will soon become self-supporting.

*Horticulture.*

116. As mentioned in the last year's report, the State owns a large number of excellent gardens all of which, except the three gardens at Chorwad, have been farmed out. Until the appointment of an experienced Superintendent of the Malia farm and Chorwad Gardens, these rich gardens suffered from apathy and mismanagement. Varieties of valuable trees imported from distant places were neglected, and there was no proper arrangement for watering and preserving them. Since the appointment of the new Superintendent, improvement is noticeable in all directions and the experiment of bringing a branch of the Gadu Canal to the gardens has considerably facilitated operations.

The amount spent on the management of these gardens during the year was Rs. 538, but on the other hand the income rose from Rs. 333 to Rs. 463.

## Weather and Crops.

*Season and Rainfall.*

117. The rainfall of the year was much better than the preceding year, and in some parts of the State it was far in excess of the average rainfall of the past five years.

The figures shown in the margin give the average rain-fall of the past five years as also the rain registered during the monsoon of St. 1968.

| Average of the past five years. | In St. 1967. | In St. 1968. |
|---|---|---|
| 33·81 | 14·65 | 39·37 |

The maximum rainfall was 42·15 inches at Malia against 14·65 inches of the past year at Junagadh. The minimum rainfall recorded at Bherai was 21 inches.

The monsoon set in over the whole State in the middle of June, and lasted till the end of September, giving a well distributed and copious rainfall at favourable intervals. The first fall was rather excessive, but July, August and September brought timely showers which were very beneficial to all sorts of crops. The October rains were very scanty but the moisture in the soil was sufficient for both Kharif and Rabi crops.

The final result was a most prosperous season, in which there were bumper harvests in everything save sesamum, and the results will be recorded in next year's report in greater detail.

*Crops.*

118. Bajri and Juwar were excellent crops throughout. The Gir Mahal and considerable portions of the other Mahals had a fine yield of cotton, but unfortunately Til failed entirely. The outturn of the Unalu Mag also in the Ghed villages was very poor, but they have reaped an unexpectedly rich harvest from the Unalu Juvar. On the whole, this season is considered by the cultivators to be a year of plenty, as will be proved from the financial statement to be submitted next year.

*Grass operations.*

119. The results of the Gir Grass operations undertaken to provide fodder to the subjects of the State, to the Agency, and States and Talukas in Kathiawar and to the Talukadari Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad, may be summarised as follows:-

| To whom grass supplied. | Quantity of grass supplied. lbs. |
|---|---|
| Agency, States and Talukas in Kathiawar. | 1,15,18,000 |
| Talukdari Settlement Officer. | 1,31,80,000 |
| Cultivators of Junagadh State. | 72,50,000 |
| State servants and subjects. | 17,61,000 |
| State Departments. | 16,45,000 |
| Charity, free fodder to cartmen's bullocks, burnt or damaged. | 93,46,000 |
| Deficits, shortage, &c. | 44,92,000 |
| | 4,91,92,000 |

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,09,774-9-9 and the income from the sale of grass to Rs. 3,11,879-6-2, showing a deficit of Rs. 97,895-3-7. The loss accruing from the grass supplied to cartmen and fodder for their bullocks gratis and the amount of grass that was burnt or damaged and deficits that had to be written off amounted to Rs. 1,01,022-13-6, thus making a total deficit of Rs. 1,98,918-1-1. In addition all Forest operations were suspended during the year and the income from this source was about one lakh of rupees under the normal.

This was the first occasion upon which grass has been cut in large quantities and exported from the Gir Forest. The operations were undertaken on a large scale at the request of Government, in order to supply fodder to the whole province. It was thus fortunate that prompt measures were taken at the outset to protect the most extensive grass areas. This necessitated employment of Imperial Service Lancers and Police on extraordinary duty which was cheerfully performed under very trying conditions. In addition, the demands for cut grass from the officer in charge of the Ahmedabad Gir Cattle operations at first within the Gir and subsequently outside, added enormously to the amount of work to be done and to the responsibilities devolving on State officials.

The difficulties confronting the Administration in taking up this task appeared almost unsurmountable. The Gir Forest was practically unknown ground. Its reputation as the home of fever and the abode of lions frightened labourers and cartmen. The roads leading to the Gir are in a deplorable state of disrepair and neglect, while within the Forest area the cart tracks are very rough and in places almost impassable. The distances to be traversed between collecting centres and Railway depots varied from 20 to 44 miles. It was soon found, however,

that sufficient labour could be collected and the operations of cutting and gathering into rough heaps were carried out without much difficulty. Throughout the operations, however, the difficulty of carting the grass to Railway depots was a constant source of anxiety. It was never possible to engage all the carts required. There are comparatively few carts regularly plying for hire in the Junagadh State and surrounding territories. The rate of hire offered was very high, being 10 annas a Kos for every 1000 lbs. within and 6 annas a Kos outside the Gir limits, in addition to 100 lbs. of free fodder per journey. Even at these rates sufficient cartage could not be obtained, and it was necessary to impress carts belonging to the cultivators of the State. Although they were remunerated at the rates just mentioned, there can be no doubt that considerable hardship was inflicted. This was mitigated by replacing at State expense all bullocks lost or damaged while carting grass and by allowing a liberal supply of free fodder.

Viewed as a whole the operations have not been unsuccessful. The lives of many thousands of cattle in Kathiawar and Ahmedabad have been saved during a year of exceptionally severe fodder famine. The expense and efforts required from this State were ungrudgingly sanctioned, and it is a great satisfaction to all concerned that His Excellency the Governor was pleased during his visit especially to commend the result of our labours.

*Storage of grass.* 120. The experiences of last season have brought into prominence the paramount necessity of grass storage. Special orders have, therefore, been issued for storage at head-quarters and other convenient centres. The grass so collected and stacked in Mahal centres by the Revenue Department now totals 55 lakhs of lbs., while at head-quarters and various easily accessible areas the special Grass department which has besn maintained since last year has accumulated about 95,86,000 lbs. Thus the Junagadh State is now relieved of all anxieties in respect of fodder scarcity, and the same policy will be maintained in future.

*Famine Insurance Fund.* 121. The question of establishing a Famine Insurance Fund has not yet come under consideration, though the accumulation of a substantial financial reserve is kept in view. The resources of this State are indeed such that a total failure of crops and fodder is highly improbable, and the conservation of Forest areas is in itself a valuable investment in this connection. The present financial conditions, moreover, are fortunately quite satisfactory, and are watched with constant attention, under standing orders.

122. The following table shows the distribution of the area cropped in the Khalsa lands during the year under report:— *Area cropped.*

| Nature of the crop. | Area cropped in | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911–12 St. 1967. | 1912–13 St. 1968. | | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Cotton. | 1,12,056 | 1,53,982 | 41,926 | . |
| Bajro. | 1,62,628 | 1,80,219 | 17,591 | . |
| Juwar. | 1,12,634 | 1,01,827 | . | 10,807 |
| Oil seeds. | 40,009 | 34,628 | . | 5,381 |
| Paddy | 4,676 | 6,325 | 1,649 | . |
| Wheat. | 11,719 | 13,004 | 1,285 | . |
| Sugar-cane. | 1,784 | 1,009 | . | 775 |
| Gram. | 317 | 3,287 | 2,970 | . |
| Udad. | 683 | 1,486 | 803 | . |
| Mug. | 412 | 1,104 | 692 | . |
| Other crops and vegetables. | 38,761 | 34,247 | . | 4,514 |
| Total. | 4.85,679 | 5,31,118 | 66,916 | 21,477 |

The above shows a net increase of 45,439 acres in the area cropped, which occurs principally under cotton, bajro, wheat, gram, udad, paddy and mag, while juwar and oil-seeds show a decrease.

There is also a considerable fall in the areas of minor crops making room for the more valuable crop of cotton which of recent years commands high prices in the market. Under the Vighoti system, moreover, there will certainly be a large increase in cotton sowing, if monsoons continue favourable.

The area included in the above statement contains 3,664 acres of land which yielded two crops in the year.

123. The details regarding agricultural stock in the State are given below:— *Agricultural stock.*

| Kind of cattle. | Number. |
|---|---|
| Bullocks, cows and buffaloes | 2,02,373. |
| Horses and Ponies ... ... ... | ... 6,217. |
| Asses... ... ... ... | ... 6,321. |
| Sheep and goats ... ... ... | ...1,23,250. |
| Camels ... ... .. ... ... | ... 630. |
| Ploughs ... ... ... ... | ... 38,528. |
| Carts ... ... ... ... ... | ... 16,593. |

A comparison with the figures of last year shows that

the number of all sorts of cattle except camels, has decreased, for which solely the bad conditions of last season are responsible. In spite of all attempts to save cattle, it is to be regretted that no less than 25,000 animals have succumbed owing to scanty rain and unwholesome fodder, especially in the hot weather months. As a result there has been a regrettable rise in the price of milk and ghee, owing to shortage of milch cattle. It is hoped that this effect is merely temporary.

*Prices and wages.*

124. Prices and wages remained high in spite of the favourable monsoon of last year, and there seems no prospect of any diminution at present.

*Tree-planting.*

125. At the commencement of the year there were 67,852 roadside and other trees, to which 6,083 were added during the year, while 3,015 perished, leaving 70,920 trees at the end of the year.

*Fruit trees.*

126. The planting of fruit trees, which was much retarded during the recent years on account of unfavourable season, has been encouraged by the issue of revised orders offering liberal inducements to plant valuable trees both in owned fields and in waste lands of the State.

*Babul plantation.*

127. As there are large areas of Kharaba land in the State suitable for Babul plantation, it has been decided to lease such lands on favourable terms. Those areas in which a considerable number of young Babul plants are found, are protected and the plants systematically pruned and guarded by watchmen specially appointed for the work. Seeds of good Gujrat Babul have also been procured and distributed for sowing in large tracts of waste land and it is hoped that good Babul growth will result in course of time.

*Industries.*

128. The principal industry of the State is ginning of cotton. At present there are 18 Ginning factories and 6 Presses working in the State, all of which seem to have done very good business during the year on account of excellent cotton crops.

The other chief industries in the State are the stone quarries and the preparation of ghee by the cattle breeding classes. The numbers of families maintained by the latter business and their milch cattle have been seriously reduced during the year under report, the large decrease being due to the effects of the past lean year.

*Tagavi advances.*

129. There was formerly no proper system of granting Tagavi to cultivators, but advances were given for sinking wells, purchasing bullocks &c., from a fund called the Agricultural Fund. A system of guaranteeing money, seeds, &c., advanced

by Banias to cultivators was also in vogue. As soon therefore as the rains of St. 1967 ceased and the signs of impending scarcity became apparent, it was found necessary to make distribution of Tagavi to cultivators under a set of simple rules which are still in force and work satisfactorily.

In the year under report the total amount advanced as Tagavi was Rs. 1,08,885. This was utilized for irrigation by wells and for other purposes such as purchase of seeds, bullocks, subsistence, fodder, etc., whilst a large sum was also spent in digging new and improving old wells. One application was received for Tagavi for erection of a pumping machine worked by an oil engine for irrigating a large area of land on the banks of the Ozat, in the Kutiana Mahal. The application was granted with the result that about 300 vighas of land were brought under irrigation.

*Immigration & Emigration.*

130. During the year under report 34 families of agriculturists consisting of 63 males, 52 females and 57 children immigrated into Khalsa villages from neighbouring territory or from Barkhala villages, and took up 1,022 acres of land. Out of this 816 acres were actually brought under cultivation at the end of the year.

On the other hand 23 cultivators with families consisting of 28 males, 25 females and 34 children emigrated to the neighbouring States or to alienated villages, and the area relinquished, excluding the lands which were re-occupied during the year, was 428 acres.

In addition to the above immigrants, 65 Ubhads or non-cultivators took up lands for cultivation, while 48 cultivators relinquished land and became Ubhads.

There are large tracts of cultivable waste land in the remote Mahal of Una but it is difficult to induce outside cultivators to settle in an area detatched from the main body of the State without suitable means for communication. It is hoped that this will soon be remedied by schemes now maturing.

*Irrigation.*

131. The State possesses 20 canals which are kept in working order by the people interested in them. It is, however, gratifying that the number of complaints regarding the distribution of water &c. is very small. The area under the command of these canals is 2,521 acres of which 1,630 acres were actually irrigated during the year. This brought to the State a revenue of Rs. 9,750 in the past year.

Cultivators are exceedingly slow to appreciate the value of water which is wasted by superfluous flow causing deterioration of the soil. Steps are being taken to guard against this evil.

*Wells.*

132. In addition to these canals, the State possesses a large number of irrigation wells. During the year of report 124 Pucca and 66 Katcha wells were added, and 47 more were under construction. The total number of Pucca wells at the close of the year was 5,953.

The cultivators spent Rs. 5,350 and the State advanced Rs. 13,088 for the purpose of well building, and the area of dry crop land converted into Bhagayat was 988 acres.

Besides the above the State spent Rs. 3,923 as grants-in-aid for digging new wells and repairing old ones for the improvement of village water supply.

In order to encourage digging of wells by cultivators a scale of grant has been fixed for digging and building wells according to the depth at which water is reached and the capacity of the well for supply of water.

*Drainage.*

133. The question of drainage is of great importance both for the purpose of increasing the culturable area of the State and for improving the health of the people. There are large low lying areas in the south of the State commonly called the *Ghed*, which receives the drainage of high lying country both outside and inside the State and remains flooded for some months, becoming very malarious during and after the rains. Thus the Gheds of Ajak and Antroli become inundated during the monsoon and render sowing operations impossible for a considerable period. A scheme is under contemplation to divert the course of rain water, but it awaits allotment of funds.

## Ericulture.

*Ericulture.*

134. The experiments mentioned in the last year's report were continued and have so far shown better results. The worms, however, are susceptible to abnormal conditions of heat and cold and are not likely to prove a success as a home industry among the cultivating classes.

## Horse breeding and Stable Department.

*Horse breeding & Stable Department.*

135. The total number of stallions in the Paddock was 6 of which 4 were Kathis, and 1 Arab and 1 Donkey stallion.

The total number of mares served by these stallions was 113, of which 74 including those for mule breeding belonged to the State and the remaining 39 to private owners.

There are 50 brood mares in the stud, of which 45 are utilized for breeding.

A Kathi horse from the Paddock won a race on each day of the meeting and another ran second in the Kathiawar races, more than maintaining the superiority of the Kathi strains from this State.

An Imperial Service Lancers' horse, Battle Axe, secured one second prize.

136. Out of 6 elephants one has been maintained and the rest disposed of. *Hathikhana.*

137. The camel herd was disposed of during the year. *Camel herd.*

138. The State maintained 27 pair carriages, 11 single tongas, 15 shigrams and 5 carts. *Carriage Department.*

139. The work of maintaining, repairing and doing up of State conveyances was well done during the year. *Gadikhana Workshop.*

140. The work of extending the Paddock run for young stock was taken in hand and it is hoped that it will greatly improve their condition. The material now coming on is exceptionally promising and should be a credit to the management which is both economical and efficient. Schemes are also under contemplation to locate all horses of the State Stables, the carriages and workshop &c., in the Lancers' old lines where they would be close to the Paddock and under more immediate supervision.

141. As regards horse-breeding, definite lines have been laid down, and the Kathi stock already promise well in respect of increased height. An endeavour will shortly be made to secure an English thorough-bred stallion, a new Arab thorough-bred having been obtained during the year.

## Forests.

142. The area under the control of the Forest Department was originally 591 sq. miles as settled by Mr. Desai. But owing to frequent changes in the limits of the Gir Forest and the recent alterations of boundary proposed, the matter was not settled during the year under report. The exact area will be ascertained after a re-survey of the boundary as finally settled. *Area.*

143. As most of the blocks into which the Gir and Girnar forests have been divided for the purpose of exploitation have been laid down with regard to the natural features of the land, no special demarcation for the boundary of these blocks was *Demarcation.*

necessary. Owing to grass operations, work was suspended temporarily but was subsequently started on the arrival of Mr. Wallinger.

### As regards the Gir.

*Working Plans.* 144. As no coupes had been exploited during last year owing to the special Gir Grass Operations, there were 32 coupes to be exploited, and contracts were given for the extraction and removal of boat knees and timber from them. Of these 32 coupes 23 were partially cut and 9 were left untouched by the contractors as they were unable to finish the work before the end of March, since when felling has been stopped. Mr. Wallinger detected extraordinary irregularities in the procedure of contractors who had wood felled wherever convenient, and severely condemned existing boat knee contracts. Such mistakes will not occur in future as detailed orders have been issued on all points. Moreover, felling will cease for two years in order to bring other more urgent work up to date.

### As regards the Girnar.

145. In the Girnar forest 12 out of 16 coupes placed for exploitation during the year have been exploited. The remaining 4 could not be cut as no contractor came forward to undertake the work.

*Grass.* 146. The work of cutting grass and removing it from both the Gir and Girnar forests was carried out during the year, and it is possible that a market will be found for pressed fodder in Bombay and Karachi. Efforts are now being made to popularize the grass, and if a market is found, operations could be conducted on a large scale.

*General protection.* 147. 32 cases in the Gir and 20 in the Girnar of minor offences were detected during the year. In all the offenders were fined.

*Protection from fire.* 148. The number of fires in both the divisions was 26 against 19 in the preceding year. The number of fires is, however, less than the average in preceding years. Fire tracing is necessary and some 12 to 15 miles in the limits of the Gir were fire traced. Detailed instructions have been issued for next season's work.

*Protection from Cattle.* 149. There was no particular damage done to the Forests by cattle during the year.

*Natural reproduction.* 150. Natural reproduction in the case of stool shoots was satisfactory. Mr. Wallinger himself superintended this work and gave practical proof of its success in skilled hands. Satis-

factory results were obtained, and it made a considerable impression on labourers and local residents.

151. The total valuation of the produce of the year as compared with last year's, is given below:— *Exploitation of major and minor Forest produce.*

| Description of Produce. | 1911–12. Rs. | 1912–13. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Timber... ... ... ... | 17,603 | 16,150 |
| Fuel ... ... ... ... | 10,362 | 13,202 |
| Charcoal. ... ... ... | .. | 512 |
| Bamboos. ... ... ... | 758 | 1,286 |
| Grass... ... ... ... | 2,297 | 79,890 |
| Grazing ... ... ... | . | 1,22,349 |
| Minor produce ... ... ... | 15,606 | 21,146 |
| Kutiana Dudhia bid. ... ... | 3,029 | . |
| Total ..... | 49,655 | 2,54,535 |

The considerable increase in the receipts of this year is mainly due to the fact that grass and grazing, which had been excluded from the Forest Department and entered in a separate special budget last year, were subsequently retransferred and credited to that Department. Thus the receipts under these two heads, which surpassed any previous year owing to the scarcity of fodder outside Junagadh territory, have been included in grass accounts.

152. The following is the financial result of the year as compared with that of the last year:— *Financial result.*

| | 1911–12. Rs. | 1912–13. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue... ... ... ... | 49,655 | 2,54,535 |
| Expenditure ..... ... ... | 34,782 | 31,711 |
| Surplus..... | 14,873 | 2,22,824 |

The percentage of the expenditure on the revenue was 70·04 last year and 12·45 in the year under report.

153. The Forest Department of the State was to be organized in 1906 so as to work on the lines laid down by Mr. Desai in the working plans prepared by him in that year. But the scheme *General.*

was not carried out as proposed and the boundary was not finally settled owing to the transfer of some forest areas to the Revenue Department and a subsequent adjustment of the territory on the borders. After further consideration it was thought necessary to ask for the loan of a qualified forest officer from Government for a short period for expert advice with a view to complete reorganization and scientific working. Accordingly the services of Mr. Wallinger of the Bombay Forest Department were lent to the State for a period of three months, and he was appointed Conservator of Forests in January last. Mr. Wallinger inspected all the Forest areas, and after careful examination of the present condition of the Forest and the system of working, submitted an exhaustive report which contains most valuable practical suggestions on all important points. At the close of March 1913 detailed orders were prepared on all the important points involved; a regular forest policy was outlined, and it was decided to obtain from Government the services of an experienced Forest Officer for a period of at least three years. In no other way can the terrible ravages and reckless damages of past years be repaired. It is hoped that this attempt is not being made too late and that the Gir, as an asset of incalculable value to the whole of Kathiawar, and as a permanent investment of the State, will be steadily developed without mere considerations of revenue. The task is exceedingly difficult and onerous and the whole department needs re-organization. But in next report real progress ought to be recorded since the problem has received special attention without sparing of trouble or expense. The number of lions in the Gir is reported to be so seriously diminished that special efforts are necessary for rigid preservation, and steps are being taken, none too soon, for this end; but scarcity of water and of game in the Gir renders this task more difficult.

## Cattle Camp.

*Cattle Camp.* 154. This was started during last year with the prospect of obtaining valuable animals at a reduced price owing to scarcity of fodder outside the State. Several animals were acquired; a Superintendent was appointed with an adequate staff, and quarters were arranged near Junagadh in order to ensure close supervision. The experiment was not altogether successful, and it was decided during the present year to reduce the number of cattle and to place the institution on a smaller scale under the Paddock Superintendent. This has now been done and expenses have thereby been reduced to a minimum. After more practical experience has been gained and the right principles

of working have been ascertained, it may be possible again to extend the scope of the institution. In all such experiments, the private personal care of an owner is difficult to secure and maintain ; but the young stock are fairly satisfactory and the present site at Khagesri under Kutiyana Mahal, though somewhat isolated, is undoubtedly more suitable for the purpose. It is probable that the buildings erected at head-quarters may eventually prove useful for a separate paddock run for three-year-olds.

## Trade.

*Trade.*

155. The import and export tariff continued to be generally the same as before.

The following statement will show the increment and reductions made in the customs duty levied on certain articles of export with the results as compared with those of the previous year :—

| Articles. | Increment in rates. | Reduction in rates. | Result. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| (1) Wheat and Castor seeds booked from Lushala, Keshod and Malia. ... | 3 pies per Ry. Mnd. | ... | ... | 15–8–0 |
| (2) Batwa Cotton ... ... | ... | 3 annas per bale. | 82–0–0 | ... |
| (3) Dhoraji Cotton. ... | ... | 3 pies per Ry. Mnd. | ... | 21–4–0 |

156. The following figures of export and import show the comparison of trade during the last two years :—

| | 1911–12. Rs. | 1912–13. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. | Increase. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exports ... ... | 32,45,586 | 58,80,802 | ... | 26,35,216 |
| Imports ... ... | 63,40,621 | 49,20,552 | 14,20,069 | ... |

The increase and the decrease in the exports and imports are principally due to the abnormally good season.

157. The value of trade with Bombay alone covered 87% of the export and 70% of the import. The articles exported to Bombay chiefiy consisted of cotton, wheat, castor-seeds, onions, garlic, bones, hides, ghee, etc.

158. The merchandise imported from Bombay consisted principally of grain, rice, sugar, kerosine, cutlery, piece-goods, hardware, etc.

159. The important ports with which the port of Verawal carried on trade outside Kathiawar are:—Bombay, Karachi, Koweit, Bundar Abbas, Beherin, Shermakala, Maskat, Basra, Kirmani, Goa, Calicut, Bhimdi, Dehenu and others.

*Exports and Imports.*

160. In the subjoined statement the fluctuations of the value of the principal articles of export and import are shown for the last two years:—

**Exports.**

| Articles. | 1911–12. Rs. | 1912–13. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. | Increase. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton. | 17,76,631 | 45,38,938 | . | 27,62,307 |
| Grain. | 1,08,143 | 56,352 | 51,791 | . |
| Onion and Garlic. | 1,88,733 | 1,35,297 | 53,436 | . |
| Castor seeds. | 3,35,470 | 1,38,563 | 1,96,907 | . |
| Vankias. | 1,151 | 20,617 | . | 19,466 |
| Bones &c. | 12,137 | 9,252 | 2,885 | . |
| Chunam. | 437 | 272 | 165 | . |
| Ghee. | 2,20,792 | 1,80,695 | 40,097 | . |

**Imports.**

| Articles. | 1911–12. | 1912–13. | Decrease | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Grain. | 6,82,217 | 3,87,831 | 2,94,386 | . |
| Rice. | 5,77,841 | 3,14,496 | 2,63,345 | . |
| Sugar. | 4,27,965 | 7,41,563 | . | 3,13,598 |
| Kerosine oil. | 2,81,515 | 2,45,774 | 35,741 | . |
| Cotton seeds. | 12,16,151 | 4,70,713 | 7,45,438 | . |
| Cutlery. | 65,448 | 49,315 | 16,133 | . |
| Piece-goods. | 8,06,930 | 9,71,334 | . | 1,64,404 |
| Dates wet. | 4,44,168 | 4,45,081 | . | 913 |
| Dates dry. | 46,365 | 44,964 | 1,401 | . |
| Betel-nuts. | 1,00,500 | 1,26,832 | . | 26,332 |

161. The following statement will show the income of the port during the last two years— *Income.*

| Nature of Income. | 1911–12. Rs. | 1912–13. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. | Increase. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duty | 93,023 | 87,994 | 5,029 | . |
| Port dues | 8,324 | 6,689 | 1,635 | . |
| Miscellaneous | 1,290 | 10,907 | . | 9,617 |
| Total..... | 1,02,637 | 1,05,590 | 6,664 | 9,617 |

162. The value of trade with ports outside India during the year amounted in import to Rs. 4,99,357 and in export to Rs. 1,97,701 as against Rs. 5,36,172 in import and Rs. 84,958 in export in the previous year.

163. The number of country crafts including lighters is 171 this year as compared with 156 in the previous year.

164. S. S. Elgin of the Arthur Munro Southerland and Benjamin John Southerland Steamship Company brought 3,561 tons of coal for the Junagadh Railway against 3,722 during the previous year.

## Public Works Department Section.

165. The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,56,925 against Rs. 4,43,555 in the preceding year. The outlay on original works was Rs. 3,82,899 against Rs. 2,36,428 and on repairs and maintenance Rs. 1,46,140 against Rs. 1,59,644 and on the permanent establishment Rs. 28,711 against Rs. 32,905. *Original Works.*

166. The following buildings have been completed:—

1. Law Courts.
2. Shapur Gate Police Lines.
3. City Police Lines.
4. Body Guard Lines.
5. Lancers' Lines.
6. College Students' New Hostel.
7. Chief Judicial Officer's Bungalow.
8. The new Hospital Building has been converted into the Hazur Office.
9. College Principal's bungalow has been rebuilt.
10. The Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital.

167. Electric Installation has been completed in Huzur Manzil, Rasul Manzil and Police Superintendent's Bungalow. *Electric Installation or Remunerative works.*

*Roads.*

168. An amount of Rs. 19,484 was spent in making footpaths along the roads outside the city. Black stone paving of public streets with storm water drains was made.

*Other works.*

169. Plans and estimates for pumping water from the Ozat river into the existing tank in the Uparkot have been made and tenders called for from the leading firms in India; but as the lowest tender was over 5½ lakhs of rupees, the matter has been postponed for want of funds. It is hoped that a cheaper scheme may be forthcoming.

The foundations of the Clarke Market, as after due consideration it was decided that the site was eminently unsuitable for a vegetable market, were dismantled and utilized in the construction of the New Zenana Hospital.

Plans and estimates for the construction of a new General Hospital on up to date lines, with modern fittings, have been prepared. The work will be taken in hand directly after the monsoon. A State Utara in Rajkot Civil Station will also be begun next year.

Work on the Hiran River bridge on the Veraval-Sasan road (8 spans of 50 feet arches) was commenced at the end of March.

The work of adding Hospital Assistant's, compounder's and servants' quarters to the Delwada Dispensary is progressing. Police lines at Verawal, Kutiana and Nageshri have been commenced. Repairs to Utaras in Mahals have been made.

170. With improved financial conditions, money will be devoted especially to communications to open up the Gir Forest and the southren portion of the State. A scheme of light Railway has been prepared, and roads will also be dealt with. An immense amount of work has still to be done especially in the Mahals, whilst Junagadh itself requires an improved water supply and drainage schemes. Plans and estimates are being prepared so that improvements only await provision of funds, and with a second good season generous allotments will be made. The high price of labour still prevails, though the skilled work done is of excellent class, and contractors are gaining confidence in new conditions.

## Junagadh State Railway.

*Lines completed and under construction.*

171. The construction of the Junagadh-Bilkha section of the Junagadh-Una Extension was completed and the line was opened for public traffic on the 20th May 1912, and that of Bilkha-Visavadar section on the 24th March 1913.

172. The Survey from Visavadar to Una of the Junagadh-Una Extension was completed during the year. With a view to development of the country a trial survey of a light Railway line from Verawal to Sasan about 23 miles was undertaken. *Survey.*

173. The following important works were completed during the year:— *Open line.*

1. Two pumps and a high level water tank arrangement for supply of water to engines in shed, to Railway passengers and the station staff at Junagadh station.
2. Dismantling of an old weigh bridge at the quarry siding and re-erection of the same at Junagadh station.
3. Staff quarters at Shahpur and Bantwa stations.
4. A Worthing ton pump of small capacity erected in the Verawal running shed yard to supplement the existing Air-metre to meet the greater demand for water.

174. No removals of rails, ballast or other work worth recording were made during the year except that two 24 feet rails were renewed on the Dock Estate and two 24 feet rails on the main line and 1954 sleepers were renewed on the main line. *Permanent way.*

175. Two 'E' class engines were purchased from the R. M. Railway and added to the Locomotive stock in the year under review, the total number now being ten. *Rolling stock.*

176. Nine under-frames for 45 feet Bogie and four for ordinary carriages were constructed in Bhavnagar Railway workshop, and the body of one 3rd class of 45 feet Bogie carriage was built in Junagadh Railway workshop, and two more were under construction at the end of the year and nearing completion. *Coaching stock.*

177. 30 low sided and 20 covered goods wagons were received from England and erected in Junagadh Railway workshops in 1912. *Goods stock.*

178. The total number of rolling stock at the end of the year was as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Engines | 10 |
| Coaching Vehicles | 42 |
| Goods | 184. |

## Finance (for calendar year ending 31st December 1912).

179. The capital outlay of the open line (Jetalsar to Verawal *Finance.*

and Shahpur to Bantwa ) from commencement of the line up to the end of December 1911 was Rs. 48,00,737 and to this amount were added Rs. 1,54,969 for works executed during the year, and Rs. 72,947 on account of suspense account. Thus the capital outlay rose from Rs. 48,00,737 to Rs. 50,28,653 at the close of the year under report. Rs. 5,63,922 were spent in connection with the proposed Junagadh-Una Extension, so the total expenditure up to the end of the year was 55,92,575.

180. The gross earnings of the State Railway amounted to Rs. 5,33,085, showing an increase over last year of Rs. 87,159. Deducting the working expenses amounting to Rs. 2,67,574, net earnings reached Rs. 2,65,511 which represents a percentage profit on capital outlay of 5·27. Last year the similar percentage was only 4·30, so that there has been a manifest improvement. This is partly due to import and grass traffic in a year of scarcity, and partly to new Bantwa Branch not having developed its traffic in 1911. On the whole, the present outlook is satisfactory, and the Railway investments of the State should continue to earn 5 p. c., and with a scheme of light Railways to develop local resources, earnings should steadily increase. The new branch to Visawadar will also gradually gather traffic in the present calendar year.

*Traffic.* 181. The concession rates allowed for fodder owing to famine were withdrawn. The special reduced rates for cattle were also withdrawn from the 5th December 1912. The rates for cotton full pressed from Rajkot Para to Verawal have been reduced from annas 3/2 to annas 2 per maund on this Railway from 6th February 1913 to secure cotton traffic from Rajkot side. The through train service between Verawal and Jamnagar was discontinued beyond Rajkot, on and from 1st October 1912.

*Miscellaneous.* 182. During the rains of June, July and August 1912, which were unusually heavy, the line at several places on the Junagadh Railway was flooded and the traffic was suspended between Chorwad road and Verawal for four days. Between Junagadh and Bilkha all traffic was suspended for 21 days and between Shahpur and Bantwa for four days. The policing of the line is entrusted to the Agency Police. 18 offences were dealt with, convictions being obtained in 4 cases. The Medical Dispensary afforded relief in 4,004 cases to Railway servants and in 376 cases to the public.

*J. R. Railway.* 183. Great difficulties have arisen in respect of the management of the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway, in which this State owns a 6 anna share, and representations have been forwarded to the

Railway Board. It is hoped that the new working agreement will tend to regulate such matters and prevent friction.

184. Mr. H. S. Davies, who was Manager and Enginer-in-Chief of the Railway from the commencement of the year under report, retired on the 3rd July 1912 and Mr. E. Brook Fox succeeded him and was in charge of the line as Manager & Engineer-in-Chief from the 4th July 1912 to the end of the year. *Personnel.*

## The Saurashtra Post Office.

185. The State Post Office dealt with 3,20,531 letters and 19,629 parcels, showing an increase of 9,286 and 1,798 respectively as compared with the previous year.

The revenue derived by the Post Office from the sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 2,041-1-0 against Rs. 1,785-8-0 for the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 4,642-8-10 against Rs. 4,228-1-0, the increase being due to repairs to the building to prevent records being damaged by white ants. Articles of State service are carried free so that if the revenue due on them be included in the income, it will be found that the Department works at a profit.

With a view to increase revenue from the sale of stamps commission has been allowed to all Stamp vendors, while Revenue clerks and School masters entrusted with this work in Mahals have been granted some extra allowance for this additional work.

Steps are being taken to substitute daily for bi-weekly post in those Mahals which are now connected by Railway.

# CHAPTER V—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

## Finance.

*Receipts.*

186. The figures contained in the Statement, Appendix XXII, are for the financial year beginning on the 1st September 1911, and ending on 31-8-12 so that they do not afford a correct view of financial conditions now after an unsually prosperous season during 1912-13. The year was a subnormal one and the total collections amounted to Rs. 31,01,749 as compared with Rs. 33,83,779 in the preceding year. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 2,82,030 on account of less income, owing to a poor season.

*Expenditure.*

187. The total expenditure in the year was Rs. 29,58,212 of which Rs. 4,84,227 were on account of *extraordinary* expenses in connection with the following items:—

Rs. 2,33,930 Old claims against the Raj-kutumb.

„ 74,000 Sunat Shadi expenses of H. H. the Minor Nawab Saheb.

„ 30,000 Coronation Darbar expenses.

„ 97,895 Deficit in Grass operations.

„ 36,000 Deficit in the price of old *Rals*, numbering 66,000 sold by auction.

*Revenue.*

188. The aggregate receipts of revenue under all final heads of account in the year being Rs. 31,01,749 and the total of expenditure being Rs. 29,58,212, there was a net surplus balance of Rs. 1,43,537. This represents the net improvement in the financial condition of the State during the year, and was due only to measures of strict economy and retrenchment.

*Loans and Investments.*

189. The following statements will show the debits and credits on account of the Capital investment in Railway, Fixed Deposits with the Bank of Bombay, and Investment in Government Paper, as also the loans advanced to various persons in Samvat 1968.

| Nature of Investment. | Balance debit at the end of Samvat 1967. Rs. | Debit in St. 1968. Rs. | Credits. Rs. | Balance. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Fixed deposit with the Bank of Bombay..... | 10,00,000 | 10,00,000 | 13,00,000 | 7,00,000 |
| (2) Current deposit with the same. ... ... | 1,70,295 | 17,30,192 | 17,35,099 | 1,65,388 |
| (3) G. P. Notes at their face value ... ... | 68,366 | , | . | 68,366 |
| (4) Loans advanced to Girasias, Alienees and other persons. ... | 3,01,472 | 2,37,960 | 4,882 | 5,34,550 |
| (5) Railway. Junagadh State Railway including Shapur-Kutiana extension.... ... | 46,97,520 | 85,220 | . | 47,82,740 |
| Jetalsar-Rajkot Ry. ... | 6,05,140 | 36,673 | 28 | 6,41,785 |
| Central Provinces Ry. | 25,000 | 25,000 | . | 50,000 |
| | 68,67,793 | 31,15,045 | 30,40,009 | 69,42,829 |

Rs. 3 lakhs had to be withdrawn from Fixed deposit with the Bombay Bank, as the year was a lean year, and Revenue collections were smaller, while loans, takavi and expenses on account of relief were larger than in a normal year. The State had a balance of 40 lakhs of Koris which could not be placed in the market for the reason that there would have been a depreciation in rate of Koris, and consequent hardship to low-paid servants and poor people. The withdrawal of Rs. 3 lakhs has since been made good and in addition Rs. 14,50,000 have been fixed after the close of the financial year ending in August last.

As regards loans to land-holders in various Mahals Rs. 2,37,960 were advanced on account of severe scarcity in parts of the State as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24,566 | Junagadh Mahal. | 9,853 | Vanthali Mahal. |
| 2,308 | Keshod " | 5,163 | Nawagadh " |
| 752 | Malia " | 8,779 | Bhesan " |
| 66,300 | Visavadar " | 10,017 | Kutiana " |
| 1,650 | Patan " | 22,494 | Una " |
| 86,078 | Babriawad " | | |
| 2,37,960 | Total. | | |

From 1st September 1912 to April 1913 Rs. 98,000 have

been lent to land-holders. The total amount therefore advanced up to date comes to Rs. 3,35,960, and is entered here to indicate that as soon as normal conditions were restored, liberal assistance has been given to estate holders.

*Tehsil.*

190. This head comprises an account of outstandings and their recoveries. Measures are being taken to make up the accounts of outstandings, which are not complete in some cases. Rs. 75,581 have been shown in statement, Appendix XXII, to Annual Administration Report on the credit side.

About Rs. 31,978 out of this sum are on account of cash recoveries and Rs. 43,603 are on account of remissions, which are adjusted by credit to outstandings and debit to remissions.

*Sub-Treasuries.*

191. Turning to the work of sub-Treasuries it may be stated that in the past, they were quite independent entities, and with the re-organization of the Huzur Treasury they were also re-organized. There were 20 Mahal Treasuries, which were reduced to 13, corresponding with the number of Mahals as re-constituted.

These sub-Treasuries had to deal with 44,054 Chillans and 11,814 Vouchers.

The Huzur Treasury Pre-audit and Treasury branches did the following work:—

| No. of Chillans. | Amount. Rs. | Average daily No. at 300 working days. |
|---|---|---|
| 6,651 | 95,19,000 | 22 |
| No. of vouchers examined | | |
| 24,053 | . | 80 |
| No. of vouchers paid | | |
| 12,339 | 94,90,000 | 40 |

and the Post-audit branches did the following work :—

| Chillans. | Amount Rs. | Average daily No. |
|---|---|---|
| 50,705 | 1,29,88,000 | 170 |
| Vouchers. | | |
| 24,053 | 1,08,51,000 | 80 |

*Work of the Chief Accounts and subordinate Offices.*

192. The work and establishment of the following offices were transferred to this department:—

(1) Khas Dukan.
(2) Hisabi Daftar.
(3) Daftari Daftar.
(4) Dewan Office (Public works Department and Railway Accounts work).
(5) Tankshal.
(6) Tehshil Accounts work.
(7) Barkhali Accounts work.

This year the State Jamdarkhana has been added.

This department now works according to the revised system, introduced after the Administration. This system is largely based on the Civil Accounts Code and the P. W. D. Code.

The work of the Department is now distributed amongst the following branches:—

(1) Huzur Treasury Pre-audit branch.
(2) Do. Treasury branch.
(3) Huzur Treasury Post-audit branch.
(4) Mahal Treasuries Post-audit branch.
(5) Tankshal and Loan branch with its Veraval branch work.
(6) Barkhali Accounts.
(7) Out-side Inspection branch.
(8) Old Tehsil Settlement.
(9) Correspondence branch.
(10) Jamdarkhana.

In addition to this work, the supervision of Central Record and Stationery supplying offices has been entrusted to the Chief Accounts Office.

The Treasury branch works under the Treasurer and the Pre-audit branch under the Head Accountant. Three auditors post-audit the accounts of the Mahal Treasuries and the Huzur Treasury. Two auditors inspect the accounts of the Mahals and a third inspects the accounts of the departments situated at head-quarters. The Pre-audit branch and the Treasury branch were transferred to the New Haveli or Secretariat building during the year, and despatch of account work has been much facilitated by this change, which was only possible after building alterations were completed.

193. There are 108 Khatas of debtors of the Junagadh Tankshal. In most cases these debts are secured on land, and the Tankshal had possession of the land or village on which the debt was secured. The work of settlement of these accounts was undertaken in this year. Most of these debts began 20 to 30 years ago and they remained for this long period without settlement. They were all overhauled and abstracts were prepared from Khatavahis and Avros, and the accounts were shown to debtors, their objections, if any, were heard, and each case was settled on the basis of the concessions granted on the occasion of the Sunat Shadi ceremony. *Junagadh Tankshal.*

The total debt due to the State according to the Tankshal accounts at the end of St. 1967 was about Rs. 11,81,000. In St. 1968 twelve accounts were settled and in St. 1969 forty

more accounts were settled, six khatas had already been settled in H. H. the late Nawab Saheb's time, and 50 accounts still remain to be examined owing to dilatoriness of debtors. In the 52 cases settled, about 2,00,000 Rupees have been remitted already and those lands which had already paid more than *Damdupat* have been released from Tankshal management. In the case of others, easy instalments have been fixed and lands handed over to their holders. About 9 lakhs of Rupees are now due to the Tankshal by various debtors, whilst in St. 1968 about 82,000 Rupees were recovered by the Tankshal and paid into Treasury.

*Veraval Branch.*

194. The work of the Veraval branch of the Tankshal may be summarized as below:—

Out of 205 debtors who owed in all Rs. 1,34,668 to the State at the end of St. 1967, 38 Khatas were settled during the year under report. Rs. 342 were remitted and Rs. 11,361 were recovered. The balance to be recovered at the end of the year, therefore, amounted to Rs. 1,22,965. The other Khatas will be settled as the debtors or their heirs arrive for inspection of accounts or as reports are received of circumstances which necessitate the writing off of the debt due.

*The work of Barkhali accounts.*

195. The work of Barkhali accounts and recoveries and payments from and to alienees, Bhayats and Mul-Girasias living in Junagadh town was entrusted to the Chief Accounts Office. Before this work was transferred to that office, no consolidated account of the alienees of the State was kept at Head-quarters. Details were therefore obtained from Mahal accounts, and Bethakhata books showing the state of individual accounts have been prepared and the yearly amount of dues and payments have been verified. It will take some time to bring the individual accounts up-to-date after verification of outstandings. The following statement shows the arrears except those of the Una Mahal upto the end of Samvat 1967, and the demands during the year 1968 and realizations of the same at Head-quarters and at the Mahal Treasuries:—

| Name. | Arrears at the end of St. 1967. | Demands of St. 1968. | Realization in St. 1968. | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Bhayats and Mul-girasias. | 36,550 | 52,070 | 21,919 | 66,701 |
| 2. Alienees. | 2,37,771 | 1,30,650 | 71,667 | 2,96,754 |

The realizations fell short of the demand as the year under

review was a lean year. The realizations during the current year show some improvement.

196. The inspection of the accounts of various offices at Headquarters has been commenced this year.

197. The clearing of the accounts of other loans &c. advanced to various persons has recently been entrusted to the Chief Accounts Office. There are 1,202 documents of such loans of which 581 Khatas have been written up with the result that 367 Khatas out of these are found to have been already paid up, though not properly written up. The debits and credits under the remaining Khatas are as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debits | Rs. | 6,28,168 | and Rals | 2,064. |
| Credits | „ | 3,27,424 | „ „ | 1,362. |

The above details will give a clear idea of the present financial situation.

198. As explained in last year's report large arrears and much confusion existed in this Department, which had also to inaugurate a new system of accounts. The work has been multifarious and unpalatable but considerable progress has been made as subordinates become familiar with the new procedure. Both liberality and leniency have been shown in dealing with old accounts, and debtors are being gradually set free owing to settlements and concessions. The Huzur Treasury is now working regularly and daily sheets are received from the Mahals, where however the account staff is of poor quality. The Audit establishment does much to explain and rectify errors, and as new subordinates are trained up to the new system, there will be steady improvement.

199. The general financial condition of the State is sound in spite of the lean year, which was, however, less disastrous in Junagadh than elsewhere, and with extraordinary efforts to effect retrenchments recurring expenditure has been reduced to a reasonable figure. It will soon be possible to invest a cash reserve of considerable proportions, and thereafter to make rapid provision for the needs of the State especially in the Mahals, where communications demand special attention. Next year's report should show a cash balance exceeding twenty lakhs of Rupees.

## The Customs Department.

*Customs.*

200. The receipts under sea customs and port dues rose from Rs. 1,02,637 to Rs. 1,05,590, showing an increase of Rs. 2,953. The port of Veraval has been efficiently managed by the Port

Officer. Improvements have been planned and await allotment of funds.

Revised Land Customs rules making the rates uniform throughout the State were introduced during the year as a tentative measure for one year, and have so far given encouragement to trade, the chief feature being that the goods upon which duty has once been levied are not again subject to duty, as was the case under the old rules. The revenue realized under this head was about Rs. 1,63,164 against Rs. 1,78,400 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the poor season. A Committee for further revising the system has been appointed, and it is hoped that the reforms which will be made on their suggestion will be advantageous to the people and provide further stimulus to trade. It is hoped that the "ijara" system of farming out dues will gradually be replaced by better methods, and that, if seasons continue good and cultivation extends, it may soon be possible to consider total abolition of Customs dues.

## Salt.

*Salt.*

201. During the year under report 1,41,378 maunds of salt were produced in the State as against 1,72,963 maunds in the previous year, out of which ( added to the balance of the last year) 1,07,620 maunds were sold to Junagadh subjects and 38,471 maunds to merchants from other States, making in all 1,46,091 maunds against 1,10,329 maunds and 56,759 maunds respectively during the previous year. The average annual consumption shows a decrease of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per head (from 10 to $9\frac{3}{4}$). The total sum realized from the sale of salt during the year amounted to Rs. 40,891 against Rs. 43,911 of the last year, and the total expenditure on all heads came to Rs. 21,999 against Rs. 23,013 of the previous year. It will thus be seen that the State has realized a net profit of Rs. 18,892 against Rs. 20,898 in 1911–12.

Improvements are possible at Bherai, when funds are available.

## Abkari.

*Abkari.*

202. The actual receipts were Rs. 20,200 against Rs. 19,051 of the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,149.

The revenue derived by the State from the licenses and ijaras of tobacco, ganja, &c. during the current year was Rs. 45,853 against Rs. 41,426 of the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,427.

## Opium.

203. An 'ijara' for the purchase and sale of opium was given for Rs. 20,201 and the work was carried on the lines described in the last year's report. *Opium.*

The following table shows the total quantity of opium sold and purchased, and that remaining in stock as balance at the end of the year:—

| | 1911-12. | | 1912-13. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity in Maunds. | Cost in Rs. | Quantity in Maunds. | Cost in Rs. |
| Balance on 1st April. | 111-10 | 63,680 | 4-23 | 2,763 |
| Purchase during the year. | 10—3 | 3,776 | 107-32 | 54,454 |
| Sale during the year. | 116—5 | 74,196 | 108-28 | 69,630 |
| Dryage. | 0-25 | | 0—9 | |
| Balance at the end of the year. | 4-23 | 2,763 | 3-18 | 1,141 |

Under the orders of Government opium is no longer purchased direct from Malva, and the Bengal opium now provided by Government is not appreciated by the public, so that some reduction in opium revenue must be anticipated.

## Stamps.

204. The former Stamp Act of the State which was published in Samvat 1946 had undergone several modifications which were embodied in scattered orders and circulars issued from time to time. It was also defective in several particulars and the need of a concise Stamp Act was much felt. A revised Stamp Act was accordingly published in November last and came into force from the 1st February following. *Stamp Act.*

205. Formerly there were no adhesive Stamp tickets but only Stamp papers were sold. Simultaneously with the publication of the new Act, Stamp tickets of different denominations varying from anna one to Rupees five have been issued. For fees exceeding Rs. 5, Stamp papers are provided. Formerly these papers were in terms of Kori coin, but tickets are now printed according to British currency. *Change in stamps.*

206. During the year under report net realizations from the sale of Stamp fee papers and tickets amounted to Rs. 73,603 against Rs. 46,664. The increase of Rs. 26,939 is partly due to the effects of the revised Stamp Act, and partly to the revival of litigation by improved conditions. *Revenue.*

## Printing Press.

207. To cope with the increase of printing work in the State Press two more machines costing about Rs. 4,240 were purchased during the year.

The want of space to accommodate the new printing machines and the ruling and gumming machines recently imported, necessitated the closing in of the compound and the construction of a new room for the office establishment, as also the removal of the compositors' room from the ground floor of the old building to the upper floor of the adjoining building originally used by the Judicial Department. With the additional facilities thus obtained, it is expected that the Press will be able to cope more rapidly with the ever increasing volume of work.

The total expenditure on all heads amounted to Rs. 16,083-6-6 and the income to Rs. 12,222-12-0 against Rs. 9,636-4-9 and Rs. 10,080 respectively in the last year. The increased expenditure is due to the purchase of new machinery and additions and alterations made to the building.

## Jamdarkhana.

*Jamdarkhana.* 208. With the exception of rich brocaded cloth and the like, which are required for the use of the Minor Nawab Saheb and for special occasions, most of the articles from the Jamdarkhana have been disposed of by auction and such things as have been retained for ceremonial use have been sent to the Huzur Treasury for safe custody.

## Kothar.

*Kothar.* 209. The Kothar is the grain and grocer's shop of the State, supplying rations to the hospital and grain for horses besides distributing fixed charity grants in kind and cash. There were formerly two kothars of this nature; but since their amalgamation and introduction of a contract system for the supply of articles, extravagance and irregularities have been checked.

The chief problem in this Department was to commute grants in kind into cash payments, and for this purpose a Committee was appointed with the result that cash payments amounting to Rs. 800-1-9 per annum were fixed. Other grants in kind amounting to Rs. 13,135-8-0 per annum have, however, been allowed to be continued on grounds of convenience.

Another improvement effected in this Department was

as regards the distribution of cooked food in charity to the Mahommedan poor. By judicious arrangement it has been possible to augment the number of recipients from 67 to 187 without any corresponding increase in expenditure, and the Committee are to be congratulated on their efforts to provide plain suitable rations for the deserving poor only.

——§o§——

# CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS.

*Births.*

210. The total number of births registered during the year was 12,979 against 15,370 of the last year, showing a decrease of 2,391 births. Of 12,979 births, 6,862 were boys and 6,117 were girls, against 8,098 and 7,272 respectively last year. The birth rate per *mille* of population was 29·89 as compared with 35·39 of the last year.

*Deaths.*

211. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 13,077 against 10,445 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,632. The death rate per *mille* of population was 30·11 this year against 24·05 last year. Of 13,077 deaths, 6,882 were males and 6,195 were females, giving male and female percentage of 52·63 and 47·37 respectively against 53·12 and 48·88 of the last year.

## Medical Relief.

*Medical staff.*

212. The department consists of.one Chief Medical Officer, one Lady Doctor and three Assistant Surgeons, all graduates of the Grant Medical College Bombay, 2 unpassed Assistant Surgeons, 18 qualified sub Assistant Surgeons, 2 unpassed sub Assistant Surgeons and 3 non-qualified men.

*Medical institutions.*

213. The State supports no less than 23 Medical Institutions (excepting one at Mangrol) viz., one General Hospital, one Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital, one Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum, with two dispensaries at Junagadh, and 18 in the Mahals.

*Patients treated.*

214. 1,38,420 persons were treated during the year, as compared with 1,20,532 persons treated last year, showing an increase of 17,888 patients. Of 1,38,420 persons treated, 1,666 were in-patients and 1,36,754 were out-door patients, against 1,319 and 1,19,213 respectively of the last year. The daily average of new admissions during the year was 379·23 against 376·30 last year. The average daily attendance was 1627·78 against 1342·43 last year. Of the new admissions 374·67 were out-door patients and 4·56 were in-patients.

*In-patients.*

215. Of 1,666 in-patients, Junagadh Hospital treated 1,496, Leper Asylum 77, Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital 6, Central Jail 52, Verawal Dispensary 17, Una 13, and the remaining dispensaries 5.

216. There were 374 cases of poisoned wounds by bites from scorpions, snakes, &c., during the year, against 228 last year. *Poisoned wounds.*

217. 5,182 Surgical operations were performed during the year against 4,395 of the last year. Of these operations 494 were major, and 4,688 were minor, as compared with 396 and 3,999 respectively of the last year, showing an increase of 98 in major and 689 in minor operations. *Surgical operations.*

218. The Committees of visitors appointed since the year 1966-7 to supervise the working of the dispensaries in the District are doing their work satisfactorily. A Committee of 5 ladies has been appointed to supervise the working of the Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital, and rules are under consideration for the efficient working of the Institution. *Committee of Visitors.*

219. 77 lepers were treated at the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum at Junagadh, against 108 last year. It is the only Institution of its kind in the province of Kathiawar, having accommodation for about 60 inmates. There were 34 lepers at the close of the last year and 43 were admitted during the year. Of these, 31 were discharged as relieved, and 8 died, leaving 38 lepers in the Asylum at the close of the year. *Lepers.*

220. Medical stores of the value of Rs. 15,000 were supplied this year as compared with Rs. 12,934-12-0 during the last year. *Medical Stores.*

221. The total cost of maintaining the medieal department was Rs. 75,234 against Rs. 64,987. *Total cost.*

Out of Rs. 75,234, Rs. 4,500 for meeting the initial expenses of equipment and Rs. 6,232 for the maintenance of the Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital were sanctioned.

222. Cases of injuries of varying intensity numbered 4,022 this year against 4,140 during last year. Many of them were accidental, but 942 which were purely criminal required written medico-legal opinion as against 1,260 in 1911-12. *Injuries.*

223. 99 post-mortem examinations were held during the year as against 42 of the last year. *Post-mortem examination.*

224. The highest temperature registered under shade was 107 F at Junagadh on 12th May 1912, while the lowest was 52 F at Nawagadh on 2nd December 1912, against 107 F and 52 F respectively of the last year. *Temperature.*

## Epidemic Diseases.

225. Fortunately the year under report was comparatively *Plague.*

free from plague. Only 5 indigenous cases, and 5 imported cases of plague occurred at Patan and Mangrol respectively.

*Cholera.* 226. During the year under report cholera broke out at Junagadh, Veraval, Kutiana, Vadal, Vanthali, and other places round about Junagadh. In all, there were 417 attacks and 308 deaths. The outbreak at Veraval, though of a somewhat virulent type, was short-lived, while at all other places, it was of a mild type. Necessary measures were adopted to check the spread of the epidemic.

*Small pox.* 227. The epidemic of small-pox continued through-out the year, in varying intensity all over the State. 579 deaths were reported during the year against 662 of the preceding year.

*Measles.* 228. Measles was not so prevalent as during last year, only 12 deaths occurring during the year against 230 in the preceding year.

*Whooping cough.* 229. Whooping cough caused 685 deaths during the year as compared with 986 in the preceding year.

*Malaria.* 230. Duriug the year quinine of the value of Rs. 500 was ordered for free distribution in villages infected with malaria. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 950-4-6 against Rs. 1,410 of the last year.

*General Remarks.* 231. The question of providing Junagadh town with an up-to-date hospital will be taken up next year.

## Vaccination.

*General.* 232. The control of the Department has been under the Chief Medical Officer with an establishment of 1 Superintendent, 1 Asstt. Superintendent, 1 Inspector and 9 Vaccinators.

*No. of Vaccinations.* 233. The number of primary vaccinations and of re-vaccinations was 13,003 and 69 against 13,715 and 98 respectively in the previous year, showing a decrease of 712 or nearly 5·4 per cent. in primary vaccinations. Out of 13,003 persons operated upon, 6,720 were males, and 6,283 females. Amongst the number vaccinated, 10,153 were under 1 year of age, 2,806 were between 1 and 6 years, while the remaining 44 were about 6 years of age.

*Result of Vaccination.* 234. The number of persons successfully vaccinated was 12,208, giving a percentage of 96.16 as against 96.78 of the last year.

*Villages visited.* 235. All the villages of the State including 24 newly settled were visited by the vaccinators. The Inspector visited 465 villages and inspected 12,554 children against 486 and 9,672 re-

spectively in the previous year. The Assistant Superintendent visited 394 villages and examined 13,434 children against 313 villages and 10,000 children in the last year. The Superintendent also toured in the Mahals and inspected the work of 5 vaccinators.

236. The total cost of maintaining the department was Rs. 6,409 against Rs. 7,754 in the previous year, the average cost per successful operation working out at Rs. 0-8-4 against Rs. 0-9-5. *Cost of maintenance.*

## Veterinary.

237. The total number of State animals treated was 1,039 against 785 of the last year. Of these 1,011 were cured, 5 died and 23 were incurable. The number of animals of Rayats and private owners treated was 687 against 409 of the last year, of which 666 were cured, 6 died and 15 were incurable.

The number of operations of Castration of horses performed was 11 as against 64 of the last year, and all proved successful.

The district itinerating Veterinary Assistant treated in all 1,090 animals in the different Mahals of the State.

238. During the year the disease called "Surra" broke out among the horses of Body Guard. This disease is said to be ordinarily fatal and had not appeared in Junagadh before. Segregation of affected cases and disinfection of all the stables with antiseptics were the first precautionary measures taken to check its spread. Expert advice for its curative treatment was also sought from the Bacteriological Laboratories at Mukteshwar, Poona and Bombay, and there was uniformity of opinion that affected horses should immediately be destroyed; but at the suggestion of the Mukteshwar Laboratory Atoxyl and Arsenic treatment in extraordinary large doses was adopted and proved partially effective; thus out of 45 affected horses 7 succumbed, 20 were shot and 18 were cured. *"Surra"*

239. The State Camel herd was also attacked by a contageous disease known as "Pam," which caused the death of 83 camels. *"Pam"*

———§———

# CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION.

*Changes in the department.*

240. Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I. C. S., Tutor and Guardian to the Minor Nawab Saheb, remained in charge of the Department as Director of Public Instruction in addition to his own duties till his departure for England in company with the Minor Nawab Saheb in March last when the duties of the post of D. P. I. were split up and the control of the Primary Schools was handed to the Chief Educational Officer and that of the Secondary Schools to the Principal of the Junagadh College. So far this arrangement is found to be working well.

*General Summary.*

241. The following is the general summary of the Educational Institutions in the State and the number of pupils attending them:—

| Class of institution. | No. in 1911–12. | No. in 1912–13. | Increase. | Decrease. | No. of pupils in 1911–12. | No. of pupils in 1912–13. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Junagadh College. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 157 | 149 | 0 | 8 |
| Public institutions | 139 | 137 | 0 | 2 | 12,016 | 11,832 | 0 | 184 |
| Aided private institutions. | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 394 | 275 | 0 | 119 |
| Unaided private institutions. | 101 | 98 | 0 | 3 | 3,261 | 3,346 | 85 | 0 |
| Total... | 247 | 240 | 0 | 7 | 15,828 | 15,602 | 85 | 311 |

The decrease in the number of public institutions maintained by the State is due to the closing of the Techno-industrial School and the inclusion of a branch Urdu School in the Madressa at Junagadh.

*Average attendance.*

242. The average monthly number on the Registers was 11,858 as compared with 11,293, and the average daily attendance 9,150 against 8,914 in the preceding year; the percentage of average daily attendance to the average monthly number being 77.

*Nationality.*

243. Of the 11,832 children under instruction in the institutions maintained by the State 9,726 were boys and 2,106 girls. Of the boys 6,537 were Hindus of all castes, 3,168 Mussalmans, 6 Parsis, 6 Native Christians and 9 of other creeds. Of the

girls, 1,877 were Hindus, 223 Musalmans, 2 Parsis, and 4 of other creeds.

## Collegiate Education.

*Junagadh College.*

244. The institution has made highly satisfactory progress during the year. The number on rolls at the beginning of the year was 157 and at the end 149. The decrease was due partly to the comparatively low percentage of passes at the Matriculation examination of 1912 and partly to the new changes in the University courses.

*Rolls.*

*Results.*

245. The results of the University examinations were extremely creditable. One student, a Mahomedan subject of Junagadh, gained the Hughling's prize for the highest number of marks in English at the Previous examination, being the first Mahomedan to do so in the history of the University. He also gained the Sir Frank Souter scholarship. Another student, a Hindu, was fourth for the whole University also at the Previous examination. A student of the B. A. class also gained the Sir Jacob Le Grand prize for an English essay which was open for general competition to all under-graduates.

*Hostel.*

246. The hostel, which consists of 4 blocks, affords accommodation for 94 students. There are three Professors and 1 Fellow in residence at the Hostel and the students have thus ample supervision. In the opinion of the University Committee of Inspection, the Hostel of the Bahauddin College is among the best in the Presidency.

*Gymkhana.*

247. The Gymkhana has a very successful year's work to report. The Cricket team held its own against all comers except the Samaldas College. The Rajkumars and a strong team captained by Major Carter were both defeated. Foot Ball and Lawn Tennis are regularly played.

*Social Gathering.*

248. The annual Social Gathering of the College took place in March last and was a successful function, at which the outgoing and incoming Administrators were both present.

*Alteration in the building.*

249. During the year extensive alterations have taken place in the College building. The High School contingent was transferred to the Faraskhana last October, and the whole building has been entrusted to the College. Two of the rooms formerly occupied by the High School have been converted into one large hall for Previous Physics and another room was made into an Apparatus room. A fourth room has a gallery and platform constructed for the first year students. These structural changes have proved most beneficial and have removed a long standing difficulty.

*Governor's visit.*

250. In February last, the College was honoured by a visit from His Excellency Lord Sydenham, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, and Chancellor of the University. His Excellency was pleased to visit the various classes while the work was proceeding and seemed much pleased with what he saw, especially with the practical work being done by the students in the 1st year's class in the Laboratory.

*Other visitors.*

251. The College was also visited in March by the Lord Bishop of Bombay who was most favourably impressed. In August last the University Inspection Committee including Dr. Mackichan, Major Hutchinson, Dr. Mann, the Rev. H. Sierp and Mr. Bhabha visited the College, but their report has not yet been received.

*Income and expenditure.*

252. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 52,177 while the income from fees and rents amounted to Rs. 8,491-8-0. All Mahomedan students are admitted without payment of fees, while in addition scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,320 are annually distributed.

*Library.*

253. During the year numerous additions were made to the Library, bringing the total of books to 4,384. Important contributions were made by Mr. Davies, Mr. Robertson, I. C. S., and Mr. Tudor-Owen, I. C. S.

*Changes in the staff.*

254. Owing to the changes introduced in the University courses, some addition to the staff was found necessary, including a lecturer in English.

255. It is gratifying to note that there is an improvement in every respect in the College, due to a spirit of co-operation and sympathy which is reflected in the work of both staff and students.

## High Schools.

*High Schools.*

256. There were 800 students on the rolls of the High Schools against 737 in the previous year, showing an increase of 63. In the Bahadurkhanji High School, the number has risen from 561 to 619. The average monthly number increased from 468 to 554 and the average daily attendance from 379 to 450.

In the Mangrol High School, the average monthly number increased from 168 to 173, and the average daily attendance from 145 to 155.

The question of constructing a new building for the High School at Junagadh is still under consideration. The upper division of the High School is at present accommodated in the

Faraskhana and the lower division occupies the old High School, part of which is utilized for the Taluka School boys.

257. The Matriculation Examination results of the last three years are compared below:— *Matriculation examination results.*

| | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of pupils sent up | 39 | 44 | 47 |
| Number of pupils passed | 14 | 14 | 21 |
| Percentage of success | 36 | 31 | 44 |

1 student passed the University School Final examination.

258. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 300 per annum are allotted to the Local High School. Besides the State scholarships, Rs. 36 were given away in scholarships from the Dahyabhai Memorial Fund. *Scholarships.*

259. Excluding the Gymnastic teacher, there are 35 teachers in the High Schools, of whom 10 are graduates, 7 under-graduates, 12 matriculates, whilst 1 of the teachers in the Bahadurkhanji High School holds the School Final Examination certificate, and 5 are non-qualified. *Teachers.*

260. Dr. Harishankar Pragji has been appointed Lecturer to the boys in the Matriculation class in the Junagadh High School on the subject of "First aid to the Injured." *First aid to the injured.*

## Mahabat Madressa.

261. The number on the register was 453 against 510 last year showing a decrease of 57. The average monthly number decreased from 464 to 458, while the average daily attendance rose from 356 to 361. The decrease in numbers may be attributed to the poor season. English, Gujarati, Persian, and Koran reading are taught here in addition to the ordinary subjects of instruction, but the whole curriculum requires revision and is now being considered. *Mahabat Madressa.*

262. In addition to the usual grant of Rs. 1,200, scholarships amounting to Rs. 48 are given from the interest on the Asharaf-Alí Memorial Fund. *Scholarships.*

263. Excluding the Gymnastic teacher, there are 21 teachers on the staff of this institution, 1 of whom is a graduate, 2 under-graduates, 3 matriculates, 2 non-matriculated, 2 trained, and 11 untrained. *Teaching staff.*

## Middle Schools.

264. 223 students were under instruction in the Middle Schools at Veraval and Una. The average monthly number rose from *Middle schools.*

196 to 203, while the average daily attendance declined from 163 to 160. The annual examination results in these Schools are satisfactory.

The Veraval Middle School teaches up to the V standard and the Una School up to the IV standard. Of the teachers, 1 is an under-graduate, 7 matriculates and 1 non-matriculated.

## Primary Education.

*Primary Education.*

265. The average monthly number in the Primary Schools for boys, is 8,860 and the average daily attendance 6,955. Out of 6,330 pupils examined, 5,082 or 80 p. c. passed. Arrangements are being made to get decent school houses built in places where the want is seriously felt, as speedily as funds allow.

The following table shows an increase in Primary Education:—

| No. of pupils in 1911-12. | No. of pupils in 1912-13 | Increase. | Decrease. | Daily attendance. in 1911-12 | Daily attendance. in 1912-13 | Increase. | Decrease. | No. of teachers in 1911-12 | No. of teachers in 1912-13. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7,969 | 8,860 | 891 | 0 | 6,446 | 6,955 | 509 | 0 | 314 | 340 | 26 |

Of the 340 teachers employed in these schools, 101 are trained and 239 untrained, 29 out of the 101 trained, have full three years' qualification, 45 have for 2 years' and 27 for 1 year's training.

## Girls' Schools.

*Girls' Schools.*

266. 15 Girls' Schools are maintained by the State. The number of girls attending the schools declined slightly from 1,577 to 1,569. The average monthly number rose from 1,446 to 1,527 and the average daily attendance from 995 to 1,009. Out of 1,324 girls presented for examination, 1,046 or 79 p. c. passed. In addition to the usual subjects, girls are taught sewing, knitting, and embroidery. The teachers employed in the Girls' Schools number 51, of whom 25 are males and 26 females, 16 being trained and 35 untrained. Of the trained teachers 3 are males and 13 are females. Out of the remaining untrained teachers 22 are males and 13 females.

## The Musalman Girls' School.

*The Musalman Girls' Schools.*

267. The number of Moslem girls on the register shows an increase of 27, being 84 against 57 last year. This school is now maintained by the State.

## Techno-Industrial School.

*Techno-Industrial School.*

268. The School has been abolished and the students attending it have been attached to the Railway Work-shops with a view to give them practical training in mechanical and kindred subjects. The experiment has succeeded in the few cases where hard work was acceptable.

## Scholarships.

*Scholarships.*

269. In addition to the scholarships mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, stipends amounting to Rs. 1,879 were given to students studying in other Colleges in the Presidency and abroad. The total value of these scholarships amounted to Rs. 2,727 during the year.

## Expenditure.

*Expenditure.*

270. The following table shows the expenditure on education for the year 1911-12 and 1912-13:—

| Details of expenditure. | 1911–12. | 1912–13. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collegiate education. | 44,063 | 52,177 | 8,114 | 0 |
| High School. | 17,824 | 21,964 | 4,140 | 0 |
| Madressa | 8,831 | 9,489 | 658 | 0 |
| Middle Schools. | 2,901 | 3,029 | 128 | 0 |
| Primary Schools. | 65,431 | 73,932 | 8,501 | 0 |
| Techno-Industrial School. | 1,338 | 0 | 0 | 1,338 |
| Grants to private schools. | 1,032 | 1,002 | 0 | 30 |
| Scholarships. | 2,365 | 3,727 | 1,362 | 0 |
| Libraries. | 1,237 | 1,448 | 211 | 0 |
| Direction & Inspection | 10,208 | 7,438 | 0 | 2,770 |
| Office establishment. | 1,957 | 2,259 | 302 | 0 |
| Buildings & repairs. | 4,109 | 6,248 | 2,139 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous. | 378 | 752 | 374 | 0 |
| Total. | 1,61,674 | 1,83,465 | 25,929 | 4,138 |

## Fee receipts.

*Fee receipts.*

271. The fee-receipts are contrasted below with the figures for the previous year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1912-13 | Rs. 8,537. |
| 1911-12 | „ 7,369. |
| | Increase Rs. 1,168. |

## The Mahabat Khanji Orphanage.

*The Mahabat-khanji Orphanage.*

272. The Mahabat Khanji Orphanage for Mahomedan boys and girls was opened by His Highness the Minor Nawab Saheb

Mahabat Khanji ( the then heir-apparent) on the 13th December 1910.

Certain rules were framed for the management of the Institution and were approved by the Administrator. As a result, moral and physical training is provided in addition to such technical teaching in the Railway Workshops as may hereafter lead to employment in the State. The Institution has thus become both useful and popular.

## Physical Education.

*Physical Education.*

273. Gymnasia are attached to the High Schools and Madressa, and School drill and manly exercises as well as native games are taught to boys in other schools. On the 21st February last, the High School contested a Cricket Match with the Rajkot High School Eleven in the Hill Cricket Shield Tournament and narrowly missed a victory.

Suitable games and "*rasdas*" are played by girls in Girls' Schools.

## Discipline.

*Discipline.*

274. Discipline varies with the capacity of the teacher but is fairly maintained in all Institutions.

## Library.

*Library.*

275. Rs. 1,448 were expended this year in maintaining the Bahadur Khanji Library at Junagadh, against Rs. 1,395 in the preceding year. The Library contains 3,869 volumes in English, Sanskrit, Persian and Gujrati. News-papers and Magazines are supplied to it at an annual cost of Rs. 500 and new books to the value of Rs. 250 are added to the stock every year.

## Museum.

*Museum.*

276. Attached to the Bahadur Khanji Library is a Museum which contains objects of Scientific and Archæological interest, collected mostly from different Mahals in the State.

## General Remarks.

*General remarks.*

277. There is an increasing demand for Education in the State, and an attempt has been made to provide teachers with better salaries. School buildings are rarely suitable, and can be supplied only as fast as funds allow. In this respect subscriptions would be welcome, and money voluntarily contributed for such purposes is the best investment that can be made by

enlightened men of means. Plans and specifications for school buildings have been prepared and are under consideration. With improved surroundings the work of the subordinate staff will receive a much needed stimulus. An attempt to establish a few night schools will shortly be made, though in the past such Institutions did not attain any popularity.

# CHAPTER VIII.—CONCLUDING REMARKS.

*Special Committees.*

278. In last year's report reference was made to the work of certain committees appointed to deal with claims and special investigations of various kinds. This will, therefore, be a convenient occasion to summarize the results accomplished.

279. In the first place, there were claims for outstanding debts alleged to be due by His Highness the late Nawab Saheb, the late Shahzada, certain ladies of the Durbar, and the departments of the State. A few claims were admitted after the prescribed date on account of special circumstances, and the total number for disposal amounted to 366. Of these money claims, 364 have been settled, and two only await clearance. Out of Rs. 4,89,848 claimed, Rs. 2,16,532 have been awarded and paid.

280. Then there were in addition miscellaneous claims to houses, mango-trees, ornaments &c. &c., to the number of 184, and restoration was sanctioned outright in 27 cases and conditionally in 12 cases, whilst compensation was granted to the value of nearly Rs. 37,000 in other cases. All these matters have now been disposed of, making a grand total under both heads of 550 claim cases.

281. Apart from this there was a Special Account enquiry branch which dealt with investigation of Durbar account books and prepared elaborate summaries under appropriate heads, a task of great difficulty and magnitude.

282. As regards special allowances in money and kind, the small amount of work remaining over was cleared off early in the year under report.

283. Reference must next be made to the file of 232 special cases, which included several important inquiries as regards confiscations of landed property and a very large number of applications in respect of former settlement decisions regarding Inam and Dharmada grants of landed property. This was a difficult and delicate task and required constant references to and investigations of past transactions. These matters have all been decided, and have reached the stage of review applications. Former methods induce applicants to reiterate the same requests and objections in the hope of further favour, and much patience and labour is necessary in the effort to impress the need of finality.

284. Turning to the subject of concessions granted during the year in addition to those announced at the " Sunat Sadi " cere-

mony, as described in the last year's report, remission of famine relief charges and grass dues in honour of His Excellency the Governor's visit amounts to Rs. 51,728. Actual remissions in accordance with "Sunat Sadi" concessions have amounted to Rs. 2,40,000 on account of land revenue and Rs. 1,85,155 on account of Tankshal or State Bank dues, or over four and a quarter lakhs of Rupees in all. In addition, amicable settlements of various outstanding disputes have been effected by payment of Rs. 73,070 up to March 31st, 1913.

285. Brief mention must also be made of the famous Gir case dispute, which was heard and decided during the year under report by Mr. C. Fawcett, I. C. S., the Commissioner appointed by Government. The result was in favour of Junagadh State and it is hoped that this long standing dispute is now set at rest.

286. A few minor changes and readjustmeuts have been effected in departmental machinery. When the post of Director of Public Instruction was vacated by Mr. Tudor-Owen, I. C. S, on his departure with the Minor Nawab Saheb to England, the duties of this post were divided. As a consequence the General Department was sub-divided, and certain minor offices were placed in charge of an Assistant Superintendent under control of the Hazur Office. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily, but tends somewhat to retard decentralization which is essential to lighten the heavy burden devolving on the Administrator. It was also found possible to dispense with a separate Gharbheni Officer and to entrust the work of Stationery and Jamdarkhana departments to the Chief Accounts Officer. As routine under new methods becomes familiar and the additional burden of claims and special cases disappears, the task in all departments will be lightened; but there is little prospect of this for some time to come.

287. Another most important reform was effected during the year under report in weeding out unnecessary staff. All offices were subjected to rigorous scrutiny and large reductions were made in establishments and budget grants. To prevent the hardships involved in reduction of staff, the device of a supernumerary list was adopted, and surplus establishment has during the year been absorbed in recurring vacancies. This matter has required constant attention, but a step towards substitution of quality for quantity was essential. Offices are now sufficiently manned, with largely decreased expense, and further retrenchment is not easy. On the other hand, there is a constant demand for further efficiency, involving in some instances, such as that of the College with its revised curriculum, a serious increase in

recurring expenditure. It is hoped that the preparation of a general list of State employees will facilitate regular promotion and make transfers possible between departments, since in former times experience of routine work was much too limited.

*General Remarks.*

288. All departments of the State are now working smoothly, and progress is assured, if seasons are up to the average. The general public also understands the system of State machinery, and confidence in the new methods is steadily increasing. Finance is in a sound condition, wants are being generously supplied, and resources are being developed. The next report will exhibit a revenue of over forty lakhs of Rupees which far exceeds all previous records. Means of communication are the most immediate need, and it is hoped that sanction will eventually be accorded to a carefully planned scheme of light Railways. Feeder roads are also required, and in the Mahals many improvements await allotment of funds. Recurring expenditure has been rigorously reduced, and as a result the State of our cash balances shows an available surplus of over 20 lakhs at the close of the hot season. The outlook is, therefore, promising, and agricultural improvements will gradually swell the revenue and produce a contented and prosperous peasantry. The reduction and improvement in tariff of customs is an important subject which will receive consideration before next budget is framed.

289. Establishments are still of poor quality in many offices, and unpalatable routine work suffers accordingly. The habits of past years have still to be superseded by new standards, but already there are signs of considerable improvement. Departmental co-operation is no longer the exception, and a scheme of pensions in accordance with a definite undertaking of His Highness the late Nawab Saheb will enhance the prospects and tone of State service.

290. The thanks of the Administrator are due to all heads of departments who have laboured patiently and unremittingly for justice and efficiency, without consideration of personal leisure or convenience. In this category it would be invidious to particularize; but an exception must be made in respect of the Administrator's obligations to Rao Bahadur A. S. Tambe, Hazur Assistant, whose loyal advice and experience have once again proved invaluable.

Junagadh,
23rd July 1913.

**I. C. S.**

**Administrator, Junagadh State.**

# STATISTICAL RETURNS.

# Appendix I.

*Names of high officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1912-1913.*

| | Name of Officer. | Appointment. | Period. From | Period. To | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | L. Robertson, Esq., I. C. S. | Administrator, Junagadh State. | 1—4–12 | 19—3–13 | |
| 2 | H. D. Rendall, Esq., I. C. S. | Administrator, Junagadh State. | 20—3–13 | 31—3–13 | |
| 3 | W. Tudor Owen, Esq., I. C. S. | Tutor & Guardian to the Minor Nawab. | 1—4–12 | 31—3–13 | |
| 4 | Do. | Director of Public Instruction, Junagadh State. | 1—4–12 | 28—2–13 | |
| 5 | H. S. Davies Esq., M. I. C. E. | Chief Engineer, Junagadh State and Manager and Engineer-in-Chief Junagadh State Railway. | 1—4–12 | 2—7–12 | |
| 6 | E. Brook Fox Esq. | Deputy Manager and Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Junagadh State Railway and Deputy Chief Engineer Public Works Department | 15—6–12 | 2—7–12 | |
| 7 | Do. | Manager and Engineer in-Chief Junagadh State Railway and Chief Engineer, Junagadh State. | 3—7–12 | 31—3–13 | |
| 8 | Mr. I. C. Boyd. | Superintendent of Police, Junagadh State. | 1—4–12 | 31—3–13 | |
| 9 | Mr. James Scott M. A. (Glasgow) Bar-at-Law (Sidney) | Principal, Junagadh College. | 1—4–12 | 31—3–13 | |
| 10 | R. B. A. S. Tambe. | Huzur Assistant to the Administrator, Junagadh State. | 1—4–12 | 31—3–13 | |
| 11 | Mr. E. Reuben, B. A., LL. B. | Chief Judicial Officer, Junagadh State. | 1—4–12 | 31—3–13 | |
| 12 | Mr. Keshavlal G. Trivedi. | Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh. | 1—4–12 | 31—3–13 | |
| 13 | Dr. Narsinhdas Trikamji Mehta, L. M. & S. | Chief Medical Officer, Junagadh. | 1—4–12 | 31—3–13 | |
| 14 | Mr. Manishankar R. Trivedi B. A., LL. B. | Chief Accounts Officer, Junagadh. | 1—4–12 | 31—3–13 | |
| 15 | Mr. Chhaganlal H. Pandya, B. A. | Superintendent, General Department, Junagadh State. | 1—4–12 | 28—2–13 | |
| 16 | Do. | Chief Educational Officer, Junagadh State. | 1—3–13 | 31—3–13 | |
| 17 | Mr. M. Fakih, B. A. Bar-at-Law. | Chief Judge, Sadar Adalat, Junagadh. | 1—4–12 | 31—3–13 | |
| 18 | Mr. A. Marks. | Assistant Manager, Junagadh State Railway. | 1—4–12 | 31—3–13 | |
| 19 | Dr. Mulchand K. Desai. | Stable Superintendent. | 1—4–12 | 31—3–13 | |
| 20 | Mr. Tribhowanrai Dulerai Rana, B. A., LL. B. | Sarkari Vakil. | 1—4–12 | 31—3–13 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Mr. Keshavrao Trimbakrao. | Traffic Assistant, Junagadh State Railway. | 1—4—12 | 23—3—13 | |
| 22 | Mr. Krishnalal Chhaganlal Dhru. | Do. | 24—3—13 | 31—3—13 | |
| 23 | Mr. D. N. Phansalkar. | Superintendent, Huzur Office, Junagadh State. | 1—4—12 | 31—3—13 | |
| 24 | Mr. Motilal Jhaverchand. | Superintendent, Managed Estates, Junagadh State. | 1—4—12 | 28—11—12 | Post abolished. |
| 25 | Mr. Ghulam Rasulkhan. | Commanding Officer, the Imperial Service Lancers. | 1—4—12 | 31—3—13 | |

# Appendix II.

*List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State.*

| No. | Description. | Whether adapted from British Indian Acts. | Introduced during the year under report. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Penal Code. | Yes. | No. | |
| 2 | Criminal Procedure Code. | ,, | ,, | |
| 3 | Civil Procedure Code. | ,, | ,, | |
| 4 | Limitation Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 5 | Registration Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 6 | New Stamp and Court Fees Acts. | ,, | Yes. | |
| 7 | Cattle Trespass Act. | ,, | No. | |
| 8 | Encumbered Estates Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 9 | Whipping Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 10 | Police Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 11 | Arms Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 12 | Prevention of Gambling Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 13 | Opium Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 14 | Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 15 | Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game | ,, | ,, | |
| 16 | Boilers' Inspection Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 17 | Legal Practitioner's Act. | No. | ,, | |
| 18 | Forest Act. | Yes. | ,, | |
| 19 | Explosives Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 20 | Companies' Act. | ,, | ,, | |
| 21 | Land Revenue Code. | No. | Yes. | |
| 22 | Account Code. | ,, | ,, | |
| 23 | Small Causes Court Act. | ,, | ,, | |

# Appendix III.

*Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Junagadh State for the year 1912-13.*

| Arm of service. | Number of fighting officers and men. | | | | | | Details of force at end of the current year. | | | | | | Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At the end of last year. | Recruited this year. | Casualties. | | | At the end of the current year. | Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries. | Number of guns. | Number of men. | | | | | |
| | | | Died. | Invalided. | Discharged, deserted, &c. | | | | European Commissioned officers. | Native Commissioned officers. | Non-commissioned officers. | Fighting men | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Cavalry ( B. G. ). | 45 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 28 | Rs. 16460-0-0 | |
| Band. | 23 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 19 | „ 4902-0-0 | |
| Imperial S. Troops.‡ | 98 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 71 | „ 65015 | ‡ Total sanctioned strength 100. |
| Artillery. * | 166 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 144 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Rs. 86,377-0-0 | *Artillery Amalgamated with Police. |

# Appendix IV.

*Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1912-13.*

| Description of Office. | Number. | Pay of Grade. | Fixed allowance. | Sanctioned cost. | Actual cost. | Punishments. | | | | Punished judicially. | Rewards. | | Education. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Dismissed. | Fined. | Degraded. | Suspended. | | By promotion | By money. | Literate. | Illiterate. | |
| | | P. C. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Superintendent of Police. | 1 | 900+225 | 100 | 15,375 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Inspector I grade. | 1 | 150 | 20 | 2,040 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| „ II „ | 2 | 125 | 15 | 3,360 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| „ III „ | 4 | 100 | 15 | 5,520 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | |
| Fouzdar I „ | 2 | 75 | 10 | 2,040 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| „ II „ | 5 | 60 | 10 | 4,200 | | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | |
| „ III „ | 7 | 45 | 10 | 4,620 | | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 0 | |
| Jamadar I „ | 11 | 37/8 | 8 | 5,994 | | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | |
| „ II „ | 22 | 25 | 8 | 7,656 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 1 | |
| Havaldar I „ | 8 | 20 | 0 | 1,920 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Havaldar II Grade. | 16 | 17/8 | 0 | 3,360 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 14 | 8 |
| „ III „ | 24 | 15 | 0 | 4,320 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 18 | 5 |
| Naiks. | 67 | 12 | 0 | 9,648 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 18 | 31 |
| Lance Naiks. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 1,200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Constables I grade. | 111 | 10 | 0 | 13,320 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 21 |
| „ II „ | 212 | 9 | 0 | 22,896 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 55 | 112 |
| „ III „ | 330 | 8 | 0 | 31,680 | 33 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 81 | 0 | 136 | 260 |
| **Mounted Police.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Risaldar. | 1 | 75+25 | 17/8 | 1,410 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Jamadar I Grade. | 1 | 37/8 | 17/8 | 660 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| „ II „ | 1 | 25+7/8 | 17/8 | 660 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Dafedar I Grade. | 1 | 20 | 17/8 | 450 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| „ II „ | 1 | 17/8 | 17/8 | 420 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| „ III „ | 3 | 15 | 17/8 | 1,170 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Lance Dafedars. | 4 | 12 | 17/8 | 1,416 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Swars I grade. | 13 | 10 | 17/8 | 4,290 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| „ II „ | 26 | 9 | 17/8 | 8,268 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| „ III „ | 39 | 8 | 17/8 | 11,934 | | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 39 |
| Total..... | 923 | | | 1,69,827 | 1,57,627 | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Expenses including pay of Office Establishment contingency &c. | | | | 65,761 | 29,959 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | | | | 2,35,588 | 1,87,586 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mangrol | 69 | | | 8,371-1-0 | | 54 | | | | | | | 34 | 35 |

# Appendix V.

*Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1912-13.*

| State. | Number of offences. | | Number of accused arrested. | | Number of accused sent for trial. | | Number of accused convicted. | | Number of accused acquitted or discharged. | | Percentage of convictions to arrests. | | Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Junagadh. | 1,552 | 1,817 | 1,331 | 1,330 | 1,256 | 1,302 | 669 | 733 | 499 | 447 | 50·2 | 55·1 | 54·8 | 56·2 | These include Mangrol figures also. |

# Appendix VI.

*Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Junagadh State during the year 1912-13.*

| State. | Amount stolen. | | Amount recovered. | | Percentage of recoveries of property stolen. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year. Rs. | Present year. Rs. | Past year. Rs. | Present year. Rs. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Junagadh. | 30,719 | 37,550 | 8,358 | 11,906 | 27.2 | 31·7 | Junagadh figures include value of missing cattle. |
| Mangrol. | 775 | 1,509 | 169 | 682 | 21·8 | 45·2 | There appears to be a clerical error in Mangrol figures. |
| Total. | 31,494 | 39,059 | 8,527 | 12,588 | 27·0 | 32·2 | |

# Appendix VII.

*Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1912-13.*

| Description of offences. | Number of offences | | | Number of cases disposed of during past year. | Number of cases disposed of during present year. | Number of persons apprehended | Number of persons convicted. | Number of persons sentenced. | | | | | | | Number of persons acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons confined being insane. | Number of persons died during or before trial. | Term of imprisonment. | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Imprisonment. | | Imprisonment and fine. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Balance from past year. | Committed during the present year. | Total. | | | | | Simple. | Rigorous. | Simple. | Rigorous. | Fine only. | Whipping. | Total. | | | | Under 1 month | From 1 to 2 months. | From 2 to 3 months. | From 3 to 6 months. | From 6 to 12 months | From 1 to 2 years. | From 2 to 3 years. | From 3 to 5 years. | Above 5 years. | Transportation. | Capital punishment. | Cases awaiting trial. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |
| 1 Offences against the public tranquillity, S. 146. | 1 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2 Offences by or relating to public servants, S. 188. | 1 | 33 | 34 | 30 | 34 | 46 | 26 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 18 | 0 | 26 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 3 Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, S. 240. | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 4 Murder, S. 300. | 1 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 46 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 3 | |
| 5 Culpable homicide, S. 299. | 2 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 6 Attempt to commit murder, S. 307. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 7 Causing miscarriage, S. 312. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 8 Grievous hurt, S. 320. | 2 | 36 | 38 | 19 | 37 | 82 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 13 | 0 | 36 | 41 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 9 Hurt and criminal force, S. 319-350. | 21 | 879 | 900 | 999 | 893 | 1,575 | 129 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 24 | 94 | 0 | 129 | 1,437 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | |
| 10 Kidnapping, S. 359. | 1 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 11 Rape, S. 375. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 12 Unnatural offence, S. 377. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 13 Dacoity, S. 391. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 14 Theft, etc., S. 378-445. | 1 | 535 | 536 | 518 | 531 | 1,007 | 619 | 45 | 116 | 61 | 105 | 210 | 82 | 619 | 383 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 45 | 67 | 75 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| 15 Robbery, S. 390. | 1 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 18 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 16 Criminal trespass, S. 441. | 1 | 40 | 41 | 23 | 40 | 104 | 27 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 0 | 27 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 17 Offences relating to marriage, S. 474-497-499. | 3 | 95 | 98 | 71 | 98 | 241 | 21 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 21 | 220 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 18 Forgery. | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 19 Offences relating to special and local laws. | 1 | 101 | 102 | 352 | 97 | 148 | 83 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 65 | 0 | 83 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| 20 Miscellaneous cases under S. 481 of Criminal procedure Code. | 0 | 441 | 441 | 136 | 439 | 567 | 128 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 22 | 92 | 1 | 128 | 437 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Total. | 38 | 2,203 | 2,241 | 2,203 | 2,216 | 3,888 | 1,129 | 48 | 148 | 69 | 274 | 507 | 83 | 1,129 | 2,716 | 0 | 2 | 149 | 73 | 93 | 114 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 18 | 9 | 0 | 25 | |
| 21 Mangrol. | 31 | 421 | 452 | 447 | 407 | 617 | 57 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 45 | 0 | 57 | 511 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | |
| Grand total. | 69 | 2,624 | 2,693 | 2,650 | 2,623 | 4,505 | 1,186 | 50 | 148 | 71 | 282 | 552 | 83 | 1,186 | 3,227 | 0 | 2 | 159 | 73 | 95 | 114 | 59 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 18 | 9 | 0 | 70 | |

551

551

# Appendix VIII.

*Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1912–13.*

| Class of Court. | Number of offences reported during the year. | | Number of persons dealt with. | | | | | | | | Persons Disposed of. | | | | | Persons remaining at the end of the year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Remaining at the end of the year. | Brought to trial in 1912-13. | | | | | Total. | | | | | | | | |
| | Past year. | Present year. | | Arrested by Police. | Upon warrant. | On summons. | Voluntary. | Arrested in the presence of Magistrates. | Past year. | Present year. | Discharged without trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. | Committed or referred. | Died, escaped or transferred. | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Munsiff's Courts. | 1,805 | 1,750 | 29 | 1,161 | 138 | 1,641 | 33 | 12 | 3,284 | 3,014 | 838 | 1,181 | 853 | 80 | 29 | 33 | |
| City Magistrate's Court. | 391 | 453 | 24 | 224 | 3 | 622 | 0 | 0 | 812 | 873 | 127 | 543 | 189 | 13 | C | 1 | |
| Assistant Judges' Courts. | (44) | (31) | (4) | (64) | (1) | (1) | 0 | 0 | (89) | (70) | 0 | (28) | (42) | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sadar Adalat. | (13) | (19) | (17)+1 | (52) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (53)+1* | (52)+1* | 0 | (12) | (33) | 0 | 1 | (7) | |
| Mangrol Munsiff's Court. | 463 | 421 | 31 | 71 | 60 | 447 | 5 | 3 | 551 | 617 | 331 | 180 | 57 | 4 | 0 | 45 | |
| Mangrol Sessions Court. | (2) | (1) | 0 | (4) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2) | (4) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (4) | |
| Total. | 2,659 | 2,624 | 85 | 1,456 | 201 | 2,710 | 38 | 15 | 4,648 | 4,505 | 1,296 | 1,904 | 1,099 | 97 | 30 | 79 | |

N. B.—The figures in brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the sessions. As these are included in the figures relating to the City Magistrate's and Munsiffs' Courts they are not counted in making up the totals of columns 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, and 11.

* This figure is shown separately, as it has to be counted in making up the total of column 11. It refers to the persons remaining under trial at the end of last year, who are not included in the figures for the Munsiffs' and City Magistrate's Courts for the present year in the same columns.

# Appendix IX.

*Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Junagadh State during the year 1912–13.*

| Tribunal. | Number of applications. | Number of persons and cases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Average duration of criminal appeals. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Applications rejected. | | Sentences. | | | | | | Proceedings quashed. | | Referred. | | Further enquiry, &c., ordered. | | Pending. | | | |
| | | | | Confirmed. | | Modified. | | Reversed. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Hazur Adalat. | 65 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 38 | 30 | 8 | 22 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 4 | D. 39 | |
| Sadar Adalat. | 60 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 44 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | D. 21 | |
| Assistant Judges' Courts. | 82 | 4 | 4 | 58 | 40 | 11 | 8 | 55 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | D. 9 | |
| Mangrol Appeal Court. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | |
| Total..... | 211 | 4 | 4 | 194 | 122 | 55 | 22 | 95 | 51 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 7 | 0 | |

# Appendix X.

*(Civil.)—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during 1912–13.*

| Tribunal. | Opening balance. | | Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand. | | Total. | | Disposed of during the year. | | Closing balance | | Suits filed during the present year. | | | | | | | | | Suits disposed of during the present year. | | | | | Average duration. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value. Rs. | Suits *re* landed property. | Suits for money transactions. | Suits for other rights. | Number of suits under Rs. 100. | Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500. | Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000. | Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000. | Above Rs. 5000. | *Ex parte.* | Admitted and compromised. | Struck off the file. | Otherwise disposed of. | Value. Rs. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| Assistant Judges' Courts. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 D. | 0 D. | |
| Munsiffs' Courts. | 315 | 324 | 2,260 | 4,605 | 2,575 | 4,929 | 2,251 | 4,413 | 324 | 516 | 7,48,197 | 32 | 4,410 | 163 | 3,439 | 944 | 120 | 98 | 4 | 984 | 1,484 | 155 | 1,790 | 5,84,770 | 23 | 27 | |
| Small Cause Court. | 162 | 194 | 746 | 320 | 908 | 514 | 714 | 514 | 194 | 0 | 7,524 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 309 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 109 | 127 | 24 | 254 | 14,027 | M. d. 2-15 | M. d. 5—5 | |
| Mangrol Munsiff's Court. | 72 | 58 | 547 | 375 | 619 | 433 | 561 | 392 | 58 | 41 | 18,174 | 14 | 354 | 7 | 335 | 35 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 27 | 202 | 11 | 152 | 21,750 | Y. M. D. 1-8-14 | M. D. 11—5 | |
| Total | 549 | 576 | 3,553 | 5,300 | 4,102 | 5,876 | 3,526 | 5,319 | 576 | 557 | 7,73,895 | 46 | 5,084 | 170 | 4,083 | 990 | 123 | 100 | 4 | 1120 | 1,813 | 190 | 21,96 | 6,20,547 | | | |

# Appendix XI.

*(Civil.)—Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1912-13.*

| Tribunal. | Opening balance. | | Value of opening balance for present year. | Applications brought to the register. | | | Total. | | | Disposed of. | | | Closing balance. | | | Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Past year. | Present year. | | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for Present year. | Below 6 months. | Below 12 months. | Above 12 months. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | | | Rs | | | Rs | | | Rs | | | Rs | | | Rs | | | | |
| Assistant Judges' Court. | 5 | 4 | 19,097 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 19,097 | 1 | 4 | 19,097 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Munsiffs' Courts. | 1,540 | 702 | 5,57,450 | 2,645 | 7,105 | 11,00,816 | 4,185 | 7,807 | 16,58,266 | 3,483 | 5,299 | 7,95,042 | 702 | 2,508 | 8,63,224 | 2,074 | 280 | 154 | |
| Small Cause Court. | 783 | 647 | 23,304 | 465 | 162 | 28,623 | 1,248 | 809 | 51,927 | 601 | 809 | 51,927 | 647 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Mangrol. | 136 | 137 | 16,179 | 241 | 156 | 20,704 | 377 | 293 | 36,883 | 240 | 153 | 11,827 | 137 | 140 | 25,056 | 30 | 5 | 105 | |
| Total..... | 2,464 | 1,490 | 6,16,030 | 3,351 | 7,423 | 11,50,143 | 5,815 | 8,913 | 17,66,173 | 4,325 | 6,265 | 8,77,893 | 1,490 | 2,648 | 8,88,280 | 2,104 | 285 | 259 | |

# Appendix XII.

*(Civil).—Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1912–13.*

| Tribunal. | Opening balance. | | Filed during | | Total. | | Disposed of during | | Closing balance | | Value of appeals filed during | | How disposed of. | | | | | | | | | | Average duration. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Decisions confirmed. | | Decisions reversed. | | Decisions amended. | | Cases remanded for retrial. | | Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of. | | | | |
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| Huzur Adalat. | 19 | 22 | 89 | 114 | 108 | 136 | 86 | 96 | 22 | 40 | 25,563 | 19,038 | 64 | 68 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 6 | M. D. 3—3 | M. D. 3–21 | |
| Sadar Adalat. | 67 | 142 | 96 | 108 | 163 | 250 | 21 | 155 | 142 | 95 | 36,387 | 60,379 | 10 | 79 | 2 | 34 | 5 | 23 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 16 | M. 5 | 6–22 | |
| Assistant Judges' Courts. | 10 | 5 | 141 | 202 | 151 | 207 | 146 | 189 | 5 | 18 | 11,604 | 16,225 | 80 | 103 | 32 | 31 | 14 | 29 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 13 | D. 11 | 1—8 | |
| Mangrol Appeal Court. | 10 | 15 | 24 | 22 | 34 | 37 | 19 | 19 | 15 | 18 | 3,470 | 3,018 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | M. D. 6—5 | Y. M. D. 1–8–27 | |
| Total. | 106 | 184 | 350 | 446 | 456 | 630 | 272 | 459 | 184 | 171 | 77,024 | 98,660 | 162 | 257 | 41 | 80 | 31 | 63 | 17 | 24 | 21 | 35 | | | |

# Appendix XIII.

*Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1912–13.*

| | Number of prisons. | Number of persons. | | | | Daily Average. | | Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year. | Total cost of Jails and prisoners. | Average period of accused under trial. | Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Remaining from last year. | Admitted during the year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | ~~Rs~~ | Days. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Junagadh State. | 9 | 128 | 405 | 643 | 533 | 120 | 165 | 182 | 16,558 | 23·3 | 3 deaths. |
| Mangrol. | 1 | 8 | 33 | 74 | 41 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 1,324 | 35·5 | |
| Total. | 10 | 136 | 438 | 717 | 574 | 124 | 170 | 200 | 17,882 | | |

# Appendix XIV.

*Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1912–13.*

| Name of State. | Documents presented. | | Nature of documents presented. | | | | | | | | | | Documents registered. | | Value of documents registered. | | Documents of which registry has been refused. | | Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mortgages | | Sale deeds. | | Wills. | | Money bonds. | | Miscellaneous. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year | Past year. | Present year. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | |
| Junagadh. | 419 | 136 | 130 | 728 | 280 | 392 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 322 | 878 | Rs 3,50,733-9-10 | Rs 4,85,809-13-½ | 9 | 43 | 53 | 268 | |

# Appendix XV.

*Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1912–13.*

| Description. | Past year. | | | | | | | Present year. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of deeds presented | Value of property. | | | Fees realised. | | | Number of deeds presented | Value of property. | | | Fees realised. | | | |
| | | Rs. | As. | Ps. | Rs. | As. | Ps. | | Rs. | As. | Ps. | Rs. | As. | Ps. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Mortgages. | 130 | 1,24,206 | 12 | 6 | 2,940 | 14 | 2½ | 728 | 2,06,698 | 15 | 10½ | 6,219 | 8 | 0 | |
| Sale deeds. | 280 | 2,23,247 | 0 | 4 | 11,391 | 14 | 2½ | 392 | 2,73,530 | 15 | 2 | 13,073 | 14 | 11 | |
| Wills. | 2 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Money bonds. | 4 | 1,961 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 1,546 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 15 | 6 | |
| Miscellaneous. | 3 | 918 | 13 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 4,033 | 14 | 0 | 140 | 15 | 8 | |
| Total. | 419 | 3,50,733 | 9 | 10 | 14,385 | 6 | 9 | 1,136 | 4,85,809 | 13 | ½ | 19,462 | 6 | 1 | |

# Appendix XVI.

*Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Junagadh State during the year 1912–13.*

| Name. | Opening balance on 1st April 1912. Rs. | Receipts during the year. | | Total in current year. Rs. | Expenditure during the year. | | Balance on 31st March 1913. Rs. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Past Rs. | Present Rs. | | Past Rs. | Present Rs. | | |
| Junagadh. | 14,000 | 34,723 | 38,919 | 52,919 | 20,723 | 28,131 | 24,788 | |
| Verawal. | 5,440 | 9,175 | 8,902 | 14,342 | 3,735 | 4,847 | 9,495 | |
| Una. | 0 | 978 | 1,490 | 1,490 | 1,171 | 1,312 | 178 | |
| Delwada. | 122 | 175 | 210 | 332 | 53 | 143 | 189 | |
| Sutrapada | 428 | 652 | 548 | 976 | 224 | 212 | 764 | |
| Patan. | 0 | 346 | 1,887 | 1,887 | 1,046 | 647 | 1,240 | |
| Chorwad. | 0 | 194 | 762 | 762 | 390 | 509 | 253 | |
| Malia. | 480 | 698 | 1,829 | 2,309 | 218 | 529 | 1,780 | |
| Keshod. | 199 | 336 | 774 | 973 | 137 | 409 | 564 | |
| Balagam. | 110 | 202 | 285 | 395 | 92 | 215 | 180 | |
| Shil. | 0 | 27 | 497 | 497 | 60 | 160 | 337 | |
| Kutiana. | 1,075 | 2,808 | 3,552 | 4,627 | 1,733 | 4,031 | 596 | |
| Vadal. | 415 | 479 | 680 | 1,095 | 64 | 459 | 636 | |
| Visavadar. | 105 | 161 | 352 | 457 | 56 | 200 | 257 | |
| Bagdu. | 120 | 157 | 231 | 351 | 37 | 66 | 285 | |
| Vanthali. | 1,855 | 3,097 | 5,125 | 6,980 | 1,242 | 4,194 | 2,786 | |
| Bhesan. | 97 | 152 | 932 | 1,029 | 55 | 77 | 952 | |
| Shahpur. | 0 | 0 | 1,509 | 1,509 | 0 | 302 | 1,207 | |
| Total. | 24,446 | 54,360 | 68,484 | 92,930 | 31,036 | 46,443 | 46,487 | |

# Appendix XVII.

*Statement of rainfall in the Junagadh State during the year 1912-13.*

| | April 1912. | | May 1912. | | June 1912. | | July 1912. | | August 1912. | | September 1912. | | October 1912. | | November 1912. | | December 1912. | | January 1913. | | February 1913. | | March 1913. | | Total. | | Total past year. | | Average of past 5 years. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches | Cents. | Inches. | Cents | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | |
| Junagadh. | 0 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 62 | 25 | 81 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 47 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 37 | 14 | 65 | 33 | 81 | |
| Verawal. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 87 | 13 | 52 | 8 | 81 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 80 | 7 | 43 | 17 | 47 | |
| Una. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 16 | 59 | 4 | 90 | 1 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 22 | 11 | 2 | 23 | 92 | |
| Kutiyana. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 67 | 13 | 81 | 5 | 75 | 0 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 11 | 6 | 62 | 21 | 23 | |
| Vanthali. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 67 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 85 | 2 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 52 | 8 | 98 | 26 | 57 | |
| Patan. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 25 | 13 | 92 | 8 | 72 | 0 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 95 | 8 | 48 | 22 | 32 | |
| Malia. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 40 | 21 | 72 | 6 | 20 | 1 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 26 | 27 | |
| Keshod. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 94 | 20 | 14 | 4 | 36 | 1 | 86 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 47 | 9 | 39 | 28 | 3 | |
| Visavadar. | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 60 | 26 | 99 | 4 | 44 | 1 | 57 | 1 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 62 | 13 | 74 | 29 | 10 | |
| Chorwad. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 65 | 17 | 75 | 6 | 61 | 0 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 92 | 8 | 33 | 22 | 46 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Navagadh. | 0 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 17 | 16 | 28 | 8 | 94 | 3 | 83 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 81 | 3 | 92 | 26 | 18 |
| Bherai. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 86 | 12 | 87 | 2 | 37 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 6 | 64 | 19 | 88 |
| Bhesan. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 17 | 73 | 6 | 27 | 2 | 90 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 94 | 10 | 80 | 19 | 88 |
| Sasan. | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 49 | 19 | 71 | 7 | 39 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 90 | 11 | 12 | 33 | 31 |
| Shil. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 50 | 18 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 62 | 8 | 6 | 23 | 37 |
| Vadal. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 43 | 19 | 58 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sutrapada. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 39 | 17 | 1 | 6 | 86 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 31 | 10 | 32 | 25 | 68 |
| Delvada. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 74 | 4 | 70 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mangrol. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 36 | 18 | 35 | 3 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 8 | 83 | 23 | 6 |

# Appendix XVIII.

*Statement as to prices of staple crops.*

| Article. | Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1912.) Rs. A. P. | Price per *Khandi* (31st March 1913.) Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton. | 240–0–0 | 280–0–0 |
| Bajro *(Pennisteum Typhoideum)*. | 45–0–0 | 35–0–0 |
| Juwar *(Sorghum Vulgari)*. | 36–0–0 | 28–0–0 |
| Wheat. | 45–0–0 | 35–0–0 |
| Gram. | 36–0–0 | 28–0–0 |
| Urad *(Phaceolus Mungo va. Radiatus)* | 51–0–0 | 35–0–0 |
| Tur *(Cajanus Indicus)*. | 60–0–0 | 65–0–0 |
| Rice. | 80–0–0 | 75–0–0 |
| Mug *(Phaceolus Mungo)*. | 45–0–0 | 35–0–0 |

# Appendix XIX.

*Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the year 1912-13.*

| | Bullocks. | Cows. | Buffaloes. | | Horses. | Mares. | Colts and Fillies. | Asses. | Sheep and Goats. | Camels. | Ploughs. | | Carts. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Male. | Female | | | | | | | Drawn by two bullocks. | Drawn by four bullocks. | Riding. | Loading. | |
| *Khalsa* villages. | 60,330 | 38,379 | 2,632 | 30,404 | 1,437 | 1,741 | 546 | 4,046 | 72,869 | 221 | 25,143 | 4 | 3,389 | 7,121 | |
| Alienated vlllages. | 32,086 | 19,442 | 3,479 | 15,521 | 1,010 | 1,140 | 353 | 2,275 | 50,381 | 409 | 13,217 | 164 | 2,469 | 3,614 | |
| Total..... | 92,416 | 57,821 | 6,111 | 45,925 | 2,447 | 2,881 | 899 | 6,321 | 1,23,250 | 630 | 38,360 | 168 | 5,858 | 10,735 | |

# Appendix XX.

*Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1912–13.*

| No. | Description of Work. | State Funds. | | | Memorial & Charitable funds. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Original. | Maintenance & Repairs. | Total. | | |
| 1 | Buildings. | 3,23,523 | 64,665 | 3,88,188 | 31,886 | 4,20,074 |
| 2 | Roads. | 1,566 | 62,468 | 64,034 | 0 | 64,034 |
| 3 | Water Works | 0 | 2,779 | 2,779 | 0 | 2,779 |
| 4 | Irrigation Works. | 0 | 405 | 405 | 0 | 405 |
| 5 | Bunder Improvements. | 130 | 672 | 802 | 0 | 802 |
| 6 | Municipal improvements. | 19,484 | 0 | 19,484 | 0 | 19,484 |
| 7 | Electric Light. | 0 | 4,112 | 4,112 | 0 | 4,112 |
| 8 | Motor Cars. | 0 | 6,323 | 6,323 | 0 | 6,323 |
| 9 | Telephone. | 6,348 | 0 | 6,348 | 0 | 6,348 |
| 10 | Steam Launch. | 0 | 635 | 635 | 0 | 635 |
| 11 | Technical Training. | 1,906 | 0 | 1,906 | 0 | 1,906 |
| 12 | Miscellaneous. | 1,231 | 4,081 | 5,312 | 0 | 5,312 |
| 13 | Establishment. | 28,711 | 0 | 28,711 | 0 | 28,711 |
| | Total. | 3,82,899 | 1,46,140 | 5,29,039 | 31,886 | 5,60,925 |

# Appendix XXI.

*Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Junagadh State during the year 1912–13.*

| Name of State. | Country spirit. | | Opium. | | Ganja. | | Toddy. | | Total. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | |
| Junagadh. | 26 | Rs. 20,200 | 22 | Rs. 21,896—0–9 | 19 | Rs. 11,146–3–1½ | 0 | Rs. 126–9–0 | 67 | Rs. 53,368–12–10½ | |

# Appendix XXII A.

*Statement showing Receipts during the St. year 1967 (1910-11) and 1968 (1911-12).*

| No. | Nature of receipts. | St. 1967 A. D. 1910-11. | St. 1968 A. D. 1911-12. | Difference. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Land Revenue. | 16,71,781 +69,279* = 17,41,060 | 15,84,305 | −1,56,755 | * The figure includes figures of Kunvar Mana which was shown in Miscellaneous and Police Varad which was shown against Police. |
| | | *Kunvar Mana and Police Varad are added. | | | |
| 2 | Customs. | 2,82,788 | 3,12,788 | + 30,000 | Owing to larger imports of food stuffs and exports of fodder &c., on account of a bad year. |
| 3 | Forests. | 1,40,716 | 2,24,497 | + 83,781 | Owing to Masvadi and Royalty fee on grass. |
| 4 | Stamps. | 46,664 | 46,200 | − 464 | |
| 5 | *Registration. | 14,692 | | | |
| 6 | Law and Justice. | 23,392 } 38,084 | 47,172 | + 9,088 | * Now included in Law and Justice. |
| 7 | Police. | 43,387 −42,000 Included in Land Revenue. = 1,387 | 542 | − 845 | Police Varad of Rs. 42,000 is included in Land Revenue in 1968. |
| 8 | Education. | 10,400 | 11,253 | + 853 | |
| 9 | Abkari. | 46,203 | | | |
| 10 | Opium. | 37,405 } 1,12,835 | 86,776 | − 26,059 | Income of salt of St. 1968 is omitted, as the accounts are not ready. Receipts were much the same as in former years. |
| 11 | Salt. | 29,227 | | | |
| 12 | Printing Press. | 7,026 | 17,745 | + 10,719 | More work done. |
| 13 | Post. | 1,439 | 2,068 | + 629 | |
| 14 | Jortalbi, Sudhara Varad and other levies. | 2,23,239 | 1,73,382 | − 49,857 | On account of lean year. |
| 15 | Interest and Exchange | 76,394 | 58,301 | − 18,093 | |
| 16 | Railway. | 2,28,487 | 6,33,236 Gross. −3,11,170 Expenditure. = 3,22,066 Net. | + 93,579 | In previous reports net revenue alone was shown. The increase is due to extensions of Railways. |
| 17 | Miscellaneous. | 3,88,144 −27,279 = 3,60,865 | 1,39,073 | −2,21,792 | |
| 18 | Previous Tehsil recoveries. | 1,12,395 | 75,581 | − 36,814 | |
| | **Total Rs.** | **33,83,779** | **31,01,749** | **−2,82,030** | On account of lean year. |

| No. | Same receipts classified according to detailed Major heads now adopted. | St. 1967. | St. 1968. | Difference. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Land Revenue. | 15,23,986 | 14,10,821 | −1,13,165 | Lean year. |
| 2 | Forests. | 1,40,716 | 2,24,497 | + 83,741 | Masvadi and Grass. |
| 3 | Miscellaneous cash levies. | 1,16,242 | 1,16,922 | + 680 | |
| 4 | Ganim Vero and Mamuli. | 1,39,826 | 1,18,588 | − 21,238 | Lean year. |
| 5 | Jortalbi. | 83,413 | 54,795 | − 28,618 | Ditto. |
| 6 | Nazrano. | 4,998 | 17,050 | + 12,052 | |
| 7 | Rayasat, Paddock &c. | 1,47,976 | 54,964 | − 93,012 | Less live stock &c., sold. |
| 8 | Lancers. | 173 | 201 | + 28 | |
| 9 | Police. | 1,387 | 542 | − 845 | |
| 10 | General Administration. | 0 | 895 | + 895 | |
| 11 | Port. | 92,872 | 1,25,913 | + 33,041 | Larger imports & exports. |
| 12 | Law and Justice. | 38,084 | 47,172 | + 9,088 | |
| 13 | Stamps. | 46,664 | 46,200 | − 464 | |
| 14 | Jail. | 567 | 25 | − 542 | |
| 15 | Printing Press. | 7,026 | 17,745 | + 10,719 | |
| 16 | Customs. | 1,89,916 | 1,86,874 | − 3,042 | |
| 17 | Medical. | 0 | 39 | + 39 | |
| 18 | Public Works Department. | 8,051 | 14,453 | + 6,402 | |
| 19 | Abkari &c. | 1,12,835 | 86,776 | − 26,059 | |
| 20 | Municipality | 39,450 | 22,315 | − 17,135 | |
| 21 | Education. | 10,399 | 11,253 | + 854 | |
| 22 | Revenue Survey. | 0 | 676 | + 676 | |
| 23 | Land, Rent and Quarries. | 1,27,579 | 56,562 | − 71,017 | Less houses sold in 1968. |
| 24 | Interest & Exchange | 76,394 | 58,301 | − 18,093 | |
| 25 | Varad. | 4,079 | 1,734 | − 2,345 | |
| 26 | Saurashtra Post Office | 1,439 | 2,068 | + 629 | |
| 27 | Railway. | 2,28,487 | 3,22,066 | + 93,579 | Larger imports & exports & extension of Railways. |
| 28 | Miscellaneous. | 1,28,825 | 26,721 | −1,02,104 | |
| 29 | Tehsil recoveries. | 1,12,395 | 75,581 | − 36,814 | |
| | **Total Rs.** | **33,83,779** | **31,01,749** | **−2,82,030** | |

# Appendix XXII B.

*Statement showing Expenditure during the St. years 1967 (1910–11) and 1968 (1911–1912).*

| No. | Nature of expenditure. | St. 1967 A. D. 1910–11. | St. 1968 A. D. 1911–12. | Difference. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Huzur and cognate Departments. | *1,81,967 | 4,66,993 | +2,85,026 | This includes Rs. 27,000 which were placed under Rayasat heretofore and large arrears of claims against the Chief's family amounting to Rs. 2,33,930 were paid in this year, and His Highness Bibi Saheb's allowance is now included in this. |
| 2 | Rayasat. | 2,38,550 | 1,61,360 | – 77,190 | |
| 3 | Amirs. | 27,377 | 35,243 | + 7,866 | This includes Vazir Saheb's allowance, which was included in Rayasat heretofore. |
| 4 | General Administration | 1,53,453 | 1,90,962 | + 37,509 | Departments were reorganized. |
| 5 | Land Revenue. | 1,80,938 | 2,11,024 | + 30,086 | Ditto. |
| 6 | Customs. | 11,145 | 21,188 | + 10,043 | Ditto. |
| 7 | Forests. | 30,100 | 30,139 | + 39 | |
| 8 | Law and Justice. | 62,707 | 92,640 | + 29,933 | Ditto. |
| 9 | Jail. | 12,181 | 14,036 | + 1,855 | |
| 10 | Police. | 1,70,885 | 2,86,389 | +1,15,504 | Ditto and includes Body Guard, Lal Rassla and Khas Infantry, which were formerly shown in Military and also cost of Village Police and land. |
| 11 | Education. | 1,36,698 | 1,57,464 | + 20,766 | Department was reorganized. |
| 12 | Medical. | 64,987 | 75,234 | + 10,247 | Ditto. |
| 13 | Public Works. | *5,41,772 | 4,49,291 | – 91,481 | |
| 14 | Abkari, Salt and Opium. | *8,943 | 10,203 | + 1,260 | |
| 15 | Printing Press. | 4,649 | 13,180 | + 8,531 | New Machinery was purchased. |
| 16 | Post. | 4,108 | 4,777 | + 669 | |
| 17 | Peshkashi and contributions. | 1,25,699 | 98,399 | – 27,300 | |
| 18 | Military. | 1,34,968 | 64,406 | – 70,562 | |
| 19 | Assignments and charity in cash and kind. | 97,922 | 96,443 | – 1,479 | |
| 20 | Railway. | 0 | 3,11,171 | 0 | In past reports Railway Revenue expenditure was not shown. |
| 21 | Miscellaneous. | 2,34,936 | 4,78,841 | +2,43,905 | Sunat Shadi, Coronation Durbar and deficit in grass operations are included. |
| | **Total Rupees.** | **24,23,985** | **32,69,383** | **+5,35,727 – 1,500 = 5,34,227** | |
| | | | –3,11,171 | Railway expenditure. | |
| | | | **29,58,212** | | |

| No | Same expenditure arranged according to Major heads now adopted. | St. 1967. | St. 1968. | Difference. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rajkutumb. | 2,26,684 | 4,66,993 | +2,40,309 | |
| 2 | Amirs. | 40,342 | 35,243 | – 5,099 | |
| 3 | Peshkashi and contributions. | 1,34,640 | 98,399 | – 36,241 | |
| 4 | Pension Parwashi. | 21,358 | 34,873 | + 13,515 | |
| 5 | Mamuli | 24,321 | 33,175 | + 8,854 | |
| 6 | Payments according to Rajasthanik and Alienation Decisions. | 47,037 | 28,395 | – 18,642 | |
| 7 | Rayasat. | 2,18,027 | 1,61,360 | – 56,667 | |
| 8 | Lancers. | 1,34,968 | 64,406 | – 70,562 | |
| 9 | Police. | 1,71,990 | 2,86,389 | +1,14,399 | |
| 10 | General Administration. | 3,29,245 | 4,32,125 | +1,02,880 | |
| | | | | + 2,630 Stamps | |
| | | | | 1,05,510 | |
| 11 | Port. | 34,098 | 13,475 | – 20,623 | |
| 12 | Law and Justice. | 73,035 | 92,640 | + 19,605 | |
| 13 | Stamps. | Included in General Administration | 2,630 | See General Administration. | |
| 14 | Jail. | 12,181 | 14,036 | + 1,855 | |
| 15 | Printing Press. | 4,649 | 13,180 | + 8,531 | |
| 16 | Customs. | 11,145 | 7,713 | – 3,432 | |
| 17 | Medical. | 64,987 | 75,234 | + 10,247 | |
| 18 | Public Works Department. | 5,41,773 | 4,49,291 | – 92,482 | |
| 19 | Abkari, Salt and Opium. | 8,943 | 10,203 | + 1,260 | |
| 20 | Municipality. | 33,331 | 51,516 | + 18,185 | |
| 21 | Education. | 1,36,698 | 1,57,464 | + 20,766 | |
| 22 | Revenue Survey. | 9,314 | 13,604 | + 4,290 | |
| 23 | Land, Rent and Quarries. | 6,897 | 31,273 | + 24,376 | More land was purchased by the Committee. |
| 24 | Interest and Exchange. | 0 | 37,477 | + 37,477 | Deficit in the price of old Rals was Rs. 36,000. |
| 25 | Varad. | 595 | 4,874 | + 4,279 | |
| 26 | Saurashtra Post Office | 4,108 | 4,777 | + 669 | |
| 27 | Railway. | 0 | 3,11,171 | 0 | Railway expenditure was not shown in previous years. |
| 28 | Miscellaneous | 1,33,619 | 3,37,467 | +2,03,848 | |
| | **Total Rs.** | **24,23,985** | **29,58,212** | **+*5,34,227** | |

*N. B.—In the printed report the following figures were printed instead of the figures shown below:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Huzur and Cognate | 1,81,467 | instead of | 1,81,967 |
| Public Works | 5,41,272 | „ | 5,42,772 |
| Abkari | 8,443 | „ | 8,943 |

and the total was rightly stated, hence the difference in the figures stated above.

* The increase of Rs. 5,34,227 is mainly due to the following extraordinary expenses, viz.

2,33,930 Old claims against the Rajkutumb paid.
74,000 Sunat Shadi expenses of His Highness Minor Nawab Saheb.
50,000 On account of Bibi Saheb's allowance, are now shown as cash expenditure though formerly 5 villages were allotted to her.
30,000 Coronation Durbar &c., expenses.
97,895 Deficit in grass operations.
36,000 Deficit in the price of old Rals numbering 66,000 sold by auction.

# Appendix XXIII.

*Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Junagadh State during the year 1912-13.*

| No. | Name of Dispensary. | Number of patients treated. | | Results of in-door patients. | | | | Expenditure. | Daily average. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Out-door. | In-door. | Cured or relieved. | Absented. | Died. | Remaining at the end of the year. | Rs. A. P, | | |
| 1 | Junagadh Hospital. | 33,075 | 1,496 | 1,115 | 267 | 44 | 70 | 33,796-15-0 | 427·86 | |
| 2 | ,, New Dispensary. | 11,422 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,398—8-6 | 144·22 | |
| 3 | ,, Leper Asylum. | 0 | 77 | 31 | 0 | 8 | 38 | 5,626-15-1 | 36·90 | |
| 4 | ,, Jail Dispensary. | 1,471 | 52 | 48 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1,116—0-0 | 46·58 | |
| 5 | Verawal ,, | 12,531 | 17 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2,276—8-0 | 134·88 | |
| 6 | Una ,, | 8,748 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2,125—0-0 | 83·53 | |
| 7 | Kutiana ,, | 9,801 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,524—1-9 | 104·35 | |
| 8 | Vanthali ,, | 5,021 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,336—8-0 | 53·91 | |
| 9 | Prabhas Patan ,, | 5,968 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,317—8-0 | 63·48 | |
| 10 | Malia ,, | 4,134 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,005-12-8 | 40·20 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Keshod | Dispensary. | 4,401 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,162–11–0 | 46·89 |
| 12 | Visavadar | ,, | 2,673 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 857—0–0 | 18·22 |
| 13 | Chorwad | ,, | 3,018 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,109—2–0 | 25·47 |
| 14 | Navagadh | ,, | 2,427 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,215–15–7 | 30·14 |
| 15 | Bherai | ,, | 1,809 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 929—5–10 | 17·86 |
| 16 | Bhesan | ,, | 2,466 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,008—3–0 | 19·77 |
| 17 | Sasan | ,, | 2,930 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 973—8–0 | 26·57 |
| 18 | Shil | ,, | 2,814 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 851—2–1 | 27·21 |
| 19 | Vadal | ,, | 3,086 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,113—8–0 | 39·71 |
| 20 | Sutrapada | ,, | 3,274 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 888—8–0 | 23·93 |
| 21 | Delvada | ,, | 3,190 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,256–15–8 | 54·83 |
| 22 | Travelling | ,, | 904 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —— | 6·64 |
| 23 | C. M. Zenana Hospital | | 351 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 651—5–9 | 41·3 |
| 24 | Mangrol | ,, | 12,240 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,440–12–4 | 113·60 |
| | | Total. | 1,36,754 | 1,666 | 1,228 | 268 | 56 | 114 | 66,981–14–3 | 1,627·78 |

# Appendix XXIV.

*Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1912–1913.*

| Name of the State. | Population. | Births. | | | | Deaths. | | | | Ratio per 1,000 of population. | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Past year. | Present year. | Increase. | Decrease. | Past year. | Present year. | Increase. | Decrease. | Births. | | Deaths. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Junagadh. | 4,34,222 | 15,370 | 12,979 | 0 | 2391 | 10,445 | 13,077 | 2632 | 0 | 35·39 | 29·89 | 24·05 | 30·11 | |

# Appendix XXV.

*Particulars as to schools maintained by the Junagadh State for the year 1912-13.*

| No. of schools. | | Description of schools. | No. of pupils on the 31st March. | | Daily average attendance. | | Expenditure. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Past year. | Present year. | | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | High School. Rs. | Secondary. Rs. | Primary. Rs. |
| 139 | 137 | 2 High Schools.<br>2 Middle Schools.<br>1 Madressa.<br>1 Sanskrit Pathshala.<br>114 Primary Schools for boys.<br>1 Arabic and Persian School attached to the Madrasa.<br>15 Girls' Schools.<br>1 Islami Girls' School.<br>137 | 12,016 | 11,832 | 8,914 | 9,150 | 23,650 | 10,776 | 78,944 |

# Appendix XXVI.

*Statement showing the rates of customs duty on goods through-booked from Bombay via Veraval.*

| Names of imported articles. | Rate. Rs. as. ps | On weight or value or Number. |
|---|---|---|
| Grains of all kinds, rice, *tur*, *khorasani* and *til* seeds:— | | |
| (1) Booked to all stations from Veraval to Junagadh including Bantwa and Bilkha branches. ... | 0—1—0 | Per Railway maund. |
| (2) „ Vadal ... .. ... .. ... | 0—0—9 | Do. |
| (3) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ... | 0—0—3 | Do. |
| (4) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar. | Free. | |
| Ghee:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal including Bantwa and Bilkha branches. ... | 0—4—0 | Do. |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and beyond... ... ... | 0—0—3 | Do. |
| Tobacco leaves:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal including Bantwa and Bilkha branches. ... | 0—2—0 | Do. |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ... | 0—0—4 | Do. |
| (3) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar | Free. | |
| Snuff:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal including Bantwa and Bilkha branches. ... | 0—3—0 | Do. |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ... | 0—0—9 | Do. |
| (3) „ all stations between Supedi and Porbandar | Free. | |
| Jaggery:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Keshod ... | 0—1—6 | Do. |
| (2) „ Lushala and Manavadar and Bantwa. ... | 0—1—4 | Do. |
| (3) „ Junagadh, Vadal, Shahpur, Sorath Vanthali and Bilkha branches. ... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (4) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line... ... | 0—0—2 | Do. |
| (5) „ Dhoraji ..... ..... | 0—1—3 | Do. |
| (6) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar | Free. | |
| Sugar:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Lushala | 0—1—9 | Do. |
| (2) „ Shahpur and Junagadh including Bantwa and Bilkha branches. ..... ... | 0—1—6 | Do. |
| (3) „ Vadal ..... ..... | 0—0—9 | Do. |
| (4) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those on the Porbandar line ... | 0—0—2 | Do. |
| (5) „ Dhoraji ..... ..... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (6) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar | Free. | |
| Sugarcandy:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal including Bantwa and Bilkha branches. ... | 0—2—7 | Do. |

| Names of imported articles. | Rate. Rs. as. ps | On weight or value or Number. |
|---|---|---|
| (2) „ Jetalsar ... .. ... ... | 0—2—0 | Per Railway maund. |
| (3) „ Stations beyond Jetalsar except those between Supedi and Porbandar. ... | 0—0—6 | |
| (4) „ Supedi to Porbandar.... ... ... | 0—1—0 | |
| Cocoanuts:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal including Bantwa and Bilkha branches..... | 0—9—9 | Per 1000 cocoanuts. |
| (2) Booked to Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar .. | 0—2—0 | Do. |
| (3) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar.. | Free. | |
| Yarn and cotton twist:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal and Vanthli Sorath and Bilkha branches ..... | 1–12—0 | Per Rs. 100 value declared. |
| (2) „ Bantwa and Manavadar ..... | 0—8—0 | Do. |
| (3) „ Jetalsar and beyond ..... ..... | 0—4—0 | Do. |
| Timber:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal including Bantwa and Bilkha branches. ... | 1—9—0 | Do. |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and beyond ..... ..... | 0—8—0 | Do. |
| Piece-goods:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal, Vanthli Sorath and Bilkha branches ..... | 0–14—0 | Do. |
| (2) „ Bantwa and Manavadar ..... | 0—7—0 | Do. |
| (3) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar..... | 0—4—0 | Do. |
| (4) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar... | Free. | |
| Cotton seeds:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal including Bantwa and Bilkha branches. ..... | )—0—6 | Per Railway maund. |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and stations beyond, except those between Supedi and Porbandar ..... | 0—0—2 | Do. |
| (3) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar | Free. | |
| Betelnut:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Lushala ..... | 0—3—3 | Do. |
| (2) „ Junagadh, Shahpur and Bantwa and Bilkha branches. ..... ..... | 0—3—0 | Do. |
| (3) „ Vadal ..... ..... | 0—2—6 | Do. |
| (4) „ Jetalsar and all stations beyond, except Jetpur and those between Supedi and Porbandar..... ..... ..... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (5) „ Jetpur ..... ... ... | 0—0—3 | Do. |
| (6) „ stations between Supedi and Porbandar | Free. | |
| Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, Chinaware glassware, earthenware, cutlery, all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds) silk, oil and miscellaneous articles:— | | |
| (1) „ all stations from Veraval to Vadal and | 1–12—0 | Per Rs. 100 value declared |

| Names of imported articles. | Rate. Rs. AS. PS | On weight or value or Number. |
|---|---|---|
| station Vanthli Sorath and Bilkha branches. ..... ..... | | |
| (2) „ Jetalsar and beyond ..... | 0—4—0 | |
| (3) Stations Bantwa and Manavader:— | | |
| (*a*) all kinds of seeds (except til and cotton seeds) oil and miscellaneous articles ... | 1–12—0 | |
| (*b*) Copper, brass, iron, haberdashery, machinery, chinaware, glassware, earthenware and Cutlery ... ... | 0—8—0 | |
| (*c*) Silk ..... ..... | 0—7—0 | |
| *Attar*, printed books, used household articles, used old bags, *khâro* (used for washing), Chorwad stone, gold, silver, British currency and private furniture for Europeans. | Free. | |
| All goods booked to Rajkot and any station on the Jamnagar and Morvi lines..... ..... ..... | Free. | |

# Appendix XXVII.

*Statement showing the rates of customs duty on goods through-booked to Bombay via Veraval.*

| Names of exported articles. | Rate. Rs. AS. PS | On weight or value or number. |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton full pressed, ¾ pressed, ½ pressed and dhocras Borries or loose:— | | |
| (1) From Amreli, Chital and Kunkavav. | Free. | |
| (2) „ Lunidhar, and stations between Jetalsar and Ribda... ... ... ... ... | 0—0—3 | Per Railway maund. |
| (3) „ Stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar (excepting for full pressed cotton). ... ... | 0—0—3 | Do. |
| (4) „ Vadal... ... ... ... ... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (5) „ Any station between Junagadh and Veraval (except Bantwa, Sardargadh and Manawadar cotton booked from Keshod, Shahpur or Junagadh, for which the duty is four annas per bale).... ... ... ... ... | 0—1—5 | Do. |
| (6) „ Any other station... ... ... ... | Free. | |
| (7) Full pressed cotton booked from any station between Dhoraji and Porbandar. ... ..... | Free. | |
| (8) Cotton from Vadal pressed at Shahpur.... ... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (8A) Do. Do Kutiyana Do. at presses near stations of Junagadh Railway. ... ... ... | Free. | |
| (9) Cotton from Vadal Junagadh (excepting Bilkha and Ranpur cotton) pressed at Junagadh and Vadal. ... ... ... ... ..... | 0—0—5 | Do. |
| Grains of all kinds and *til* seeds:— | | |
| (1) From Rajkot and beyond. ..... ..... | Free. | |
| (2) „ Jetalsar, Jetpur, Vavdi and stations on the Jetalsar-Rajkot section up to Ribda (excepting wheat from Gondal). ... ... ... | 0—0—2 | Do. |
| (3) „ all stations between Vadal and Veraval (except wheat from Lushala, Keshod and Malia for which the duty is 6 pies per maund) and Bantwa and Bilkha branches.... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (4) „ all stations from Khakharia on the Dhola section and stations from Dhoraji on the Porbandar section. ... ..... | Free. | |
| (5) wheat from Gondal... ... ... ... | Free. | |
| Wool:— | | |
| (1) From Rajkot, Gondal and Kunkavav.... ... | Free. | |
| (2) „ Dhoraji..... ..... ..... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (3) „ all stations between Upleta and Porbandar... | Free. | |
| (4) „ all stations between Vadal and Veraval including Bantwa and Bilkha branches ..... | 0—2—9 | Do. |
| (5) „ Jetalsar and all other stations.... ..... | 0—0—8 | Do. |
| Copper, brass, tin and bell metal manufactured:— | | |
| (1) From stations between Vadal and Veraval including Bantwa and Bilkha branches. | 0—2—0 | Do. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (2) „ Jetalsar and other stations. ..... | 0—1—0 | Per Railway maund. |
| Ghee..... ..... ..... ..... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| Caster seeds:— | | |
| (1) From Jetalsar, Nawagadh and Virpur... ... | 0—0—4 | Do. |
| (2) From Gondal and stations beyond ..... | Free. | |
| (3) „ stations Kunkavav to Jetpur..... ... | 0—0—5 | Do. |
| (4) „ Lunidhar and stations beyond on the Dhola section..... ..... ..... | Free. | |
| (5) „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar | Free. | |
| (6) „ stations between Vadal and Veraval (except Lushala, Keshod and Malia) and Bantwa and Bilkha branches. ..... ..... | 0—1—0 | Do. |
| (7) „ Lushala, Keshod and Malia. | 0—0—6 | Do. |
| Oil. ..... ..... ..... ..... | 0—0—6 | Do. |
| Other goods:— | | |
| (1) From Jetalsar and stations beyond on the Dhola and Jetalsar-Rajkot sections upto Ribda.... | 0—8—0 | Per Rs. 100 value declared. |
| (2) „ stations between Vadal and Veraval including Bantwa and Bilkha branches..... .... | 1—9—0 | Do. |
| (3) „ stations between Dhoraji and Porbandar | 0—4—0 | Do. |
| All goods from Rajkot and stations on the Jamnagar and Morvi Railways ..... ..... | Free. | |

# Appendix

*Statement showing the rates of customs duty at Veraval for locally booked goods*

| Name of Port. | Export tariff. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Names of articles. | Rate. |
| Veraval (Local booking) | Full pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval... | Rs. 0–14—4 per *khandi*. |
| | Do. from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh..... ..... ..... | „ 0—4—0 per bale. |
| | Do. from Jetalsar and beyond..... | „ 0—3—4 per *khandi*. |
| | Loose cotton imported by sea and exported after being full-pressed... ... ... ... | „ 0—3—4 „ |
| | Three-fourth or half-pressed cotton from stations between Vadal and Veraval... ... | „ 1—2—4 „ |
| | Do. from Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh... ... ..... | „ 0—4— 0 per bale. |
| | Do. from Jetalsar and beyond... | „ 0—4—1per *khandi*. |
| | Cotton from Dhoraji... ... ... ..... | Free. |
| | Ghee if brought to Veraval by road... ..... | „ 0—6—0 per Railway maund. |
| | Do. Do. by rail... ... | „ 0—4—0 „ |
| | Fire-wood... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| | Chunam..... ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 0—1—6 per *khandi*. |
| | Chorwad stone..... ... ... ... ... | „ 1—0—0 per 100 stones. |
| | *Bidi* leaves..... ... ... ... ... | „ 0—3—0 per *dhokdi* (bundle). |
| | Wheat and castor seed booked from Malia, Keshod and Lushala... ... ... ... | „ 0—0—6 per Railway maund. |
| | Other goods generally if booked from stations between Jetalsar and Veraval... ... ... | 2 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| | Do. beyond Jetalsar... ... ... | 1 „ |
| | Octroi-paid goods... ... ... ... ... | ½ „ |
| | Onion, Til seeds and Castor seeds. ... ... | $1\frac{9}{16}$ „ |
| | Horses :— | |
| | Above 14 hands in measure... ... ... | 5—0—0 per each. |
| | Under „ „ ... ... ... | 2—0—0 „ |
| Navabandar, Simar and Rajpura. | Fish..... ... ... ... ... ... | ½ anna per Railway maund. |
| | Una cotton ..... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 2 per *khandi*. |
| | *Kapás* brought from foreign Talukas in Kathiawar... ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 1—8—0 per *khandi*. |
| | Do. from outside Kathiawar..... ... | „ 0—8—0 Do. |
| | Other goods generally..... ... ... ... | 1½ *per cent.* on declared value. |
| | Horses... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6¼ „ |
| | Buffaloes and other animals... ... ... ... | 5 „ |
| | Goods exported to Div... ... ... ... | 5 „ |
| Dharabandar. | All goods | 1 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Bherai. | Cotton and *kapás* (of the Junagadh State)... | Rs. 1–11—0 per *khandi*. |
| | Do. Do. (of any other State or Taluka). | „ 1—0—0 „ |
| | Wool..... ..... ... ... ... ... | „ 3—0—0 „ |
| | Hay and *kharo* (used for washing)..... ... | „ 0—4—0 „ |
| | Fish..... ..... ... ... ... ... | 3½ *per cent.* on declared value. |
| | Iron, timber, bones, garlic and onions... ... | 2 „ |
| | Grains, piece-goods, cotton seeds and all other goods... ..... ... ... ... ... | 1 „ |

# XXVIII.

*and at the ports of Navabandar, Simar, Rajpura, Dharabandar and Bherai.*

IMPORT TARIFF.

| Names of articles. | Rate. |
|---|---|
| Piece-goods (booked to Jetalsar and beyond)..... | ½ *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Do. (booked to stations between Veraval and Vadal)... .. ... ... ... | ⅞ „ |
| Grains, sugar, jaggery, coir, yarn, cocoanuts and betelnut (if booked to Jetalsar and beyond)..... | ⅞ „ |
| Attar, books, old furniture, empty cases, gunny bags, Chorwad stone, *Kharo* (from Jafrabad), gold and gold ornaments, British and Junagadh coins... ... ... ... ... ... | Free. |
| Silver and silver ornaments (from British ports)..... | Free. |
| Do. (from other than British ports) .. ... | 5 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Bombil fish... ... ... ... ... ... | 1¼ anna per 1000. |
| Other goods generally... ... ... ... ... | 1 9/16 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Coal ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 annas per ton. |
| Any goods for Bantwa, Manavadar and Sardargadh... | 1 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Do. for Kutiyana... ... ... ... ... | 9/16 „ |
| All goods generally... ... ... ... ... | 2 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Imports from Div ... ... ... ... ... | 5 „ |
| Cotton imported from foreign territory... ... ... | 0—1—4 per *khandi*. |
| All goods ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Cotton (of the Junagadh State)..... ... ... | Rs 1–11—0 per *khandi*. |
| Do. (of any other State or Taluka)... ... ... | „ 1—0—0 „ |
| Wool... ... ... ... ... ... ... | „ 3—0—0 „ |
| Hay and *Kharo* (used for washing) ... ... ... | „ 0—4—0 „ |
| Fish... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3½ *per cent.* on declared value. |
| Iron, timber, bones, garlic and onions... ... ... | 2 „ |
| Grains, *kapas*, piece-goods and all other goods..... | 1 „ |

00134837

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020